Civil Veterinary
Department, Bombay
and Baluchistan,
report
1892-93 to 1899-1900
(Except 1895-96)

00133477

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CIVIL VETERINA[redacted] DEPARTMENT

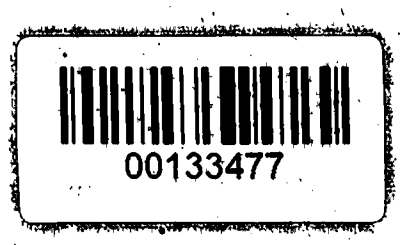
IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BELUCHISTAN

FOR THE

OFFICIAL YEAR 1892-93.

[Price—Six Annas.]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ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

IN THE

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BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND BELUCHISTAN

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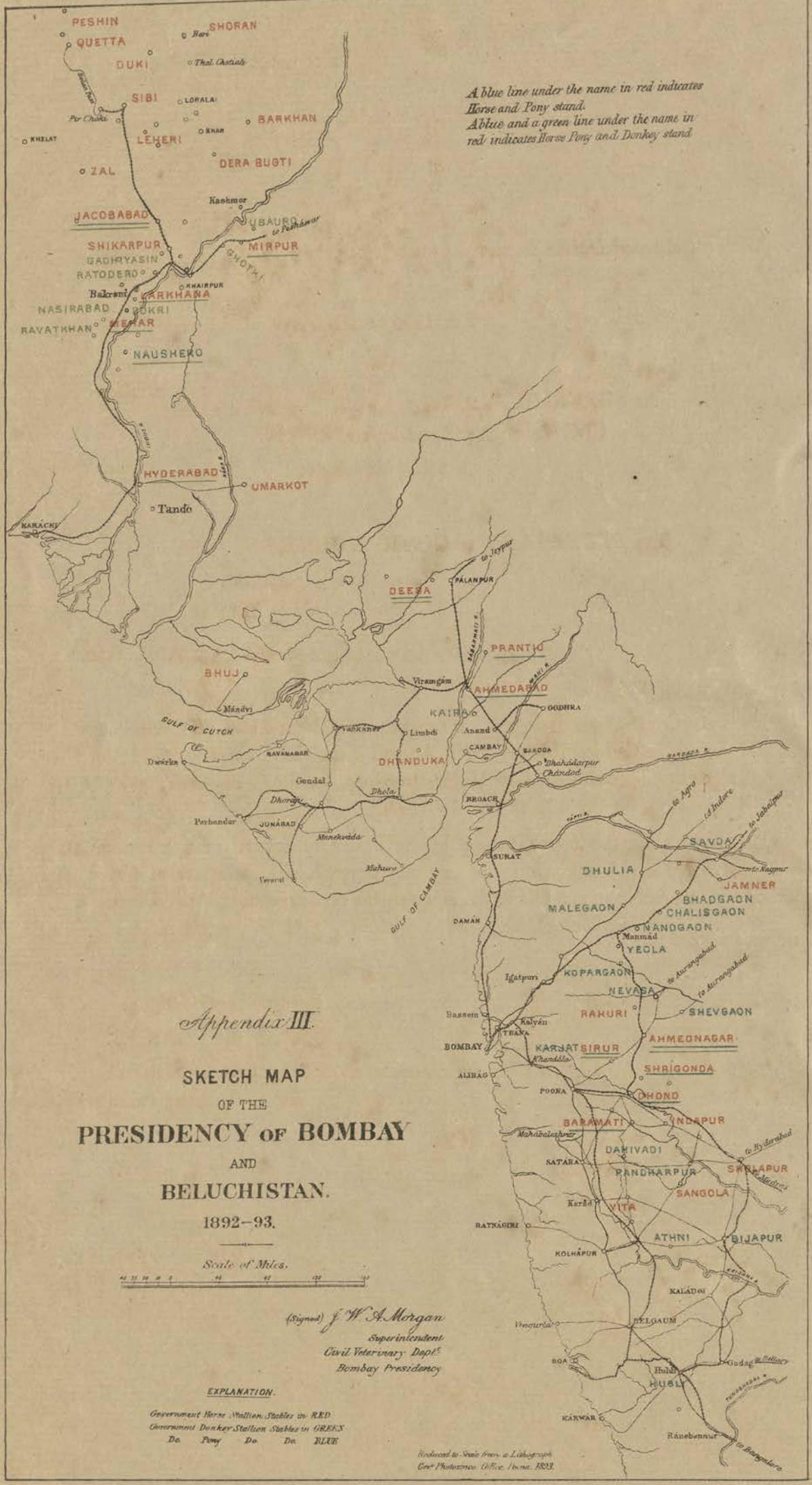

A blue line under the name in red indicates Horse and Pony stand.
A blue and a green line under the name in red indicates Horse Pony and Donkey stand.

Appendix III.

SKETCH MAP
OF THE
PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY
AND
BELUCHISTAN.
1892–93.

Scale of Miles.

(Signed) J. W. A. Morgan
Superintendent
Civil Veterinary Dept.
Bombay Presidency

EXPLANATION.

Government Horse Stallion Stables in RED
Government Donkey Stallion Stables in GREEN
Do. Pony Do. Do. BLUE

Reduced to Scale from a Lithograph
Govt Photozinco Office Poona. 1893.

No. 1274 of 1893.

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Civil Veterinary Department,
Bombay Presidency;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

Camp Ahmednagar, dated 8th July 1893.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council this my First Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, late Horse-Breeding, in the Bombay Presidency and Beluchistan, for the official year 1892-93.

2. I beg to state that the delay is owing to several of the reports from district officers being sent in late and my report having been called for, I have been compelled to compile it without returns for three stallions in Khelat.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

J. W. A. MORGAN,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
Bombay Presidency.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT FOR THE OEFICIAL YEAR 1892-93.

Horse-Breeding.

Stallions: number of.

At the close of the last year the number of stallions was as follows:—

Class.	Horse.	Pony.	Total.
Thorough-bred English	10	...	10
Three-quarter bred	1	...	1
Norfolk Trotters	8	...	8
Arabs	26	30	56
Pegu	...	1	1
Total ...	45	31	76

Received during the year.

2. During the year the following stallions were received:—

Whence received.	Class of Stallions.	Horse.	Pony.	Total.
England	Thorough-bred English ...	2	...	2
Purchased in India ...	Arabs	3	2	5
By transfer from Bengal ...	Norfolk Trotter ...	1	...	1
	Total ...	6	2	8

The stallions received from England are kept and utilized at the Ahmednagar Depôt and are suitable in every way.

Casualties.

3. The number of casualties amongst horse stallions was four against six last year. The diseases from which the horses died are given in Appendix I. The precentage number of casualties during the last two years is given below:—

In 1891-92	7·89
„ 1892-93	5·4

Sales.

4. Appendix II shows the horses disposed of by sale during the year under report. Four horses were cast for various reasons rendering them unfit for stud purposes.

5. Two horses were transferred to the Bengal Register for reasons given below. The thorough-bred English stallion "Sobersides" was transferred to Quetta, as the climate of Sind disagreed with him. The Norfolk Trotter stallion "Review" was transferred to Babugarh, being too big for the class of mares in this Presidency and a smaller horse obtained in his place. The necessity for such transfer will, I trust, not occur again as satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, for me to select all horses for this Presidency on arrival in Bombay.

6. The increase and decrease noted above left the strength of horse stallions on the 1st April 1893 as shown in the following table :—

Number of stallions present.

Class.	Horse.	Pony.	Total.
Thorough-bred English	11	....	11
Three-quarter bred	1	...	1
Norfolk Trotters	7	...	7
Arabs	25	30	55
Total ...	44	30	74

7. The following table gives the distribution of these stallions together with the Beluchistan stallions for the last three years :—

Distribution.

Year.	Deccan.	Gujarát.	Sind and Cutch.	Beluchistan.	Total.
1890-91	48	11	24	21	104
1891-92	45	11	20	23	99
1892-93	45	10	19	20	94

Of the stallions shown above 89·8 were actually employed at stud work. The rest were in Ahmednagar Depôt for acclimatization or were temporarily unfit for service.

8. Appendix III is the map of the horse-breeding districts. The stands where horses are located are marked in red, ponies in blue, and donkeys in green. The change of colour in the stands has been made with a view of showing at a glance the horse, pony and mule-breeding districts of the Presidency.

9. Appendices IV and V show the number of mares covered by each horse and donkey stallion together with the results and the number of coverings during the year under report.

10. The list of horse and donkey stallion stands abolished and established in 1892-93 is given below :—

Horse or Donkey Stand.	Name of Stand.	District.
	Stands abolished.	
Horse ...	Supa	Poona.
Do. ...	Karáchi	Karáchi.
Do. ...	Phuleji	Beluchistan.
Pony ...	Dhárwár	Dhárwár.
Donkey ...	Shikárpur	Shikárpur.
Do. ...	Sukkur	*Do.*
Do. ...	Kakar	Do.
Do. ...	Sibi	Beluchistan.
	Stands established.	
Horse ...	Dhond	Poona.
Do. ...	Hyderabad	Hyderabad.
Do. ...	Barkhan	Beluchistan.
Do. ...	Zal	*Do.*
Do. ...	Shoran	Do.
Donkey ...	Sirúr	Poona.
Do. ...	Deesa	Pálanpur Superintendency.
Do. ...	Hyderabad	Hyderabad.
Do. ...	Rawatkhán	Shikárpur.
Do. ...	Nasirabad	Do.

11. Supa has been temporarily abolished until the stables are repaired. It will be seen that three horse stands, one pony and four donkey stands have been abolished, whilst 5 horse and 5 donkey stands have been established.

Stallions: demand for.

12. The demand for stallions is increasing and I have indented for three thorough-bred and three three-quarter-bred horses from England and I shall require to purchase about 12 Arabs locally. I purchased one Turkoman stallion "Kashgi" for the Hyderabad Local Board.

13. Appendix VI gives the cost of feed, keep, attendants, transit, &c., during 1892-93 of horse and pony stallions, and the figures given below show the general average cost per annum during the preceding ten years:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
In 1883-84	319	10	8
„ 1884-85	339	5	3
„ 1885-86	317	6	5
„ 1886-87	341	2	7
„ 1887-88	362	12	5
„ 1888-89	344	3	6
„ 1889-90	363	0	6
„ 1890-91	343	5	5
„ 1891-92	385	12	2
„ 1892-93	395	3	8

The average annual cost this year is higher than the past ten years. The increase is chiefly due to the high rates of gram and fodder.

Branded mares: number of.

14. On the 31st March 1892 the registers of branded mares showed the numbers as given in the following table:—

Province.	Horse.	Pony.	Total.
Deccan	1,313	5,891	7,204
Gujarát	1,044	1,233	2,277
Sind and Cutch	2,315	284	2,599
Beluchistan...	1,027	18	1,045
Total ...	5,699	7,426	13,125

15. During the year under report the number of mares as below were added to the registers:—

Provinces.	Horse.	Pony.	Total.
Deccan	236	247	483
Gujarát	33	57	90
Sind and Cutch	131	81	212
Beluchistan	140	4	144
Total ...	540	389	929

During the year 929 mares were branded as against 809 in the previous year.

16. The table given beneath shows the numbers removed from the registers for various reasons:—

Reasons for removal.	Province.	Horse.	Pony.	Total.
Died	Deccan and Gujarát.	303	795	1,098
Sold		275	826	1,101
	Total ...	578	1,621	2,199

17. The balance remaining on 31st March 1893 is shown below. Details will be found noted in Appendix VII:—

Province.	Horse.	Pony.	Total.
Deccan	1,029	4,696	5,725
Guajrát	1,019	1,111	2,130
Sind and Cutch	2,446	365	2,811
Beluchistan	1,167	22	1,189
Total ...	5,661	6,194	11,855

18. *Mares.*—During the past year my Inspectors have gone carefully through the following districts:—Poona, Ahmednagar, Dhárwár, Násik, Sátára, Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Bijápur. The result has been that the actual number of branded mares present instead of being (13,972), as shown in the last year's Administration Report, amounts to only 11,773, showing a decrease of 2,199, due to sales, deaths and other casualties. This alone is, I think, sufficient reason for adopting some such return as I have suggested, *i.e.*, a village return, by which the number of branded mares could be checked and accurate statistics recorded. The services of Inspectors are not utilized in Sind, Beluchistan, Khándesh and Cutch, so that I am unable to check these districts in the same way as I have the above. But I am of opinion that Sind, Beluchistan and Cutch would show an increase and Khándesh a slight decrease. There are a number of old worn out mares in this Presidency still on the register, and I would suggest that a complete muster be made once in every three years throughout the breeding districts. I do not, for a moment, think that owners interested in horse-breeding would object to collect their mares at given places once in every three years. They could be seen by me and, if useless, struck off the registers. During my tour last year a great many breeders came long distances of their own accord simply to show their mares and young stock. Such being the case, the majority, I feel sure, would not object to a muster once in three years.

19. During the past 11 years the number of branded mares that have been covered by Government stallions is as given below:—

Number of mares covered.	
In 1882-83	2,508
„ 1883-84	1,792
„ 1884-85	1,884
„ 1885-86	2,317
„ 1886-87	2,765
„ 1887-88	3,578
„ 1888-89	3,282
„ 1889-90	3,143
„ 1890-91	3,270
„ 1891-92	3,087
„ 1892-93	3,109

This shows an increase of 22 over 1891-92.

Produce, &c.

20. The results from the coverings of 1891-92 are given in Appendix VIII.

21. The average number of produce foaled per stallion employed for the last two years is given below:—

In 1891-92	...	...	...	10·80
„ 1892-93	...	...	...	13·86

22. To facilitate reference, the average number of mares covered during the last two years are given below:—

In 1891-92	...	...	...	34·81
„ 1892-93	...	...	...	34·64

Produce: number of.

23. The percentage of produce foaled to mares covered for the last two years is given below:—

In 1891-92	...	...	...	40·76
„ 1892-93	...	...	...	42·24

24. There are no Inspectors in Sind and Cutch and the results are both inaccurate and incomplete. A steady increase is noticeable in the average of produce to each stallion and the percentage of foals to mares covered. Owing to results of a few bad horses these averages have been considerably reduced, and measures will be taken in future to rectify this.

Number of country-bred remounts purchased.

25. Appendix IX shows the number of country-bred remounts purchased, an abstract of which is given below together with the corresponding figures of the preceding year:—

By whom purchased.	1891-92.	1892-93.
By Bombay Native Cavalry... ...	101	206
„ Police, Northern Division ...	9	10
„ „ Central „	8	18
„ „ in Sind „	75	70
Ahmednagar Remonut Rearing Depôt ...	58	47
Total ...	251	351

26. At the Sind and Beluchistan Horse Shows 204 additional remounts were obtained for other provinces, but are not included in the above number. There is an increase of 100 animals if compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year.

27. It will be seen from the appendix under reference that 57 animals, the produce of Governmet sires, were bought for army and police purposes during the year under report as against 34 last year. This appendix is incomplete, as instances came under my notice of animals, the produce of Government sires, being bought in Beluchistan and Sind for Cavalry remounts and taken to other parts of India from whence we obtain no returns.

28. It was proposed in Government Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 7919, dated 6th October 1892, to entrust the duty of purchasing a certain number of remounts for the four Bombay Cavalry Regiments to me, and orders were issued on the subject, which I have endeavoured to the best of my ability to carry out; but I would beg to point out that my duties at horse fairs are so many, and my time so fully occupied, that the purchasing of remounts would very considerably interfere with my legitimate work in connection with horse-breeding. There are many other reasons for which it would be unadvisable for me to perform this duty. It is to be regretted that my suggestion to depute a purchasing officer from Bombay to attend the Sibi and Jacobabad Shows was not carried out. The large number of suitable horses brought this year by the Syad dealers of Pishin and neighbourhood that remained unsold, and were taken back to their villages can only tend to have a

prejudicial effect on this market. I have consulted experienced Cavalry officers in Sind and they are of opinion that more than sufficient for their wants are brought to these shows. My own opinion and that of the Remount Officer is that the horses obtainable here are superior to those brought in the Bombay market. The First Bengal Cavalry stationed at Saugor, Central Provinces, bought 20 at the last Quetta fair and 30 at Sibi. Some of these were the produce of Government sires. The North-Western Railway were asked during the last Sibi Show to carry Government horses at reduced rates and they immediately complied. The British India Steam Navigation Company have also promised to convey horses from Karáchi to Bombay at a considerable reduction. I would again urge the necessity of thoroughly opening out this market to the Bombay Presidency, as there appears to be hardly any limit to the number obtainable, provided due notice is given to the dealers. If it is decided to give the experiment a trial, timely warning should be sent as to the number and class of horse required so as to enable dealers to collect and bring them in. It is very essential that this should be done, as the majority were so disappointed at the bad sales last year that it is highly improbable that they will undertake the risk again without being told that if suitable horses are brought, purchasers will be forthcoming. Few mature horses, the produce of Government sires, are obtainable at the shows held in the Presidency, as the best are procured when under three years of age for the Government rearing depôts and the remainder are eagerly bought up by native dealers and taken to different parts of India where a ready market is found for them. Such being the case, I would again point out how desirable it is that the four Bombay Cavalry Regiments should have another market besides Bombay, where suitable horses can be obtained. Taking all expenses into consideration, I think the average would compare very favourably with Bombay, and there can be no doubt that these horses are far and away superior to the cheap common under-bred waler obtainable at Cavalry prices.

Mules purched for transport.

29. This is a new return and shows during the year 151 mules were bought up by the Commissariat Department for transport purposes—*vide* Appendix X.

Castration of colts.

30. In Appendix XI will be found the number of colts, the property of breeders, castrated by Government Salutris during the year under report. The number castrated during the last twelve years is given here:—

In 1881-82	... 11
„ 1882-83	... 71
„ 1883-84	... 129
„ 1884-85	... 82
„ 1885-86	... 122
„ 1886-87	... 68
„ 1887-88	... 76
„ 1888-89	... 98
„ 1889-90	... 72
„ 1890-91	... 127
„ 1891-92	... 320
„ 1892-93	... 326

The animals operated on this year being 326 against 320 last year, exclusive of 63 colts castrated by the Ahmednagar Salutri from the Remount Rearing Depôt. A slight increase is noticed, but the figures in my opinion are unsatisfactory.

Mule-breeding.

Donkey stallions . number of.

31. The number of donkey stallions on the register on the 1st April 1892 was as indicated in the table below:—

Arabs	... ...	... 4
Bokhara	... ...	... 1
Italian	... ...	... 11
Persian	... ...	... 4
Khorasan	... ...	... 1
Cyprus	... ...	... 2
	Total	... 23

Increase during the year.

32. The number received during the year is given below :—

Received by importation—Italian ...	... 2
By transfer from Bengal—Persian ...	... 1
Total	... 3

Decrease during the year.

33. The undermentioned donkey stallions were removed from the register. The cause of destruction will be found detailed in Appendix XII and concerning sale in Appendix XIII :—

Sold, Bokhara	... 1
Destroyed, Arab	... 1
Total	... 2

The percentage of casualties during the past year is 4·16 against 13·4 in 1891-92.

Number of donkey stallions present.

34. The number of donkey stallions present on the 31st March 1893 was as follows :—

Arabs	3
Italian	13
Persian	5
Khorasan	1
Cyprus	2
Total ...	24

Demand for donkey stallions.

35. I expect to receive three Italian donkey stallions and two Persians during the next year.

Cost of keep, &c., of donkey stallions.

36. In Appendix XIV will be found the cost of the feed and keep of donkeys during 1892-93. The averages for the last eleven years are given below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
In 1882-83	233	9	0
„ 1883-84	194	4	8
„ 1884-85	240	13	10
„ 1885-86	202	15	6
„ 1886-87	203	14	9
„ 1887-88	291	7	7
„ 1888-89	260	0	6
„ 1889-90	270	5	5
„ 1890-91	272	5	10
„ 1891-92	254	3	3
„ 1892-83	290	14	3

The above shows an increase of Rs. 36-11-0 per head, which is owing to causes already alluded to in paragraph 13 of this report.

Pony mares covered.

37. The pony mares covered annually by Government donkeys during the last ten years are as follows :—

In 1883-84	209
„ 1884-85	294
„ 1885-86	338
„ 1886-87	616
„ 1887 88	819
„ 1888-89	890
„ 1889-90	821
„ 1890-91	868
„ 1891-92	1,019
„ 1892-93	846

This shows a decrease of 173 mares; this is owing to some of the donkey stallions being sick for a considerable time during the year.

Mule stock : number of.

38. A general statement will be found in Appendix XV giving the results for 1892-93. A summary of this is here shown :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Average number of mares covered per donkey stallion ...	43·32	39·004
Total number of mares foaled during the year ...	88	96
Percentage of produce foaled to mares covered ...	19·86	15·16
Average number of produce foaled per donkey stallion ...	4·8	6·38

39. As mule-breeding is carried on chiefly in Sind where the services of Inspectors are not utilized, this return is altogether so incomplete as to be valueless. Out of 988 mares covered 517 are shown as "not held" and 379 as "not known", thus clearly proving the necessity for establishing some form of recording more accurate statistics in this province.

40. It is only necessary to create a market for mules in the Deccan, and I feel sure in course of few years the industry will establish itself and become popular. Twenty-eight mares were covered in the Deccan in the year under report against one in 1891-92.

41. A new form of covering and produce certificate has been introduced, which I trust will be a check on individual stallions, assist purchasing officers and facilitate the recording of accurate statistics.

Horse Fairs and Shows.

42. The money expended in prizes at the various shows is shown below—*vide* Appendix XVI :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ahmednagar	2,269	0	0
Jacobabad	4,485	0	0
Sibi	2,515	0	0
Ahmedabad	1,789	0	0
Naushahro	1,750	0	0
Quetta	869	0	0
Total ...	13,677	0	0
Add—Other Expenses ...	4,514	12	5
Grand Total ...	18,191	12	5

Rs 5,000 of the above amount came from Provincial sources, Rs. 1,500 from the Imperial Government and the remainder, Rs. 11,691-12-5, were contributed by local funds and subscriptions.

43. The following horse shows were attended by me during the year, detailed reports of which have already been submitted.

44. *Quetta.*—Held on the 3rd and 4th of October 1892. The total number of animals exhibited amounted to 697, *i.e.*, 626 horses and 71 cattle. The total number of horses sold amounted to 283. This compares very favourably with 1891, when only 438 were exhibited and 184 sales effected. There is every prospect in a few years of this show becoming one of the largest, as Major Gaisford, Political Agent, and the Beluchis themselves take a very keen interest in horse-breeding. The country is eminently suitable for the industry, and some of the young stock exhibited at the last show were very good. It also forms the best centre in Asia to collect northern horses fit for immediate use. The absence of buyers at the show is to be regretted, as a great number of suitable horses remained unsold. The Punjáb dealer, Vazirkhan, bought 90 chiefly for the Bombay and Calcutta Tramways, as it is found that these horses can stand the heat better than walers. This dealer also bought several head of young stock and gave good prices. The railway facilities are so great that he has no difficulty in taking them to India and finding a good market for them.

45. *Ahmednagar.*—Held on the 7th, 8th and 9th November 1892. This show was attended by His Excellency the Governor and was the most success-

ful as regards numbers and quality of exhibits ever held at Ahmednagar. Total number of animals exhibited amounted to 585 horses and 417 cattle against 269 horses and 124 cattle in 1891—a most satisfactory increase. The general appearance of the young stock was most noticeable; they were well grown with substance and quality, and many of them fetched high prices.

46. *Jacobabad.*—Held on the 9th, 10th and 11th January 1893. The total number of horses, mules and ponies amounted to 1,365 against 870 shown at Shikárpur last year, showing a substantial increase of 495. The total number of horses bought amounted to 93 and 34 mules. The judges are of opinion that the fair shows a decided improvement both as regards quality and number. The mule class was a very large and particularly good one, 98 being exhibited. It is evident that the industry is popular in Sind and becoming more so every day.

47. *Chinchli.*—Held on 2nd, 3rd and 4th February 1893. Total number of animals exhibited was 237 horses, 554 cattle 21 buffaloes and 39 sheep. Out of the above total 95 horses were from British territory and carried off the majority of the prizes. The remainder were from Kolhápur and the Southern Marátha Country. The cattle were particularly good, and it is evident that the rayats in the Krishna valley pay more attention to the rearing and breeding of cattle than horses. The show taken as a whole was satisfactory.

48. *Sibi.*—Held on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of February 1893. Total number of animals exhibited was 1,394 against 1,339 last year, showing an increase of 55. The total number of animals purchased for Government Rearing Depôts and Regiments amounted to 98: 36 mules and 17 ponies. Owing to the long continuance of rain and a heavy fall of snow many of the passes were blocked, rendering it impossible for many breeders to bring their horses into Sibi and a great many were detained on the road and arrived too late for the show. But for this severe weather the number of animals at the show would have reached a very high figure. Notwithstanding these difficulties the show was a good one. The most noticeable feature being the large and superior class of geldings exhibited, not a single mis-shapen animal amongst them, proving the excellent results of the system and the advantages gained by liberty. The same remarks apply to this show regarding the paucity of purchasing officers and the large number of suitable remounts that remained unsold.

49. *Naushahro.*—Held on the 23rd and 24th February 1893. The total number of animals exhibited amounted to 564 and is very satisfactory, considering it is the first show that has been held at Naushahro. I was unable to attend as I had to be present at Ahmedabad.

50. *Ahmedabad.*—Held on the 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd February 1893. Total number of animals exhibited was 682 against 911 last year, showing a decrease of 229. The show was a poor one both as regards number and quality. A meeting was held on the show ground with a view of making any suggestions as to its improvement in future years, the results of which will in due course come before Government.

Cost of the department.

51. Appendix XVII shows the total cost of the department for the year under report. The total cost amounts to Rs. 68,268-3-9 as against Rs. 66,767-3-6 in 1891-92, showing a difference of Rs. 1,501-0-3. Reasons for the increase are given in paragraph 13. The outlay has been divided into the following sub-heads:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
I.—Cost of supervision	12,788	0	6
II.—Keep and purchase of stallions ...	48,980	3	3
III.—Prizes at horse shows ...	6,500	0	0
Total ...	68,268	3	9

of which Rs. 14,145-3-11 are charged to local funds, Rs. 11,005-1-8 are granted by the Government of India for maintenance of stallions in Beluchistan and grants to Sibi and Quetta Horse Shows. The balance Rs. 43,117-14-2 is paid from Provincial Revenues.

52. Appendix XVIII is a statement showing the names of places visited by the Superintendent and the work done by him during the year under report.

53. *Depôts and Studs.*—I visited the following depôts and studs during the year.

54. *Bhávnagar.*—Breeding has been carried on in these paddocks under the judicious management of Mr. Proctor-Sims for many years and the stock got by Arab sires out of country-bred mares, that produce again crossed by Arabs or thorough-bred English (the latter preferable), produced the best and most uniform results. The stock I saw bred on these lines were of a distinct type, stood about 14·3 to 15 on good short legs, well topped and up to weight.

55. *Saháranpur.*—The most noticeable feature in the depôt was the size and substance shown by the young stock out of waler mares by Government sires, and I am informed by the Director of Army Remount Department that all foals dropped in the depôts out of waler mares have without a single exception gone into the service.

56. *Babugarh and Hapore Depôts.*—I attended the Christmas class held at Babugarh and was much pleased with the working of the farm, &c. The Beluchis who attended this class, I found on my arrival in Beluchistan some three weeks afterwards had already made ploughs, harness, &c., and I am informed by the Political Agent that a great deal of land has been worked by brood mares. Owing to the success which has attended this venture it has been decided to give prizes for ploughing, teams, harness, &c., at the next Quetta Show, and I have great hopes that these men, who are quick to learn where any advantage is to be gained, will, in the course of a year or two, utilize nothing else but brood mares on the land.

57. *Karnal.*—Essentially a country-bred depôt, the stock by Arab sires particularly good. The paddocks gave me the idea of being damp, no doubt due to leakage from the canal.

58. *Ahmednagar.*—The stock at the Rearing Depôt have been particularly healthy during the past year and no contagious or infectious disease has broken out amongst them. Precautionary measures have been adopted with all Arabs and Persians purchased in Bombay and they have been carefully segregated for a definite period prior to being admitted into the lines. On no consideration whatever should these measures be relaxed, as glanders has been very rife in Bombay during the last year. A great deal of the farm land has been ploughed and worked with walers, and I trust in future that more horses will be utilized for this purpose. They settle down very quickly to the work, improve in condition and earn their keep.

59. *Exercise and feed of Stallions.*—During the past year I have taken steps to have all the stallions in the Presidency ridden at exercise, and the majority go from 10 to 14 miles daily. All stables have been converted into loose boxes and no horses are allowed to be tied up day or night. Lucern or guinea grass patches are being made at all stallion stands where green fodder is unobtainable during hot weather, and in future a daily ration of green food will be given. This I think is very necessary, as many of the stallions were fed for several months in the year on nothing else but dry "kirby" and gram.

60. *Crops.*—The following fodder crops have been grown by me at Ahmednagar on a small scale with success.

61. "Guinea grass" grows in this climate luxuriantly all the year round and yields dense crops.

62. *Lucern.*—Indigenous Kandahar, Mustoong and Quetta seeds have been used. The seeds obtained from Mustoong have yielded the best results, as it appears less liable to blight and insect attacks grown on the ridge and furrow system. Hariali grass grown on Otley beds and the Trench system, both have yielded good results.

63. *Lathyrus Silvestris.*—The seed obtained direct from London was sown in August last; that sown on poor lime soil has done fairly well. The remainder on carefully prepared "Black Cotton" soil germinated and throve vigorously for a short time, and then died off. Two small crops have been cut off the former. Persians and Arabs eat it greedily,—country-breds, walers and cattle sparingly, and I have failed to induce sheep to touch it. Like many new fodders it is probably necessary to accustom animals to it before they will eat readily.

64. *Oats.*—Indigenous seed sown at the latter end of July and not irrigated gave a good sample and straw fair.

65. *Salt Bush.*—"A triplex Halmoides."—A small quantity of seed has been obtained from "New South Wales" but are not sufficiently advanced to determine whether the crop is likely to be a success or not.

66. *Sheep.*—A small flock of breeding ewes from Beluchistan, the Deccan and Australia have been kept by me at Ahmednagar and crossed with Siah Band rams from Beluchistan. These sheep are famous for the excellent quality of the mutton and fine fleeces. The ewes have done remarkably well and the first crop of lambs so successful that I have determined to considerably increase the flock. A detailed report of this experiment will be given next year.

67. The depôt and service stallions of the Ahmednagar District are still located in one corner of Remount Rearing Depôt. On my arrival here I immediately reported the danger and unsuitability of the place for so many valuable horses. Plans and estimates have been called for and a site selected, and I trust ere long that suitable stables will be built.

68. *Veterinary Dispensaries.*—The following have been visited by me during the year. Progress has been made and good work done, but there is still room for improvement. I have omitted any details as to number of patients admitted, expenditure, &c., as these will be given in full in the annual report of the reviewing officer of these institutions.

Nadiád, Ahmedabad, Karáchi.

69. *Syces.*—The question of Government stallion syces is one of importance and should receive more consideration than at present. It is a very common opinion that any man who calls himself a syce and has had charge of a horse of any description is fit and qualified for the position. There are several stands in the Presidency where the sole charge of the horse and his work are left in the hands of the syce, and I need hardly point out that unless he be a capable man the results cannot be satisfactory. I would suggest that all syces undergo six months' training at the Ahmednagar Depôt and if at the end of that time found to be thoroughly trustworthy good men, their services be engaged for a given term on conditions "that they are liable to be sent to any part of the Presidency, and at the end of fifteen or twenty years' service entitled to a small gratuity." We should in this way secure the services of specially trained and skilled men, and I feel sure add considerably to the efficiency of the Department.

J. W. A. MORGAN,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
Bombay Presidency.

APPENDIX I.

HORSE-BREEDING.

Casualty Roll of Government Horse and Pony Stallions in the Bombay Presidency during the official year 1892-93.

No.	Name.	Class.	Description of Casualty.	Date of Casualty.	Nature of Casualty.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Dispatch ...	N. T. E.	Died ...	31st July 1892 ...	Paralysis.
2	Gold Mohor ...	Arab ...	Do. ...	22nd September 1892.	Do.
3	Zamindar ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	22nd October 1892 ...	Anthrax.
4	Baltic	Do. ...	Do. ...	4th December 1892 ...	Rupture of diaphragm.

ABSTRACT.

Province.	Number died.	Number destroyed.	Total.	Per-centage deaths.	Percentage destroyed.	General per-centage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deccan	1	...	1	5·4	...	5·4
Gujarát	1	...	1			
Sind	2	...	2			

APPENDIX II.

HORSE-BREEDING.

Statement of Government Horse and Pony Stallions sold in the Bombay Presidency during the official year 1892-93.

No.	Name.	Class.	Date of sale.	Name of Purchaser.	Amount sold for.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs. a. p.	
1	Khatan	Arab ...	2nd January 1893 ..	Unknown	100 0 0	Uncertain foal-getter.
2	Clipper	Do. ...	6th January 1893...	Mr. Dada Teli	106 12 0	Do.
3	Sardár	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. K. B. Framji Ardesar.	129 12 0	Do.
4	Diamond ...	Pegu ...	18th January 1893.	Madras Government ...	300 0 0	Too small for mares in this Presidency.

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APPENDIX IV.

Horse-Breeding.

Statement showing the number of Mares covered by each Horse Stallion during the past two years together with their results ascertained during the year under report.

Number.	Name and Class of Stallion.			Number of Mares covered.		Results of previous year's coverings.					Remarks.
	Name.	Class.	Horse or Pony.	During 1891-92.	During 1892-93.	Living.	Deaths and abortions.	Total.	Not held.	Not known.	
	Deccan.										
1	Tam O'Shanter ...	T.B.E.	H.	17	15	5	1	6	11	...	
2	Dagobert	Do.	H.	49	51	9	10	19	11	19	
3	Allan Bane	Do.	H.	45	50	15	5	20	14	11	
4	Bailiff	Do.	H.	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Adonis	Do.	H.	36	37	12	7	19	1	16	Transferred to Sind, 1892-93.
6	Orange Prince ...	Do.	H.	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Opal	Do.	H.	19	25	...	6	6	12	1	Transferred to Thar and Párkar, 1892-93.
8	Wise Child	Do.	H.	5	...	2	...	2	3	...	Transferred to Bengal in 1890-91.
9	Sheldt...	Do.	H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Received during 1892-93.
10	Express	¾ bred.	H.	1	19	...	...	...	1	...	Transferred to Jacobabad, 1892-93.
11	Young Freedom ...	N.T.E.	H.	40	29	16	10	26	14	...	
12	The Doctor	Do.	H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Received by transfer from Bengal, 1892-93.
13	Merry Legs	Do.	H.	36	45	5	7	12	13	11	
14	Model...	Do.	H.	48	60	19	10	29	18	1	
15	Review	Do.	H.	29	10	3	5	8	21	...	Transferred to Bengal, 1892-93.
16	Nazzur	Arab.	H.	25	30	7	7	14	10	1	
17	Mutrib	Do.	H.	19	7	5	3	8	11	...	
18	Kingcraft	Do.	H.	21	30	8	3	11	9	1	
19	Zamindár	Do.	H.	14	18	2	1	3	11	...	Died 22nd October 1892.
20	Orator...	Do.	H.	35	24	5	5	10	25	...	
21	Kaldar	Do.	H.	12	6	2	1	3	3	6	
22	Samnite	Do.	H.	16	...	...	...	...	2	14	Transferred to Jacobabad in 1891-92.
23	Kaisar	Do.	H.	19	...	8	2	10	9	...	Do. do.
24	Budhist	Do.	H.	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	Purchased in 1892-93.
25	Ormuz	Do.	H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
26	Mogal...	Do.	H.	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
27	Friendship	Do.	H.	27	26	9	10	19	8	...	
28	Baltic	Do.	H.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	Transferred to Jacobabad in 1891-92.
29	Euphrates	Do.	H.	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	Purchased in 1891-92.
30	Silvermane	Do.	H.	38	35	4	9	13	25	...	
31	Pradhan	Do.	P.	50	50	14	4	18	5	27	
32	Hakim	Do.	P.	50	43	16	5	21	7	22	
33	Chinkara	Do.	P.	18	29	8	4	12	6	...	
34	Hector	Do.	P.	18	16	10	3	13	5	...	
35	Tannajee	Do.	P.	6	7	2	2	4	2	...	
36	Tahsildar	Do.	P.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	Purchased in 1892-93.
37	Peshwa	Do.	P.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
38	Cyclone	Do.	P.	26	19	5	3	8	18	...	Died 17th April 1893.
39	Mainstay	Do.	P.	24	26	5	7	12	12	...	
40	Glendale	Do.	P.	30	28	10	6	16	14	...	
41	Deshmukh	Do.	P.	15	16	2	4	6	9	...	
42	Sailor Boy	Do.	P.	16	17	4	...	4	12	...	
43	Rocket	Do.	P.	29	34	6	9	15	14	...	
44	Tippoo	Do.	P.	15	13	5	1	6	5	4	
45	March...	Do.	P.	27	42	8	4	12	10	5	
46	Rizak	Do.	P.	23	27	6	4	10	9	4	
47	February	Do.	P.	10	5	...	1	1	9	...	
48	Spider...	Do.	P.	28	29	10	3	13	15	...	
49	Cruiser	Do.	P.	27	44	8	3	11	16	...	
50	Mystic	Do.	P.	41	28	6	8	14	27	...	Recommended to be cast and sold.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

Number.	Name and Class of Stallion.			Number of Mares covered.		Results of previous year's coverings.					Remarks.
	Name.	Class.	Horse or Pony.	During 1891-92.	During 1892-93.	Living.	Deaths and abortions.	Total.	Not held.	Not known.	
51	Torpedo	Arab.	P.	10	22	1	5	6	2	2	
52	Pinto	Do.	P.	25	11	1	2	3	4	18	
53	Grey Friar	Do.	P.	12	8	1	...	1	6	5	
54	Monk	Do.	P.	29	24	7	1	8	5	16	
55	Ormonde	Do.	P.	3	...	1	...	1	2	...	Died 16th July 1890.
56	Clipper	Do.	P.	13	2	2	1	3	10	...	Sold 6th January 1893.
57	Sardar	Do.	P.	20	15	2	3	5	15	...	Do.
58	Diamond	Pegu.	P.	4	2	...	...	...	4	...	Sold 18th January 1893.
	Total ...	...	...	1,121	1,148	276	185	461	476	184	
	Gujarát.										
59	Cottonham	T.B.E.	H.	18	23	2	...	2	7	9	
60	Elzevier	Do.	H.	19	41	...	...	...	...	19	
61	Dispatch	N.T.E.	H.	18	7	2	1	3	11	4	Died 31st July 1892.
62	Harvester	Arab.	H.	24	25	5	...	5	10	9	
63	Lord Napier	Do.	H.	18	22	4	...	4	6	8	
64	Kohinoor	Do.	H.	15	6	5	...	5	5	5	Sold on 22nd April 1893.
65	Hassan	Do.	P.	67	42	16	4	20	21	26	
66	January	Do.	P.	61	41	20	1	21	19	21	
67	Angrya	Do.	P.	52	34	12	2	14	16	22	
68	Majeeb	Do.	P.	61	65	11	...	11	25	25	
69	Melton	Do.	P.	54	24	...	...	...	...	54	
	Total ...	...	...	407	330	77	8	85	120	202	
	Sind and Cutch.										
70	Shrewsbury	T.B.E.	H.	41	...	2	...	2	10	29	Died 28th July 1891.
71	Sobersides	Do.	H.	32	...	7	1	8	14	10	Transferred to Bengal Register, 1892-93.
72	Hampton	Do.	H.	59	50	5	5	10	49	...	
73	Opal	Do.	H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	} Received by transfer from the Deccan in 1892-93.
74	Adonis	Do.	H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
75	Express	¾ bred.	H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
76	Cupid	N.T.E.	H.	41	38	7	1	8	29	4	
77	Contract	Do.	H.	39	43	4	1	5	27	7	
78	Sir Peter	Do.	H.	21	...	6	...	6	12	3	Transferred to Babugarh.
79	Trustee	Do.	H.	37	42	9	1	10	15	12	
80	Sindia	Arab.	H.	37	40	6	2	8	29	...	
81	Glennore	Do.	H.	28	23	6	2	8	20	...	
82	Baltic	Do.	H.	2	25	...	...	...	2	...	Died 4th December 1892.
83	Sir Frank	Do.	H.	35	15	13	1	14	15	6	
84	Gold Mohor	Do.	H.	29	15	3	2	5	19	5	Died 22nd September 1892.
85	Kaisar	Do.	H.	22	43	3	1	4	14	4	} Received by transfer from the Deccan in 1891-92.
86	Samnite	Do.	H.	23	43	4	...	4	11	8	
87	Shahar	Do.	H.	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	Sold 27th May 1891.
88	Waverly	Do.	H.	33	38	8	...	8	22	3	
89	Royal Visit	Do.	H.	16	15	5	1	6	7	3	
90	Latchkey	Do.	H.	18	18	4	...	4	14	...	
91	Khatan	Do.	H.	33	19	2	2	4	25	4	Sold 2nd January 1893.
92	Shammer	Do.	H.	8	11	3	1	4	3	1	
93	Dwarka	Do.	H.	6	...	...	...	...	4	2	Died 11th October 1891.
94	Eureka	Do.	H.	13	24	...	1	1	10	2	
95	Paradox	Do.	P.	25	26	4	...	4	19	2	
96	Temptation	Do.	P.	24	28	3	...	3	12	9	
97	Mars	Do.	P.	12	...	1	1	2	5	5	Died 29th January 1891.
	Total ...	...	...	638	556	105	23	128	387	123	

APPENDIX IV—*concluded.*

Number.	Name and Class of Stallion.			Number of Mares covered.		Results of previous year's coverings.					Remarks.
	Name.	Class.	Horse or Pony.	During 1891-92.	During 1892-93.	Living.	Deaths and abortions.	Total.	Not held.	Not known.	
	Beluchistan.										
98	Broken	T.B.E.	H.	54	...	19	...	19	19	16	
99	Songster	Do.	H.	54	54	6	...	6	14	34	
100	Sobersides	Do.	H.	3	47	...	...	...	...	3	Received by transfer from Bombay Register in 1892-93.
101	Sir Francis	Do.	H.	57	32	19	...	19	17	21	
102	Duncan	Do.	H.	6	52	2	...	2	2	2	
103	Hinghamswell ...	N.T.E.	H.	58	62	17	1	18	20	20	
104	Sir James	Do.	H.	61	56	7	...	7	11	43	
105	Reliance II	Do.	H.	48	31	1	...	1	7	40	
106	Brunno	Do.	H.	52	65	10	...	10	10	32	
107	Midnight	Do.	H.	47	58	8	...	8	...	39	
108	Sportsman III ...	Do.	H.	61	51	18	...	18	18	25	
109	His Grace	Do.	H.	6	49	...	...	...	3	3	
110	Royal Cob	Do.	H.	5	50	1	...	1	1	3	
111	Hassar	Arab.	H.	30	...	9	3	12	2	16	
112	Akola	Do.	H.	39	44	9	1	10	21	8	
113	Benzani	Do.	H.	16	36	1	...	1	4	11	
114	Jamtara	Do.	H.	17	25	3	...	3	8	6	
115	Essur bin Curtus ...	Do.	H.	41	41	11	3	14	15	12	
116	Rejib	Do.	H.	5	4	...	...	...	...	5	
117	April Morn	Do.	H.	4	...	1	...	1	...	3	
118	Kohilan	Do.	H.	5	29	1	...	1	...	4	
119	Balla	Do.	H.	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	Received during 1892-93.
120	Kurbella	Do.	H.	23	26	4	...	4	3	16	
121	Lassa	Do.	H.	52	51	15	3	18	22	12	
122	Siahi	Do.	H.	43	23	17	...	17	12	14	
123	Syria	Do.	H.	8	8	4	...	4	3	1	
124	Beaver	Do.	H.	48	30	21	...	21	13	14	
125	Cyprus	Do.	H.	40	...	12	...	12	17	11	
126	Akber	Do.	H.	16	4	2	1	3	...	13	
127	Express II	Do.	H.	22	...	2	1	3	15	4	
128	Parwana	Do.	H.	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	Received during 1892-93.
129	Mela	Do.	H.	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	
130	Jugnoo	Do.	H.	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	
131	Maidstone	Do.	H.	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	...	921	1,075	220	13	233	257	431	
	Grand Total ...	...	...	3,087	3,109	678	229	907	1,240	940	

J. W. A. MORGAN,
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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

APPENDIX V.

Mule-Breeding Operations.

Statement showing the number of Mares covered by each Donkey Stallion, during the past two years together with the results ascertained during the year under Report.

Number.	Name and Class of Stallion.		Number of Mares covered.		Results of previous year's coverings.					Remarks.
	Name.	Class.	During the previous year.	During the year under report.	Living.	Deaths and abortions.	Total.	Not held.	Not known.	
	Deccan.									
1	Khan Bahadur ...	Italian ...	1	21	...	...	...	1	...	
2	Sunderban... ...	Do. ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	New. Transferred to Deesa.
3	Shetji	Do. ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	Received in 1892-93.
4	Bahiram	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.
	Total ...	...	1	28	...	...	...	1	...	
	Sind and Cutch.									
5	Boanerjis	Arab ...	8	16	...	...	...	8	...	Destroyed in 1892-93.
6	Behra	Do. ...	95	79	9	...	9	78	8	
7	Balaam	Do. ...	80	70	8	...	8	62	10	
8	Neddy	Do. ...	74	52	...	...	...	...	74	
9	Kandahari... ...	Bokhara...	35	29	3	1	4	28	3	Sold in 1892-93.
10	Pindi	Italian ...	38	39	...	...	...	35	3	
11	Khandoba	Do. ...	55	38	6	...	6	33	16	
12	Patwari	Do. ...	55	38	3	2	5	27	23	
13	Caliban	Do. ...	36	...	2	...	2	19	15	Died 26th February 1892.
14	Bagpat	Do. ...	41	39	...	3	3	19	19	
15	Hafijganj	Do. ...	22	21	5	...	5	12	2	
16	Plutus	Do. ...	20	62	2	...	2	9	9	
17	Faust	Do. ...	38	27	3	3	6	22	10	
18	Gopiganj	Do. ...	27	20	8	...	8	6	18	
19	Colombo	Do. ...	19	..	...	...	...	...	19	Died 29th March 1892.
20	Maidas	Do. ...	16	35	...	...	...	2	14	
21	Ramghat	Cyprus ...	35	17	4	...	4	22	9	
22	Achnera	Do. ...	34	52	...	...	...	...	34	
23	Socrates	Persian ...	55	29	5	1	6	17	32	
24	Kulloo	Do. ...	47	26	5	...	5	18	24	
25	John	Do. ...	21	31	...	...	...	...	21	
26	Shah Ferrid ...	Do. ...	71	63	6	...	6	65	...	
27	Banerji	Do. ...	31	...	9	...	9	7	15	Died 22nd September 1891.
28	Yarkhand	Do. ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	Received by transfer from Bengal Register.
29	Chungi	Khorasan .	35	26	4	...	4	25	6	
	Total ...	...	988	814	82	10	92	517	379	
	Beluchistan.									
30	Jiramji	Italian ...	30	1	3	1	4	19	7	Transferred to Babugarh.
31	Yarkhand	Persian ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Hyderabad.
	Total ...	...	30	4	3	1	4	19	7	
	Grand Total ...	...	1,019	846	85	11	96	537	386	

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APPENDIX VI.

HORSE-BREEDING.

Statement showing Cost of Feed, Keep, Attendants, &c., of Government Horse and Pony Stallions in the Bombay Presidency during the Official Year 1892-93.

Province.	District.	Number of Stallions or days.	Total Annual Cost.	Average per Horse Stallion per annum.	General average in each Province.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Deccan	Poona	4,035	4,376 15 11	395 14 11	369 0 6
	Ahmednagar	6,734	6,819 4 2	230 6 5	
	Sholápur	1,095	1,184 9 8	394 13 10	
	Bijápur	365	314 14 3	314 14 3	
	Belgaum	365	413 8 6	413 8 6	
	Dhárwár	519	497 6 9	349 13 2	
	Sátára	730	737 9 2	368 12 7	
	Khándesh	1,825	1,543 1 9	308 9 11	
	Násik	1,089	1,054 14 4	353 9 1	
	Total ...	16,757	16,942 4 6	.....	
Gujarát	Kaira	357	316 12 0	323 13 6	339 7 3
	Ahmedabad	2,715	2,408 9 4	323 12 10	
	Deesa	730	810 9 0	405 4 6	
	Total ...	3,802	3,535 14 4	.....	
Sind and Cutch ...	Cutch	1,095	1,056 9 3	352 3 1	413 0 7
	Karáchi	274	394 10 7	525 11 9	
	Thar and Párkar	274	329 10 11	439 2 9	
	Hyderabad	720	678 15 5	344 3 1	
	Jacobabad	2,778	3,689 9 0	484 12 3	
	Shikárpur	1,460	1,320 5 1	330 1 3	
	Total ...	6,601	7,469 12 3	.....	
Beluchistan	Sibi	3,880	3,675 1 7	345 11 7	470 14 2
	Quetta	2,978	5,102 7 6	625 6 2	
	Kelát*	.....	.....	.....	
	Zhob	194	320 3 9	602 8 0	
	Total ...	7,052	9,097 12 10	.....	

* Returns not received.

ABSTRACT.

Provinces.	Average in each Province.
1	2
	Rs. a. p.
Deccan	369 0 6
Gujarát	339 7 3
Sind and Cutch	413 0 7
Beluchistan	470 14 2
General Average ...	395 3 8

J. W. A. MORGAN,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
Bombay Presidency.

APPENDIX VII.

HORSE AND MULE-BREEDING.

Annual Return of Stock in the Bombay Presidency during the official year ending 31st March 1893.

Details.	GOVERNMENT HORSE STALLIONS.							GOVERNMENT DONKEY STALLIONS.							BRANDED MARES, THE PROPERTY OF BREEDERS.				REMARKS.
	Thorough-bred English.	Three-fourth Bred.	Half-bred English, including Norfolk Trotter.	Pegu Pony.	Arab Horses.	Arab Ponies.	Total.	Arab.	Bokhara.	Italian.	Persian.	Khorasan.	Cyprus.	Total.	For Horse-breeding.	For Pony-breeding.	For Mule-breeding.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Increase. Balance on 1st April 1892.	10	1	8	1	26	30	76	4	1	11	4	1	2	23	5,699	7,426	847	13,972	
Increase. Received by importation...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Increase. Received by Transfer from Bengal	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Increase. Purchased in India ...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Increase. Branded during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	389	141	1,070	
Total ...	12	1	9	1	29	32	84	4	1	13	5	1	2	26	6,239	7,815	988	15,042	
Decrease. Died	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303	795	...	1,098	
Decrease. Destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Decrease. Sold	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	275	826	...	1,101	
Decrease. Transferred to Bengal ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1	...	2	1	4	2	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	578	1,621	...	2,199	
Balance on 31st March 1893 ...	11	1	7	...	25	30	74	3	...	13	5	1	2	24	5,661	6,194	988	12,843	
Total of each class ...	74							24							5,661	6,194	988	12,843	
Deccan	45							3							1,029	4,696	7	5,732	
Gujarát	10							1							1,019	1,111	...	2,130	
Sind and Cutch	19							20							2,446	365	966	3,777	
Beluchistan	...							...							1,167	22	15	1,204	
Total ...	74							24							5,661	6,194	988	12,843	

J. W. A. MORGAN,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
Bombay Presidency.

APPENDIX VIII.

HORSE-BREEDING.

General Statement showing the results of the year's Operations during the official year 1892-93.

Serial Number.	Province.	Number of branded Mares the Property of Breeders remaining on the Register on 31st March 1893.	Number of branded Mares the Property of Breeders covered by Government Stallions.		Number of Government Horse Stallions employed at Stud Work.		Average number of branded Mares covered in 1892-93 per Stallion employed during the year.	Number of Stock the Property of Breeders got by Government Stallions foaled during 1892-93, the results of Coverings of 1891-92.									Number of Mares covered in 1891-92, the results of which are known.	Number of Government Stallions employed in 1891-92, the results of which with regard to Coverings are known.	Percentage of Produce foaled during 1892-93 to Mares covered in 1891-92.	Average number of Produce foaled during 1892-93 per Stallion employed at Stud Work in 1891-92.
			During 1891-92.	During 1892-93.	During 1891-92.	During 1892-93.		Total Produce.											
								T. B. E.	N. T. E.	Pegu.	Arabs.	Deaths and Abortions.	Total Produce.	Not held.	Not known.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Deccan	5,725	1,121	1,148	42·26	43·2	26·57	43	43	...	190	185	461	476	184	1,121	937	35·32	49·19	13·05
2	Gujarát	2,130	407	330	10·81	10	33·	2	2	...	73	8	85	120	202	407	205	5·45	41·46	15·59
3	Sind and Cutch ...	2,811	638	556	18·66	17·3	32·08	14	26	...	65	23	128	387	123	638	515	15·61	24·85	8·19
4	Baluchistan	1,189	921	1,075	16·94	19·3	55·64	46	62	...	112	13	233	251	431	921	490	9·02	47·55	25·83*
	Total ...	11,855	3,087	3,109	88·67	89·8	34·62	105	133	...	440	229	907	1,240	940	3,087	2,147	65·40	42·24	13·86

* Kolat returns not received.

J. W. A. MORGAN,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
Bombay Presidency.

APPENDIX IX.

HORSE-BREEDING.

Statement of Remounts purchased in Bombay Presidency and Baluchistan during the official year 1892-93.

Remounts purchased for	Number of Remounts purchased.				1½ to 3 years.	3 years to 6 years.	6 years to 8 years.	8 years and over.	Total.	Breeds of Remounts purchased.				Remarks.
	Horses.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.						Produce of Government Stallions.	Class of Sires not known.	Country Breed.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bombay Native Cavalry ...	182	9	15	206	14	164	27	1	206	17	44	145	206	
Police, Northern Division ...	10	...	...	10	1	9	...	...	10	...	...	10	10	
Do. Central do. ...	18	...	...	18	...	14	4	...	18	...	15	3	18	
Do. in Sind do, ...	55	6	9	70	7	54	8	1	70	1	22	47	70	
Remount Rearing Depôt, Ahmednagar	22	21	4	47	40	7	...	...	47	39	...	8	47	
Total ...	287	36	28	351	62	248	39	2	351	57	81	213	351	

J. W. A. MORGAN,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
Bombay Presidency.

APPENDIX X.

MULE-BREEDING.

Statement of Mules purchased during the official year 1892-93.

Serial No.	Mules purchased for	Total number purchased.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
1	Transport	151	
	Total ...	151	

APPENDIX XI.

HORSE-BREEDING.

Statement showing the number of Colts, the Property of Zamindárs, Castrated by District Salutries and Castrators in the Bombay Presidency and Beluchistan Horse-Breeding Districts during the official year 1892-93.

Province.	District.	Number of Colts castrated.	Number of deaths resulting from effects of Castration.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
Deccan	Poona...	16	...	
	Khándesh	44	...	
	Ahmednagar... ...	31	...	
Gujarát	Ahmedabad	12	...	
Beluchistan... ...	Sibi	113	...	
	Quetta	110	...	
	Total ...	326	...	

NOTE.—Besides this the Ahmednagar Salutri castrated 63 colts from the Remount Rearing Depôt, Ahmednagar.

APPENDIX XII.

MULE-BREEDING.

Casualty Roll of Government Donkey Stallions in the Bombay Presidency during the official year 1892-93.

No.	Name.	Breed.	Description of Casualty.	Date of Casualty.	Nature of Casualty.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Boanarges ...	Arab.	Destroyed ...	17th January 1893 ...	Chronic laminitis.

ABSTRACT.

Province.	Number died.	Number destroyed.	Total.	Percentage deaths.	Percentage destroyed.	General percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sind	...	1	1	...	4·16	4·16

J. W. A. MORGAN,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
Bombay Presidency.

APPENDIX XIII.

MULE-BREEDING.

Statement of Government Donkey Stallions sold during the official year 1892-93.

No.	Name.	Class.	Date of Sale.	Name of Purchaser.	Amount sold for.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kandahari.	Bokhara ...	12th December 1892.	Motilal walad Muso Dego.	48 2 0	Impotent.

APPENDIX XIV.

MULE-BREEDING.

Statement showing Cost of Feed, Keep, Attendants, &c., of Donkey Stallions in the Bombay Presidency during the official year 1892-93.

Province.	District.	Number of Stallions or days.	Total annual Cost.	Average per Stallion per annum.	General average in each Province.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Deccan ...	Ahmednagar	797	719 2 2	329 5 5	330 2 11
	Poona	109	100 7 3	336 6 0	
	Total ...	906	819 9 5	.....	
Sind ...	Hyderabad	658	440 13 7	244 8 8	288 13 3
	Shikárpur	4,668	3,332 12 7	260 9 6	
	Jacobabad	2,190	2,173 14 11	362 5 1	
	Total ...	7,516	5,947 9 1	.....	
Beluchistan ...	Quetta	79	71 1 5	264 15 9	256 5 1
	Sibi	501	336 3 5	244 15 1	
	Total ...	580	407 4 10	.....	

ABSTRACT.

Province.	Average in each Province.
	Rs. a. p.
Deccan	330 2 11
Sind	288 13 3
Beluchistan	256 5 1
General Average ...	290 14 3

J. W. A. MORGAN,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
Bombay Presidency.

APPENDIX XV.

MULE-BREEDING.

General Statement showing results of the year's Operations during the official year 1892-93.

Serial Number.	Province.	MARES COVERED.		NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT DONKEY STALLIONS EMPLOYED AT STUD WORK.		Average number of Mares covered during 1892-93 per Stallion employed in that year.	MULE FOALS BY GOVERNMENT DONKEY STALLIONS FOALED DURING THE YEAR.										Number of Mares covered in 1891-92, the results of which are known.	Number of Government Donkey Stallions employed in 1891-92, the results of which as regards covering are known.	Percentage of Produce foaled during 1892-93 to Mares covered in 1891-92.	Average number of Produce foaled during 1892-93 per Stallion employed in 1891-92.
							Total Produce.													
		During 1891-92.	During 1892-93.	During 1891-92.	During 1892-93.		Arab.	Khorasan.	Cyprus.	Italian.	Persian.	Bokhara.	Abortions.	Total Produce.	Not held.	Not known.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Deccan	1	28	·45	1·56	17·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	·45	...	...
2	Sind	988	814	22·13	19·13	42·55	17	4	4	29	25	3	10	92	517	379	988	609	13·64	15·10	6·74
3	Beluchistan	30	4	·94	1	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	4	19	7	30	23	·94	17·39	4·25
	Total ...	1,019	846	23·52	21·69	39·004	17	4	4	32	25	3	11	96	537	386	1,019	633	15·03	15·16	6·38

J. W. A. MORGAN,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
Bombay Presidency.

APPENDIX XVI.

HORSE-BREEDING.

General Statement showing the Horse Shows held during the official year 1892-93.

Number.	Station.	Date.	Animals exhibited.			Receipts.						Expenditure.				Balance remaining for next year.	Remarks.
			Class.	Number of each Class.	Total exhibited.	Last year's Balance.	Government Grant.	Local Fund Grant.	By private Subscription.	From other sources.	Total.	Prizes.		Other Expenses incurred.	Total Expenses.		
												Numbers.	Value.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Quetta	3rd and 4th October 1892.	Horse .. Cattle ..	626 71	697	....	500 0 0	911 5 5	....	....	1,411 5 5	100	869 0 0	542 5 5	1,411 5 5	....	
2	Ahmednagar	7th to 9th November 1892.	Horse .. Ponies .. Mule .. Cattle ..	561 23 1 417	1,002	1 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	321 0 0	192 14 9	3,514 14 9	125	2,269 0 0	772 10 6	3,041 10 6	473 4 3	
3	Jacobabad	9th to 11th January 1893.	Horses .. Ponies .. Mules ..	1,194 70 101	1,365	....	2,000 0 0	3,691 8 4	....	....	5,691 8 4	241	4,485 0 0	1,206 8 4	5,691 8 4	....	
4	Sibi	13th to 16th February 1893.	Horses .. Ponies .. Mules .. Donkeys ..	1,236 158	1,394	47 3 0	1,000 0 0	1,900 0 0	100 0 0	....	3,047 3 0	188	2,515 0 0	532 3 0	6,047 3 0	....	
5	Ahmedabad	20th to 23rd February 1893.	Horses .. Ponies ..	586 96	682	3,924 11 8	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	1,070 0 0	15 0 0	6,509 11 8	77	1,789 0 0	1,211 1 2	3,000 1 2	3,509 10 6	
6	Naushâhro	23rd to 24th February 1893.	Horses .. Cattle .. Mules ..	325 226 13	564	....	....	2,000 0 0	....	....	2,000 0 0	123	1,750 0 0	250 0 0	2,000 0 0	....	
			Total ..	5,704	5,704	3,972 14 8	6,500 0 0	10,002 13 9	1,491 0 0	207 14 9	22,174 11 2	857	13,677 0 0	4,514 12 5	18,191 12 5	3,982 14 9	

J. W. A. MORGAN,

Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
Bombay Presidency.

APPENDIX XVII.

Civil Veterinary Department.

General Statement of Expenditure during the official year 1892-93.

Number.	Heads of Expenditure.	Pay.	Travelling Allowance.	Service Stamps.	Telegrams.	Office Rent.	Miscellaneous Contingent Expenses.	Cost of Feed, &c.				Grand Total.	Remarks.
								Debited to Local Funds.	Debited to Provincial.	Paid by Government of India.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Superintendent	3,216 2 0	2,401 12 9	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,617 14 9	
2	Office Establishment ...	2,293 0 0	855 9 3	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,148 9 3	
3	Inspectors	1,140 0 0	393 9 0	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,533 9 0	
4	Castrators	1,280 0 0	226 13 6	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,506 13 6	
5	Office expenses	.....	.....	120 0 0	31 11 0	240 0 0	589 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	981 2 0	
6	Horse and Pony Stallions' keep.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	11,509 12 0	16,438 3 1	9,097 12 10	37,045 11 11	37,045 11 11	
7	Donkeys' keep, &c. ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	2,635 7 11	4,131 10 7	407 4 10	7,174 7 4	7,174 7 4	
8	Stallions' purchase ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,760 0 0	
9	Horse Shows	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,500 0 0	
	Total ...	7,929 2 0	3,877 12 6	120 0 0	31 11 0	240 0 0	589 7 0	14,145 3 11	20,569 13 8	9,505 1 8	44,220 3 3	68,268 3 9	

J. W. A. MORGAN,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
Bombay Presidency.

APPENDIX XVIII.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the Names of Places visited by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and the work done by him, during the Official year ending 31st March 1893.

Date.	Place.	District.	Number of miles travelled on tours.	TOTAL NUMBER OF MARES INSPECTED.					Inspections of Government Stallions.	REMARKS.
				Rejected.	Branded.			Total.		
					Horse.	Pony.	Donkey.			
1892.										
9th June	Poona ...	Poona ...	99	...	...	...	...	...	.....	To confer with the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.
11th to 14th June ...	Bombay ...	.....	119	...	...	...	...	...	.....	To purchase stallions.
15th June	Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	218	...	6	7	...	13	.....	
4th July	Bombay ...	.....	218	...	...	...	...	...	.....	*En route* to Bhávnagar.
5th to 7th July ...	Bhávnagar ...	.....	494	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Inspected paddock, &c.
9th and 10th July ...	Pálanpur *vid* Ahmedabad.	.....	293	4	7	8	...	19	.....	Branded mares and inspected State horses.
11th July	Deesa ...	.....	18	15	4	8	...	27	Inspected stallions.	Branded mares.
12th to 14th July ...	Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad ...	132	...	1	...	...	1	Do. ...	Inspected Veterinary Dispensary and branded mares.
15th July	Kaira ...	Kaira ...	27	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	To confer with the Collector.
16th ,, ...	Nadiád ...	Do. ...	20	21	2	8	...	31	.....	Inspected site for Veterinary Dispensary and branded mares.
17th to 19th July ...	Bombay ...	.....	281	...	...	...	...	...	.....	To purchase stallions.
20th July	Ahmednagar ...	.....	218	...	1	4	1	6	.....	
11th to 13th August ...	Bombay ...	.....	218	...	...	...	...	...	.....	To confer with Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department.
14th August	Ahmednagar ...	.....	218	...	3	4	...	7	.....	
24th September ...	Bombay ...	.....	218	...	...	...	...	...	.....	*En route* to Quetta.
26th ,, ...	Karáchi ...	.....	501	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Do.
30th September to 5th October.	Quetta ...	.....	601	5	21	...	...	26	Inspected stallions.	Horse show, branded mares and inspected stallions.
7th October	Jacobabad ...	Upper Sind Frontier District.	253	39	23	24	3	89	Do. ...	Inspected mule-run and branded mares.
8th ,, ...	Shikárpur ...	Shikárpur ...	26	9	5	...	7	21	Do. ...	Branded mares.
9th ,, ...	Lárkhána ...	Do. ...	43	143	23	...	12	178	Do. ...	Do.
10th ,, ...	Hyderabad ...	.....	82	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ..	To confer with the Collector.
11th ,, ...	Karáchi ...	.....	115	...	...	...	...	...	.....	*En route* to Bombay.
19th to 21st October ...	Bombay ...	.....	501	...	...	...	...	...	.....	To purchase stallions.
22nd October	Poona ...	.....	119	...	...	...	...	...	.....	To return to headquarters.
23rd ,, ...	Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	99	20	43	46	...	109	.....	To attend horse show.
25th November	Visápur ...	Do. ...	22	60	3	10	...	73	.....	Branded mares.
26th ,, ...	Pimpri ...	.....	17	12	1	7	...	20	.....	Do.
26th ,, ...	Shrigonda ...	Ahmednagar ...	4	62	12	12	...	86	Inspected stallions.	Do.
27th ,, ...	Karjat ...	Do. ...	23	25	11	10	...	46	Do. ...	Do.
28th ,, ...	Bársi ...	Sholápur ...	175	99	16	23	...	138	.....	Do.
29th ,, ...	Jewur ...	Do. ...	42	1	11	3	...	15	.....	Do.
30th ,, ...	Karmála ...	Do. ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
1st December	Dhond ...	Poona ...	58	2	1	...	...	3	.....	Branded mares.
2nd ,, ...	Pomalvádi ...	Sholápur ...	34	29	18	8	...	55	.....	Do.
2nd ,, ...	Indápur ...	Poona ...	12	21	25	21	...	67	Inspected stallions.	Do.
4th ,, ...	Kedgaon ...	Do. ...	60	8	9	10	...	27	.....	Do.
5th ,, ...	Jewur ...	Sholápur ...	66	26	17	15	...	58	.....	Do.
6th ,, ...	Ahmednagar ...	.....	103	...	1	2	...	3	.....	Do.
11th ,, ...	Poona ...	.....	99	...	...	...	...	...	.....	*En route* to Bombay.
13th to 16th December ...	Bombay ...	.....	119	...	...	...	...	...	.....	To purchase stallions.
17th December	Ahmednagar ...	.....	218	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
22nd ,, ...	Meerut ...	.....	867	...	...	...	...	...	.....	*En route* Babugarh.
24th ,, ...	Babugarh ...	.....	24	...	...	...	...	...	.....	To attend class.
31st ,, ...	Meerut ...	.....	24	...	...	...	...	...	.....	*En route* Saháranpur.
31st ,, ...	Saháranpur ...	.....	68	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Visit Depôt.
1893.										
2nd January	Karnal ...	.....	96	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Do.
7th ,, ...	Jacobabad ...	.....	778	29	56	24	16	125	Inspected stallions.	Branded mares and attended horse show.
14th ,, ...	Radhan ...	.....	101	43	33	17	30	123	.....	Do.
17th ,, ...	Dokri ...	.....	28	45	4	20	64	150	.....	Do.
18th ,, ...	Karáchi ...	.....	273	...	...	...	...	...	.....	*En route* to Ahmednagar.
19th ,, ...	Bombay ...	.....	501	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Do.
22nd ,, ...	Ahmednagar ...	.....	218	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
1st February	Chinchli ...	Kolhápur ...	285	...	...	...	...	...	Inspected stallions.	To attend horse show.
13th ,, ...	Sibi ...	Beluchistan ...	2,182	27	89	...	2	118	Do. ...	Do. branded mares.
20th to 24th February...	Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad ...	1,567	47	19	33	...	99	Do. ...	Do. do.
25th February to 3rd March.	Bombay ...	.....	310	...	...	...	...	...	.....	To purchase stallions.
4th March	Ahmednagar ...	.....	218	...	1	2	...	3	.....	Branded mares.
19th ,, ...	Supa ...	Ahmednagar ...	15	5	2	...	...	7	.....	Do.
20th and 21st March ...	Sirár ...	Poona ...	15	9	5	10	1	25	Inspected stallions.	Do.
22nd March	Pargaon ...	Do. ...	21	5	6	...	1	12	.....	Do.
23rd ,, ...	Kedgaon ...	Do. ...	6	2	3	10	1	16	.....	Do.
24th and 25th March ...	Supa ...	Do. ...	14	15	15	22	1	53	.....	Do.
26th and 27th ,, ...	Bárámati ...	Do. ...	18	15	24	9	...	48	Inspected stallions.	Do.
28th March	Sansor ...	Do. ...	12	4	1	3	...	8	.....	Do.
29th ,, ...	Indápur ...	Do. ...	22	3	1	...	2	6	Inspected stallions.	Do.
31st ,, ...	Bowreh ...	Do. ...	7	7	...	9	...	16	.....	Do.

J. W. A. MORGAN,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
Bombay Presidency.

REVIEW BY THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BOMBAY.

No. $\frac{A.}{2651}$ OF 1893.

Poona, 25th August 1893.

Submitted.

2. Veterinary Captain Morgan was in charge of the Department from the 20th of May 1892. Veterinary Captain Grainger delivered over charge on the 16th of April to Captain Williamson, Superintendent, Ahmadnagar Remount Rearing Depôt, who officiated as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, till Veterinary Captain Morgan's arrival.

3. As proposed in this office report to Government, No. 3513, dated 10th December 1892, the Superintendent has given his tour in a tabular form (Appendix XVIII). He toured in the districts noted in the margin. He attended the horse and cattle shows held at Quetta, Ahmadnagar, Jacobabad, Chinchli, Sibi, Naushahro and Ahmedabad, and inspected the veterinary dispensaries at Nadiád, Ahmedabad and Karáchi. He visited besides Deesa, Pálanpur, Bhávnagar, Bombay, Saháranpur, Bábugarh and Karnál. The visits to the three places last named were sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 9584, dated 7th December 1892. His tours and visits appear to have been well-planned and his movements active.

Poona. | Sholápur.
Ahmadnagar. | Shikárpur.

4. At the close of the year, the number of stallions stationed in the Presidency was 74 as against 76 at the end of the previous year. A Turkoman stallion has been purchased for the Hyderabad Local Board. This is believed to be the first instance in this Presidency of a stallion being owned by a Local Board. The existing number of stallions is considered inadequate and the Superintendent intends purchasing 3 English and 12 Arabs shortly.

5. The effective number of stallions has risen slightly from 88·67 to 89·8, even though the total number (94) was less than that of the previous year (99). This is satisfactory. Casualties have decreased from 7·89 to 5·4 per cent. Stallions are now regularly exercised. By arrangement with the Inspector-General, stallions for this Presidency will be selected by the Superintendent, and the necessity of costly transfers will in future be avoided. Veterinary Assistants in charge grant-in-aid dispensaries have systematically supervised the feeding of stallions located at their stations.

6. Though the total number of mares covered by horse and pony stallions (including the Beluchistan stud) has slightly risen, the number being 3,109 as against 3,087 in the previous year, there is a considerable fall in the number of mares covered in Gujarát and in Sind and Cutch, which is not explained in the report. The average number of covered mares per horse has also fallen from 34·81 to 34·62, which is somewhat remarkable when the increase in effective strength of stallions is considered. The Deccan, with 26·57 mares per stallion, has the lowest average, the averages in Gujarát, Sind and Cutch and Beluchistan being respectively 33, 32·08 and 55·64, this last figure reaching the ordinary maximum permitted.

7. The number of mares branded rose from 809 to 929; but it is still below the figure (1,046) of 1890-91. The increase was general except in Gujarát, where last year there was a fall. The necessity of the recently proposed register of branded mares is well shown by the remarks in Veterinary Captain Morgan's paragraph 18.

8. 3,087 mares were covered during the year 1891-92, with a result reported "unknown" in 30 per cent. of cases. Above half the number of mares are in Beluchistan, where there are no Inspectors. Results in 50 per cent. of the remainder were classed as "did not hold." These figures are not satisfactory—the first indicating room for improvement in produce registration and the second reflecting on the powers of the stallions as foal-getters. Steps to improve produce-returns in the direction of registration are being taken by the proposed institution of a village return and now that the stallions are duly exercised, they may show a higher percentage of successful coverings. The total reported

produce (907) shows about 25 per cent. of deaths and abortions, the high death-rate being due to great mortality in young stock in the Deccan, which is responsible for 80 per cent—a result probably due to last year's scarcity. There was, however, some improvement in the general average number of foals per stallion, the number rising from 10·80 to 13·86. The averages for the different provinces were as follows: 13·05 for the Deccan, 15·59 for Gujarát, 8·19 for Sind and Cutch, and 25·83 for Beluchistan. The percentage of foals to mares covered also rose from 40·76 to 42·24.

9. The number of remounts purchased exhibits marked improvement, rising from 251 to 351. Besides these, 204 remounts were purchased in Sind and Beluchistan for other provinces, but how far these were the produce of Government stallions is not known. Of the remounts purchased for this Presidency, 206 were for Native Cavalry, 98 were for Police, and 47 for the Ahmednagar Remount Rearing Depôt. The question of utilizing the Superintendent as a remount Agent for the Bombay Cavalry has been raised during the year (paragraph 28). Veterinary Captain Morgan's opinion is given in detail, but the question is rather beside the scope of the report.

10. Castration has made very little progress, the animals operated upon being 326 and 63 as against 320 and 100 last year in the districts and at the Remount Rearing Depôt, respectively. The Superintendent does not report the number of colts castrated by Veterinary Assistants.

11. Donkey stallions numbered 24 against 23, covering 846 pony mares as against 1,019 in the previous year; and the average of pony mares covered per stallion fell from 43·32 to 39, the decrease being attributed to sickness among the stallions. The results of the previous year's coverings, however, showed a better result in the year under report, the average number of foals per stallion having risen from 4·8 to 6·38. Mule-breeding is still almost entirely confined to Sind. The Superintendent hopes to make it more popular in the Deccan by creating a market for the mules in that province. His detailed proposals will be separately discussed when passed on to Government.

12. The already high cost of stallions has gone on increasing, the increase being most noticeable in Gujarát, where the cost rose from Rs. 295 to Rs. 339; in Beluchistan, it fell from Rs. 506 to Rs. 471. The previous year's cost was the highest of the preceding 13 years with the exception of 1878-79. The cost of the year under report is still higher and should have been more fully explained, the general remark "high prices of food and fodder" not being apparently always justifiable. In Karáchi, for instance, where prices ruled generally lower than usual except in one or two tálukas, the average cost per stallion rose by about 15 per cent. In Ahmedabad, where the cost rose by about 14 per cent., the average price of gram was slightly below that of the previous year.

13. The total expenditure of the Department rose from Rs. 66,767 in 1891-92 to Rs. 68,268 in the year under report. To the total expenditure, Provincial Revenues contributed Rs. 43,118, Local Funds, Rs. 14,145, and Imperial Revenues, Rs. 11,005 for the cost of stallions in Beluchistan and for prizes at the Sibi and Quetta shows.

14. Veterinary Captain Morgan's experiments in fodder crops and sheep-breeding are interesting, but the experience of Lathyrus Sylvestris does not tally with that gained on the Poona Farm. These experiments, it must be noted, are carried out at Veterinary Captain Morgan's own expense and evince the interest which he takes in his work in all its bearings.

15. The Superintendent's suggestion for training syces at the Ahmednagar Depôt is worth consideration.

16. The undersigned has refrained from commenting on the form of the report as Mr. Cappel's proposals* in this connection are already before Government, but he cannot help observing that the Superintendent's remarks in explanation of his figures are meagre.

* This Office No. 3513, dated 10th December 1892.

E. C. OZANNE,
Survey Commissioner and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture.

Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency and Beluchistan for 1892-93.

No. 295.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th January 1894.

Memorandum from the Military Department of the Secretariat, No. 761-G., dated 11th May 1893—Forwarding, with reference to Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2477, dated 10th April 1893, copy of a letter No. 1578-R.A., dated 8th May 1893, from the Adjutant General, who states that the statements referred to in the above Resolution have been forwarded to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, for incorporation in his Annual Administration Report; and adds that the statements from the Bombay Cavalry Regiments will be forwarded in due course.

Memorandum from the Military Department of the Secretariat, No. 795-G., dated 19th May 1893—Forwarding copy of a letter No. 1699-R.A., dated 17th idem, from the Adjutant General, who reports, with reference to Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2477, dated 10th April 1893, that the returns from the Bombay Cavalry Regiments have been forwarded to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. A.—3064, dated 9th October 1893—Submitting one No. 1274, dated 8th July 1893, from the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, with that officer's Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency and Beluchistan for the year 1892-93, and Mr. Ozanne's review thereof, No. A.—2651, dated 25th August 1893.

RESOLUTION.—The results of the operations of the Civil Veterinary Department in 1892-93 are compared below with those of 1891-92 :—

	Horse-breeding.		Mule-breeding.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Number of stallions on the register at the end of the year	99	94	23	24
Average number employed on stud work	88·67	89·8	23·52	21·69
Number of mares covered	3,087	3,109	1,019	846
Average number of mares covered per stallion ...	34·81	34·62	43·32	39·004
Total number of foals	698	907	88	96
Percentage of foals to mares covered	40·76	42·24	19·86	15·16
Average number of foals per stallion employed ...	10·80	13·86	4·8	6·38

The report has been reviewed in detail by the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and Government concur generally in the remarks made by that officer. During the year under report, one of the horses stationed in Sind was transferred to Quetta, as the climate of Sind disagreed with him, while another being found too big for the mares in this Presidency was exchanged for a smaller one from Bábugarh. The inconvenience and expense consequent on such transfers will be avoided in future, as it has been arranged that the Superintendent should select the horses suitable for this Presidency when required on arrival of every new batch in Bombay. It is satisfactory to notice that the demand for stallions is increasing. To meet this demand, the Superintendent has indented for 6 English stallions and has

arranged to purchase 12 Arab stallions locally. A Turkoman stallion was purchased during the year for the Hyderabad Local Board. His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts that the excellent example thus set by the Hyderabad Board will be followed by other local bodies. As remarked by the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, the produce results cannot be regarded as satisfactory, only 907 foals, including 229 deaths or abortions, being reported out of a total of 3,087 mares covered by horses in 1891-92. Of the remainder, 1,240 are reported as "not held," and in 940 cases the results were not known. Future reports are, however, expected to show better results as greater care is being now taken in the matter of exercise and feed of stallions. Proposals have also been laid before Government with a view to improve the present system of produce registration, which is obviously very defective. As regards mule-breeding also, the produce statistics are unreliable, as there are no special Inspectors employed in Sind to which Province the industry is at present mainly confined. The decrease in the total number (846) of mares covered by donkey stallions in 1892-93 as compared with the number (1,019) in 1891-92 is stated to be due to sickness among the stallions. The number of coverings in the Deccan, however, rose from 1 to 28. The Superintendent hopes to make mule-breeding popular in this part of the Presidency by creating a market for mules.

2. The number of branded mares for horse and pony breeding on the register on 31st March 1892 amounted to 13,125. During the year under report a careful census of the branded mares was taken in eight districts of the Presidency, and as a result of it 2,199 mares were found to have died, or been sold or otherwise disposed of. The numbers in Sind, Beluchistan, Khándesh, and Cutch have not yet been checked owing to paucity of Inspectors. Beluchistan has, however, now been removed from the jurisdiction of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, and two more Inspectors have been sanctioned for the Department by Government Resolution No. 2525, dated 11th April 1893. Proposals have also been submitted to Government for the institution of a proper village register of branded mares. These measures will, no doubt, conduce to more accurate results. In the course of his tour which was well arranged, the Superintendent branded 929 mares for horse and pony-breeding and 141 mares for mule-breeding. The total numbers of branded mares on the register at the end of the year stood at 11,855 for horse and pony-breeding and 988 for mule-breeding.

3. There was a satisfactory increase in the number (351) of country bred remounts purchased at the several horse-shows during 1892-93 for this Presidency as compared with the figure (251) of 1891-92. Only 57 of the animals purchased could be ascertained to have been the produce of Government stallions. The remarks in paragraph 28 of the Superintendent's report as to the advisability of deputing a purchasing officer from Bombay to attend the horse-shows held in Sind and in paragraph 58 regarding the Ahmednagar Remount-rearing Depot should be communicated to the Military Department. The Commissariat Department purchased 151 mules for transport purposes during the year under report. The number of colts, the property of breeders, castrated by Government salutris was 326 against 320 in the preceding year.

4. The total expenditure of the Department rose from Rs. 66,767 in 1891-92 to Rs. 68,268 in the year under report, of which the Provincial share amounted to Rs. 43,118 against Rs. 42,844 in the preceding year. Of the remainder, Rs. 14,145 were contributed by Local Funds and Rs. 11,005 from Imperial Revenues. The increase of expenditure was mainly on account of feed and keep of stallions. The average cost under this head per horse stallion amounted to Rs. 395 and for a donkey stallion to Rs. 291 as compared with Rs. 386 and Rs. 254 respectively in 1891-92. The attention of the Superintendent should be invited to the remarks on this subject made by the Survey Commissioner and Director in paragraph 12 of his review.

5. Veterinary Captain Morgan has submitted a valuable and interesting report and has shown commendable activity and zeal in the work of his Department and Government will watch with interest the progress of the experiments in fodder crops and sheep-breeding instituted by him at his own expense. Separate proposals should be submitted to Government regarding the question of the training of syces at the Ahmednagar Depôt. Future reports of the Civil Veterinary Department will have to be submitted in accordance with the rules and forms sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 8667, dated 27th November 1893.

W. L. HARVEY,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Commissioner in Sind,
All Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,
The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Military Department of the Secretariat,
The Political Department of the Secretariat.
} With copies of the report.

The General Department of the Secretariat,
The Secretary of State for India,
The Government of India.
} By letter.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

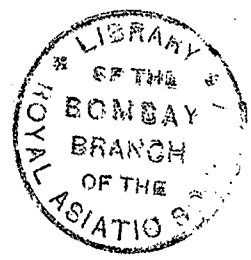
CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

OFFICIAL YEAR 1893-94.



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BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.
CLASS

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

OFFICIAL YEAR 1893-94.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 1234 of 1894.

From

The SUPERINTENDENT,
Civil Veterinary Department,
Bombay Presidency;

To

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

Camp Ahmednagar, dated 9th July 1894.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council the Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1893-94 according to the form laid down in circular letter No. $\frac{47}{17}$, dated 28th October 1893, from the Government of India.

Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8667, dated 27th November 1893.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. W. A. MORGAN, Veterinary-Captain,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
Bombay Presidency.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1893-94.

(*a*).—Military Section.

Horse-breeding.

Stallions: number of.

In the beginning of the year under report the number of stallions was as follows:—

Class.	Horse.	Pony.	Total.
Thorough-bred English	11	...	11
Hackneys and Norfolk Trotters ...	7	...	7
Three-quarter bred	1	...	1
Arab	25	30	55
Total ...	44	30	74

Number added to the Registers.

2. The number received during the year is given below (*vide* Table I):—

Whence received.	Class of Stallions.	Horse.	Pony.	Total.
England	Thorough-bred English ...	2	...	2
Do.	Hackney	1	...	1
Purchased in India ...	Arab	3	2	5
Do. ...	Country-bred ...	1	...	1
	Total ...	7	2	9

Two thorough-breds and one hackney have been received from England. They are short-legged, compact horses with good bone and substance, and are suitable in every way. It is to be regretted that the hackney is a bad "Wind Sucker." Three Arab horses and 2 ponies were purchased by me in the Bombay market. Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining pure-bred large-boned Arabs, and I was unable to complete the number required for this Presidency. It is to be hoped that the steps taken this year will have the desired effect and that a better class of horse suitable as sires will be imported especially for this Department during the next cold weather. One country-bred was purchased at the Shikárpur Show and is without doubt a very high class northern horse. As far as I was able to ascertain he was bred within a few miles of "Maimena", but no further particulars were obtainable. He will be used in the immediate district and careful records kept of his stock. This is the first occasion in which a country-bred of doubtful origin has been used as a sire in this Presidency, and it will be interesting to watch the result. In the event of his being a success, no doubt others of a similar stamp will be obtainable at the same price, *viz.* Rs. 450. The experiment in my opinion is a very risky one and I should not have resorted to this extreme measure had I been able to obtain Arabs of sufficient size and substance in the Bombay market.

3. The number of casualties and the diseases from which stallions died are given in Table II. The general percentage was 6·81 for horse and 3·3 for pony. Two stallions died and two were destroyed, one suffering from incurable disease and the other old and worn out.

Casualties.

4. Table III. shows the stallions disposed of by sale. Six stallions were sold for reasons rendering them unfit for stud purposes.

Sales.

Number of stallions present at the close of the year.

5. At the close of the year under report, the following number of stallions were present:—

Breed.	Horse.	Pony.	Total.
Thorough-bred English	12	...	12
Three-quarter bred	1	...	1
Hackneys and Norfolk Trotters ...	7	...	7
Arabs	25	27	52
Country-bred	1	...	1
Total ...	46	27	73

Distribution.

6. This gives a total of 73 against 74 last year. The table below gives the distribution of stallions for the last four years in the horse-breeding provinces:—

Years.	Deccan.	Gujarát.	Sind and Cutch.	Total.
1890-91	48	11	24	83
1891-92	45	11	20	76
1892-93	45	10	19	74
1893-94	45	9	19	73

Number at stud work.

7. Of the stallions shown above 63·22 were actually at stud work and the remainder were in Ahmednagar Depôt for acclimatization.

8. The sketch map of the Bombay Presidency showing the horse-breeding districts is attached to this report and the stands where the stallions were on the 31st March last. Under the name of each stand, the numbers of Government horse, pony and donkey stallions present are given.

Services and produce of stallions.

9. Table IV shows the services and produce of Government horse and pony stallions.

Mares covered: number of.

10. The number of branded and certificated mares covered by Government stallions during the past five years is given below:—

1889-90...	3,143
1890-91...	3,270
1891-92...	3,087
1892-93...	3,109
1893-94...	2,017

There were 2,017 coverings this year against 2,034 last year. In last and previous years the total coverings of the stallions in the Presidency and Beluchistan were shown, but this year Beluchistan has not been included in the above figure. There is a considerable decrease in Gujarát, where an outbreak of anthrax occurred in the best breeding districts.

11. To facilitate reference, the average number of mares covered per stallion in 1892-93 and 1893-94 are given below; details will be found in Table IV:—

In 1892-93	28·85
In 1893-94	31·90

Demand for stallions.

12. Horse-breeding continues to make satisfactory progress in the Deccan, Sind and Cutch. In Gujarát there is a considerable falling off due to an outbreak of anthrax in the best breeding districts.

Stallions which produce the most suitable stock for the Army.

13. By Table V. it will be seen that the Norfolk Trotter heads the list, the Thorough-bred English second, and the Arab last. This table, however, is apt to give an erroneous opinion on the comparative merits of stallions for the Deccan, as the Bombay stud contains many very small Arabs whose stock seldom exceed 14-1. I am endeavouring to weed out these galloways as soon as possible and replacing them by pure-bred, large-boned horses whose stock will and do grow into remounts. The large percentage of rejections is due to the fact that these young stock were bought with a view of starting the nursery at Ahmednagar, and as it is now well established and the field to select from increasing yearly, the necessity for buying anything doubtful has been done away with and great care is exercised in purchasing. The average price (Rs. 320-8-0) of the rejections denotes that though too small for Army purposes, they were shapely animals and readily bought by the public.

Number of country-bred remounts purchased.

14. An abstract from Table VI. showing the number of country-bred remounts purchased during the last two years is given below:—

By whom purchased.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Bombay Native Cavalry	206	276
Police, Northern Division	10	2
Do. Central do.	18	1
Do. in Sind	70	64
Remount Rearing Depôt, Ahmednagar	47	37
Do. do. Karnal	...	16
Central India Horse	...	9
Fifth Punjab Cavalry	...	40
Tenth Bengal Lancers	...	16
Total ...	351	461

15. The Bombay Native Cavalry purchased 70 more than the last year. Of the total number (461) 117 are the produce of Government stallions as against 57 last year. These figures are very short of the mark, as many horses, the get of Government sires, enter the ranks of which there is no record owing to the covering and produce certificates being lost or illegible; hence the sires are entered by purchasers as unknown (see also paragraph 89).

Mule-breeding.

Donkey stallions: number of.

16. The number of donkey stallions on the register on the 1st April 1893 is shown in the following table:—

Breed.	Number.
Arab	3
Italian	13
Persian	5
Khorasan	1
Cyprus	2
Total ...	24

Increase during the year.

17. Two Persian donkey stallions were purchased locally during the year.

Casualties.

18. No donkey stallions died or destroyed during the year (*vide* Table VII).

Sales.

19. Two Italian donkey stallions were sold during the year as shown in Table VIII. for reasons given against each of them.

Number of donkey stallions present.

20. The strength of donkey stallions, as it stood on the 1st of April 1894, is shown in the following table :—

Breed.	Number.
Italian	11
Persian	7
Arab	3
Khorasan	1
Cyprus	2
Total ...	24

Of these 20·10 were at stud work (*vide* Table IX).

Pony mares covered.

21. The pony mares annually covered by Government donkeys during the last five years are as follows :—

1889-90	821
1890-91	868
1891-92	1,019
1892-93	846
1893-94	844

Last year the number covered by the Beluchistan donkey stallion, *viz.* 4, was included in the total coverings; otherwise the total coverings of the Bombay Presidency were 842. No donkey mares were covered during previous years nor in the year under report.

Demand for donkey stallions.

22. Sind is the only tract in the Presidency where mule-breeding is popular and carried on to a very great extent. The following Local Boards and States are willing to purchase donkey stallions, and arrangements have been made to supply them this season :—

Khándesh	Local Board.
Shikárpur	Local Board.
Khairpur in Sind	State.
Mr. Gulam Basulkhan	Zamindár and Honorary Magistrate, Moro in Sind.

From the beginning of February to the end of March 1894, five donkey stallions accompanied the Inspectors on tour. The results were so successful that I propose letting them tour throughout the next season on the same conditions. Fifty-six mares were covered in the Deccan and Gujarát against 28 in 1892-93 and 1 in 1891-92.

Number of mules purchased.

23. During the year 8 mules were bought by the Commissariat Department for transport purposes as against 151 last year (*vide* Table X).

(*b*).—Revenue Section.

I.—Horse-breeding.

Cost of feed, keep, &c., of Horses and Pony Stallions.

24. Table XI. gives the cost of feed, keep, attendants, transit, &c., of Government horse and pony stallions during 1893-94, and the table entered below shows the average cost per annum during the preceding five years :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1889-90	363	0	6
1890-91	343	5	5
1891-92	385	12	2
1892-93	395	3	8
1893-94	346	10	6

There is a general decrease of Rs. 48-9-2 per stallion throughout the Presidency. The expenses are still high but this year were unavoidable, as I was compelled to change a great number of stallions and spend a considerable amount in the repair of stabling.

Branded mares : number of.

25. On the 31st March 1893 the registers of branded mares showed the numbers as given in the following table (*vide* Table XII) :—

Province.	Horse-breeding.	Pony-breeding.	Mule-breeding.	Total.
Deccan	1,029	4,696	7	5,732
Gujarát	1,019	1,111	...	2,130
Sind and Cutch	2,446	365	966	3,777
Beluchistan	1,167	22	15	1,204
Total ...	5,661	6,194	988	12,843

Number added to the register.

26. During the year under report the following number of mares were added to the registers :—

Province.	Horse-breeding.	Pony-breeding.	Mule-breeding.	Total.
Deccan	57	233	30	320
Gujarát	35	74	1	110
Sind and Cutch	127	7	304	438
Total ...	219	314	335	868

27. In addition to the above, the following mares were branded by me during the year in Beluchistan but are not shown in the above statement as the registers have been transferred to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Derajat and Beluchistan :—

For horse	272
For pony	56
For donkey...	37
Total ...	365

28. During 1893-94, 1,233 mares were branded against 1,070 in 1892-93, showing an increase of 163 mares.

Number removed from registers.

29. The table beneath gives the numbers removed from the registers for various reasons :—

Particulars.	Horse-breeding.	Pony-breeding.	Total.
Died	53	124	177
Sold	64	147	211
Transferred to Beluchistan Register ...	1,167	22	1,204
Total ...	1,284	293	1,592

Number present at the close of the year.

30. The balance remaining on the 31st March 1894 is shown below; details will be found in Table XII:—

Province.	Horse-breeding.	Pony-breeding.	Mule-breeding.	Total.
Deccan	975	4,663	37	5,675
Gujarát	1,048	1,180	1	2,229
Sind and Cutch	2,573	372	1,270	4,215
Total ...	4,596	6,215	1,308	12,119

Produce: number of,

31. The average of produce foaled to mares covered per stallion for the last two years is given below:—

1892-93	11·95
1893-94	7·58

32. During the year under report each stallion covered 31·90 mares against 28·85 last year, showing a slight increase. But there is a marked falling off in the average produce from 11·95 to 7·58 due, in my opinion, to the three following causes:—

1. Inaccurate returns.
2. No Inspectors in Sind or Cutch.
3. To the large number of worn out and uncertain foal-getters on the registers.

These horses have been sold during the last six months. I think it is impossible to accept the produce returns as accurate. For instance the Upper Sind Frontiers stand has for the last five years returned 133, 156, 136, 79, 68 living produce, showing a decrease of almost exactly half within this short period, although the same number of stallions have been at the stand and a steady increase in the number of coverings has taken place within this time.

All officers in Sind are unanimous in their opinion on this point and give good reasons for doubting the accuracy of these returns. The depôt stallions standing at Ahmednagar, of which we are more or less able to check results, show a produce percentage of 43·41, whereas the combined result throughout the Presidency and Sind only amounted 26·30. These figures are not satisfactory and there is no doubt a great difficulty in checking produce returns; nevertheless until some better measures are adopted, these results will always work out badly, and I do not think that the powers of the stallions as foal-getters are altogether at fault.

Number of colts castrated.

33. In Table XIII. will be found the number of horse and mule colts castrated by veterinary assistants and salutris during the year. The statistics for the last five years are given below:—

1889-90	72
1890-91	127
1891-92	320
1892-93	326
1893-94	109

Little progress has been made in castration during the past year and the attention of veterinary graduates in charge of dispensaries has been called to the fact that in horse-breeding districts it is one of their chief duties. The salutris attached to this department appeared to make little headway owing to the aversion the rayat has to get his colt castrated.

II.—Mule-breeding.

Cost of feed, keep, &c., of donkey stallions.

34. In Table XIV. is given the cost of the feed and keep of donkey stallions during 1893-94. The averages for the last five years are given below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1889-90	270	5	5
1890-91	272	5	10
1891-92	254	3	3
1892-93	290	14	3
1893-94	279	2	3

Thus there is a decrease of Rs. 11-12-0 if compared with the figures of last year.

Produce.

35. A general statement will be found in Table IX. giving the results of mule-breeding operations for 1893-94. A summary is given below :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Average number of mares covered per donkey stallion...	40·69	41·99
Total number of mares foaled during the last two years	92	102
Average number of mules foaled per donkey stallion...	6·74	4·92

The remarks made in paragraph 32 are applicable to mule-produce return.

III.—Horse Fairs and Shows.

36. Table XV. is an abstract showing the number of stock exhibited, the number of remounts purchased, and the number of prizes awarded at several Horse Shows held in 1893-94.

Poona.

37. Commenced on the 27th September 1893. The total number of animals exhibited amounted to 320 or 65 more than the number (255) shown in 1891.

38. Both in point of numbers and quality of animals exhibited the Show compared very favourably with former ones held in Poona.

39. *Classes.*—Brood mares, yearling colts, two and three-year old fillies showed considerable improvement over the animals exhibited at former Shows.

40. *Mule-breeding.*—The class of mares for mule-breeding was poor, but it must be remembered that the industry is still in its infancy in the Deccan and will probably take years to become popular.

41. The total number of animals (84) that changed hands is satisfactory. The Remount Officer purchased 13 head of young stock for the rearing depôt but complained of the high prices he was compelled to pay, due, in my opinion, to competition from racing men chiefly for the get of one particular stallion.

42. It has been decided that the Deccan Horse Show shall be held at Ahmednagar for two years in succession and not alternately at Poona and Ahmednagar as originally proposed.

Quetta.

43. Commenced on the 3rd of October 1893. Total number of animals amounted to 859 or 233 more than the number (626) shown last year. These figures do not include cattle or sheep.

44. There is a satisfactory increase in the number of animals and a marked improvement in their condition and the care taken of them by their owners.

45. *Classes.*—Brood mares and young stock classes very good. The two-year old fillies consideraby better than the three-year old.

46. *Geldings.*—Three-year olds bad, but the two-year olds well grown and well developed.

47. *Mares and Mule--breeding.*—A commencement has been made this year and a donkey stallion from Jacobabad was sent towards the end of the season, who covered 19 mares. More donkey stallions will be sent this year.

48. *Remounts.*—A large and useful lot but lacking the quality of former years. The total number of registered animals that changed hands amounted to—rearing depôt 18, remounts 164, private individuals 216, making a grand total of 318. Amongst the above 218 purchased by private individuals, 188 were taken by the Punjáb dealer Vazir Khan, who horses several Bengal Cavalry regiments, and the Bombay and Calcutta Tramways.

49. The success of the Show was marred by the fact that before the Show commenced and before many of the buyers arrived, the best horses had been sold, put on the train and taken out of the district. The large Punjáb dealers received intimation as soon as the horses reached Pishin from Heerat. They at once came up, visited the villages where the horses were standing and concluded their purchases many days before the fair was advertized to commence. This procedure on their part cannot but ultimately have the most disastrous effects on the welfare of the Show, as several officers arrived four or five days before the fair and found that the horses had already been purchased. Dealers were consulted and suggestions placed by the Committee before the Agent to the Governor General with a view of preventing this in future, which, I trust, will have the desired effect; otherwise, I feel sure that the fate of the Quetta Show as regards northern horses is doomed.

Rájkot.

50. Commenced on the 24th November 1893. Total number of animals exhibited amounted to 374 against 1,190 shown in 1890, the date of the last Show held.

51. In point of numbers and quality of animals exhibited, the present Show was considered to be the worst that has ever been held at Rájkot.

52. *Classes.*—Without a single exception they were very inferior, so much so that in the majority of cases judges only gave one prize and in several, witheld them altogether.

53. *Mule-breeding.*—Only one mule exhibited.

54. No sales took place and not a single head of young stock anything approaching the Government standard was obtainable.

55. Definite proposals have been laid before Government with a view of re-arranging Horse Shows in Káthiáwár.

Shikárpur.

56. Commenced on the 8th of January 1894. Total number of animals exhibited amounted to 962 or 92 more than the number (870) shown in 1892.

57. In point of numbers and quality of animals exhibited, the Show was a record one, the total absence of inferior animals of any sort being particularly noticeable.

58. *Classes.*—Brood mares and young stock classes were exceptionally good.

59. *Gelding.*—Good. A marked improvement has taken place lately in Sind and Beluchistan in this particular class.

60. *Mares and Mule-breeding.*—A large and very good class of mares, many, in the opinion of the judges, being too good for the industry.

61. *Mules.*—Very good. At least 20 fit for mountain batteries. Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Keighley, Chief Commissariat Officer, Quetta Division, only purchased four mules out of a class of 77 at an average price of Rs. 145. This officer states: "That it was quite impossible to buy mules as the maximum price given by Government would not tempt these men to sell." It is to be regretted that more mules are not purchased at these Shows as there are already evident signs of the decay of the industry in Sind.

62. *Remounts.*—A very large and excellent lot with few exceptions fit for Cavalry purposes. The total number of registered animals that changed hands amounted to—16 rearing depôt, 171 remouts, and 23 private individuals, making a grand total of 210 sales. Amongst those purchased for the rearing depôt and remounts, 61 were the produce of Government sires, 28 country-breds of which the sires were doubtful, and the remaining 98 northern horses.

63. The arrangement and general management of the Show left nothing to be desired.

Naushahro (Moro).

64. Commenced on the 29th of January 1894. Total number of animals exhibited amounted to 601 or 263 more than the number (338) shown last year. These numbers are exclusive of cattle.

65. Both in numbers and quality the animals exhibited show considerable improvement over last year.

66. *Classes.*—Brood mares good. Young stock fair: a few of the fillies well grown and promising.

67. *Mares and mule-breeding.*—A small but very good class: all the mares suitable.

68. *Mules.*—A fair class: a few very good. A few Punjáb dealers were present buying young mules with a view of re-selling to Banias who, I am told, often give as much as Rs. 180 to Rs. 200 for a mule 18 months old which owing to the severe work given them by these men seldom reach maturity.

69. Owing to the Show being in its infancy, it was deemed advisable not to attract buyers until this year. Its future success being now more or less assured, endeavours will be made to collect horses fit for remounts.

70. This, the second Show, being so far superior in every way to its predecessor, it was decided that it should be held annually at Moro, and it is to be hoped that Government will, in future, give a yearly grant and the District Local Board be moved to give a substantial subscription. The original sum allotted from District Local Board was Rs. 1,800, but owing to the general excellence of the Show, a further sum of Rs. 700 was contributed by the District Local Board, Hyderabad. The keen interest displayed by the district officials and local zamindárs leads me to hope that this Show will, in time, be one of the best in the Presidency.

Cutch.

71. Commenced on the 6th of February 1894. Total number of animals exhibited amounted to 186, or 33 more than the number (153) at the Show held in 1891. These numbers are exclusive of cattle. In point of numbers there was a sight increase.

72. *Classes.*—No details are given by the Honorary Secretary, who merely remarked that the Show was successful.

73. Mule-breeding is not carried on in Cutch.

74. *Remounts.*—The Superintendent, Remount Rearing Depôt, attended the Show and bought three head of young stock, all by Government sires. He informs me that he hopes to get from 15 to 20 head next year. I regret that I was unable to be present at this Show as I had to attend the more important one at Sibi held at the same time.

Sibi.

75. Commenced on the 9th of February 1894. Total number of animals exhibited amounted to 977 or 220 less than the number (1,197) shown last year. These numbers are exclusive of cattle. The falling off is due to the small number of northern horses exhibited this year owing to the scant encouragement given to the dealers at the previous Show.

76. In spite of the falling off in numbers (the reasons for which are given), the Show was most successful and, from a breeder's point of view, more than held its own with former years.

77. *Classes.*—Brood mares and young stock classes were particularly good; the former are increasing in size and substance yearly, and the latter show great promise and are well grown.

78. *Geldings.*—A vast improvement on last year, nevertheless gelding is not sufficiently carried out as there were a great many entire colts at the Show. More salutris are required in the Agency.

79. *Mares and mule-breeding.*—The mares were fair considering that the industry has only just been started.

80. *Mules.*—A small but fair class; only two purchased by dealers.

81. *Remounts.*—A fair class. The young stock purchased for the Remount Rearing Depôt were very good. The number of animals that changed hands amounted to 47 for the rearing depôt, 75 remounts and 5 private individuals, making a grand total of 127. All those purchased for the rearing depôt were the produce of Government sires, but owing to the Show reports being inaccurately filled up, it is not known whether any of the remounts were sired by Government horses. There is a most satisfactory increase in the number of young stock purchased at this Show, and I have every reason to believe that Sind and Beluchistan will, in a short time, produce considerably over a hundred head fit for this purpose annually.

Ahmedabad.

82. The Horse Show was abolished this year owing to an outbreak of "Anthrax" in the district.

Bhávnagar.

83. Commenced on the 20th of March 1894. The total number of animals exhibited amounted to 419 against 290 shown in 1891, the date of the last Show held.

84. *Classes—Brood Mares.*—A fair class but light in bone.

85. *Young stock—Colts and Fillies.*—The former were poor, but many of the latter showed great merit, especially those exhibited by the Darbár.

86. *Mules.*—A thoroughly tested donkey stallion has been purchased through this Department by His Highness the Mahárája, and a commencement will be made this year.

87. *Stallions.*—Several country-bred stallions were exhibited which in the opinion of the judges were unsuitable. The Darbár stallions, on the contrary, were very good.

88. The Show, taking throughout in point of numbers and quality of animals exhibited, was a distinct success, and it is on these lines that I would suggest all Shows be held in Káthiáwár.

Summary.

89. The total number of animals present at all Horse Shows was 3,544 against 3,350 last year. The total expenses incurred on account of these Shows amounted to Rs. 19,392-0-0, of which Rs. 7,650-10-2 were spent for other expenses, and Rs. 11,742-1-9 were awarded as prizes. Government contributed only Rs. 4,600. In summing up the reports of the various Horse Shows, I would urge upon Government the necessity of impressing upon purchasing officers to pay most careful attention to the following point:—

"When purchasing remounts or young stock, to report accurately whether they are the produce of Government sires or not."

Numbers of instances have come under my notice this year where Form D of the Horse Show report has been inaccurately filled in. If the covering or produce certificate is lost or illegible, the tendency is to put the sire down as unknown or country-bred although the testimony of the owner and the make and shape of the horse distinctly negatives the idea. This method from a purchasing officer's point of view is perfectly correct, nevertheless inaccurate, as I feel sure, that there are a number of horses, enter the ranks every year sired by Government stallions of which we have no record. It is with a view of recording more accurate statistics that a parchment certificate with all the necessary information both in English and Vernacular has been adopted, and Form D issued to every purchasing officer who attends a Show. I trust that every endeavour will be made in future to assist the Horse Show authorities and this Department in correctly filling in this form, as it is through the purchasing officer alone that this most important information is obtainable.

90. Table XVI. gives the number and class of sires, the produce of which won prizes at several Horse Fairs and Shows held in this Presidency during 1893-94. The information on this point has not been received from Shikárpur and Naushahro Horse Shows. In future steps will be taken to procure it.

Stallions whose produce won prizes.

91. Tables XVII. to XXI. are not applicable to this Presidency ; hence they are not given.

92. Table XXVIII. shows the total cost of the department during the year under report which amounts to Rs. 60,581-1-10 as against Rs. 68,268-3-9 in 1892-93, showing a decrease of Rs. 7,687-1-11. The outlay has been divided under the following sub-heads :—

Cost of the Department.

	Rs.	a.	p.
I.—Cost of supervision	22,515	9	6
II.—Keep and purchase of stallions ...	33,465	8	4
III.—Prizes for Horse Shows	4,600	0	0
Total ...	60,581	1	10

Of which Rs. 12,200-15-4 are charged to Local Funds, Rs. 12,613-2-5 debited to Imperial Government, being the pay of the Superintendent, and the balance, Rs. 35,767-0-1, is paid from Provincial Revenues.

93. Table XXII. is an abstract of mares branded by the Superintendent during the year under report and previous year.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Horse-breeding.

94. At the beginning of the year under report there was one Local Board horse in the Presidency, as mentioned in paragraph 12 of the last year's annual report. No additional stallions have been purchased during this year. Last year he covered no mares, but in the year under report he covered five mares. His total cost of keep, &c., is Rs. 429-15-3, which has been paid by Hyderabad Local Board.

95. The information required by clauses (2) and (3) of Section I and Section II is not available as there are no Local Board donkey stallions.

96. *Cattle-disease investigation and prevention.*—The attached sketch map shows the various districts where cattle disease was prevalent during the year.

97. The first report under the present system was received in September 1893 ; hence Table XXIII. embraces a period extending exactly over six months during which time the total number of animals attacked with contagious and infectious diseases amounted to 3,927, of which 1,703 died.

98. Anthrax was confined to the Ahmedabad District. It broke out on 18th of November 1893 and isolated cases kept occurring until the 3rd March 1894. The mortality was particularly high, as out of 106 animals attacked 95 died, amongst which were some of the best brood mares in the district.

99. Rinderpest broke out in five districts in the Presidency—Kolába, Násik Poona, Belgaum and Kánara. The outbreaks at Alibág in Kolába, Mával in Poona and Sirsi in Kánara were the most serious and the percentage of deaths high. The remaining outbreaks were small and quickly subsided.

100. Foot and mouth disease broke out in four districts in the Presidency—Kolába, Násik, Poona and Ahmednagar. With the exception of the outbreak at Pen in Kolába, where 111 died out of 1,068 attacked, no other fatal case occurred in any of the other districts.

101. *Pleuro-Pneumonia.*—Two serious outbreaks occurred in the Kolába District, one at Khálápur, the other at Karjat, and out of the total number (1,215) attacked 800 died.

102. *Charbon symptomatique.*—Confined to the Ahmedabad and Násik districts, Dholka and Paráńtij in Ahmedabad, Báglán and Násik in Násik, being visited. Out of 232 animals attacked 223 died.

Summary.

103. From Table XXIII. it will be seen that the Kolába District has suffered most, having lost 1,138 out of 2,783 attacked. Ahmedabad is next on the list with 310 attacked and 297 deaths; Kánara with 288 attacked and 120 deaths. The remaining outbreaks were small and called for no commment. The season throughout has been fairly healthy and the greater part of the Presidency free from contagious and infectious diseases.

104. *Treatment.*—Out of the above number (3,927) 3,293 were treated by veterinary graduates. The usual precautionary measures were adopted by them, but they all report the extreme difficulty they have in segregating infected cases and impressing upon owners this first and most important step in the suppression of outbreaks.

105. Treatment by owners—

Anthrax.—No treatment adopted.

Rinderpest.—Ghee, butter milk, boiled rice, juice of jamboo tree and plantain given internally.

Foot and mouth disease.—Decoction of bábul bark, applied to the mouth, tar and lime to the parts affected. Affected animals were also made to stand for several hours in salt water and afterwards driven through hot ashes.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.—Ghee given internally and camphor burnt near the cattle-shed.

Charbon-symptomatique.—Butter milk, juice of leaves of the kawit, limb and ati are given internally.

106. *Results of treatment.*—The total number treated by Veterinary Graduates amounted to 3,293 with a loss of 45·27 per cent. The total number treated by owners amounted to 634 with a loss of 33·43 per cent. The above percentage, however, cannot be taken as a guide as the veterinary graduates treated a very much larger number of the more fatal diseases in proportion to the owners. As yet no experiments in preventive vaccination have been undertaken in this Presidency.

107. No reports of cattle-disease were received from Sind.

Cattle-breeding.

108. Bulls and bull-buffaloes have, in many instances, been supplied and supported by Local Boards, some of which are reported to have done fair work, but the majority were not utilized in any way. Up to date I regret that the subject of cattle-breeding has received little attention from me, but in future, systematic arrangements will be made and the matter thoroughly investigated with a view of adopting measures likely to be beneficial. It will be necessary in the first place to obtain the present records of the Presidency before suggesting improvements or attempting to take any steps in the matter.

109. *Sheep.*—A small flock of breeding ewes, varying from 70 to 130, from Baluchistan, the Deccan, Rájputána, Australian Merinos and Siah Band rams, have been kept by me at Ahmednagar. During the past year the flock has been particularly healthy and the mortality under two per cent. due to the usual accidents incidental to lambing.

110. The average live-weights of the various breeds of ewes is given :—

Beluchistan...	Lbs.	105
Deccan	„	82
Rájputána	„	88
Merino	„	94
Siah Band rams	„	135

111. *Beluchistan.*—These sheep have rapidly acclimatized themselves to the Deccan and do not appear to suffer from the heat or lose condition in any way. They have bred regularly strong, healthy lambs with a fair proportion of twins. The ewes are good mothers with plenty of milk. Fat lambs, when 5 months old, averaged 93 lbs. live-weight and ram-lambs, 8 months old, averaged 103 lbs. The fleece of these lambs still retains its fine woolly character, but I have noticed in one or two of the ewes, since last shearing, that the fine wool just over the shoulders has a tendency to become hard and hairy, denoting that it is deteriorating from the effects of the climate. These sheep have good square compact carcasses, come quickly to hand, and the fat mutton they turn out is very rich and of a delicate flavour. The wool, though very fine and with a good staple, has been condemned by experts in England as unfit for the manufacture of high class woollen materials. Average weight of fleece $4\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

112. *Deccan.*—These ewes were carefully selected by me in various parts of the Deccan, care being taken that they were thoroughly representative of the breed and with white fleeces. They are hardy sheep, prolific breeders, with abundance of milk and the best of mothers. The Siah Band cross on the Deccan ewes is an undoubted success. Fat lambs, bred on these lines, averaged, when 5 months old, 92 lbs. live-weight, and appear to inherit all the good qualities of the ram and the hardiness of the mother. The cross brings them closer to the ground, gives them a square compact appearance, improves the quality and staple of the fleece, and practically does away with its hairy character in addition to increasing its weight from 1 to 3 lbs. The tail is thick at the root and resembles the Doombas on a small scale. The first cross can, therefore, claim to increase the size, improve the quality of mutton, completely alter the character of the fleece, increase its weight, and give to the Deccan an improved sheep, in every way hardy and capable of standing the climate, and I see no reason to prevent it being as prolific a breeder as the indigenous sheep. They come early to maturity, are good and rapid feeders, and some of the ewes I have bred on these lines are the most shapely sheep I have seen in India. Average weight of pure-bred Deccan fleece is 1 lb. 3. ozs. Average weight of fleece by Siah Band cross 3 lbs. 1 oz.

113. *Rájputána.*—Fifty selected ewes were bought round about Jodhpur and Málwa, where the best Rájputána sheep are supposed to be bred and brought to Ahmednagar. They took a long time to adapt themselves to the soil and climate and did not thrive. The first crop of lambs was small and ill-nourished, the mothers having little or no milk. The lambs, although kept under identically the same conditions, averaged, when 5 months old only, 40 lbs. live-weight; they are high on the leg, resemble the ewes, and do not appear to have inherited any of the good qualities of ram, as I cannot detect any difference in the fleece or generally make and shape from the pure-bred Rájputána. The head, however, somewhat resembles the Siah Band ram, and there is a certain amount of thickening at the root of the tail. As far as one can judge, the violent change from sandy to black cotton soil has been more than they could stand, as they are delicate sheep, shy feeders, and, I should say, quite unsuitable for this part of India, and the cross of the Siah Band ram is not a judicious one.

114. *Merino.*—Eleven pure-bred merinos were bought from the Hunter River in Queensland. They arrived in a very poor and emaciated condition, but rapidly put on flesh and bred me a crop of lambs eight months after arriving in the country. Here, again, the influence of the ram is most marked, the lambs taking on nearly all his characteristics. The fleece is completely changed from the compact close-curled wool of the merino to a soft, silky, straight fleece, resembling a mixture of the two breeds. The head and shoulders resemble the ram and the tail is a Doomba's on a modified scale. The lambs are very healthy, strong and growing rapidly. The cross, from a mutton point of view, should be a good one, but I have grave doubts, whether the admixture of two breeds, both excellent in their way, is likely to be beneficial. Rams, however, bred on these lines should make a good cross for the Deccan ewe.

115. I allow the flock to graze all day. They are housed at night when they receive a ration of gram, chopped Guinea grass, lucerne and chaff mixed with a plentiful supply of salt. These experiments are useful, in that, they prove

the Deccan is capable of carrying a sheep far and away superior to the idigenous breed, both in wool and mutton-producing qualities but stock, to be superior to that bred and kept by the ordinary shepherd of the country, must be liberally fed and intelligently crossed—a state of affairs, which, I am very much afraid, is beyond our power to bring about, unless higher prices are obtainable for a better class of wool and mutton.

Cattle Shows.

Sibi.

116. Commenced on the 9th February 1894 and was held in conjunction with the Horse Show. The total number of animals exhibited amounted to 219 against 135 last year.

117. *Classes.*—Very good, the bullocks particularly so; 55 bullocks were purchased by Lieutenant-Colonel Keighley, Chief Commissariat Officer, for Rs. 4,445 for Commissariat and siege train purposes. The "Kutchi cattle" are eminently suitable for this work, short-legged, compact animals, with great power and substance, active, quick walkers and in many cases stand over 16 hands. I am informed that a very large supply is always obtainable if sufficient notice be given to the breeders. The milch cattle exhibited were particulary good: two, the property of Zamindárs, were reported to give 14 seers of milk per diem.

Naushahro (Moro).

118. Commenced on the 29th January 1894, and was held in conjunction with the Horse Show. The total number of animals exhibited amounted to 205 against 226 last year.

119. *Classes.*—Cows and calves both sexes very good; bullocks and buffaloes fair.

120. Endeavours will be made in future to encourage this particular branch of the Show as some of the milch cattle exhibited were exceptionally good, and it is evident that great care is exercised by their owners in mating them with only approved bulls.

Cutch.

121. Commenced on the 6th of February 1894. 173 cattle and 41 sheep were exhibited against 201 cattle and 15 sheep last year.

122. I was unable to be present at this Show and no details are given by the Honorary Secretary.

Veterinary Dispensaries.

Násik.

123. This Dispensary was inspected by me on the 14th of August 1893 and found in good order. The total number of patients has risen from 438 in 1892-93 to 691 in 1893-94, of which 233 were in-patients and the remainder out-patients.

124. There is a slight increase (13) on last year of unknown results, which should, if possible, be avoided. The increase of in-patients is satisfactory. The Graduate treated outbreaks of aptha-epizootica and rinderpest in Násik and the surrounding district, paid five visits to Villioli to treat rinderpest and generally assist and advise the villagers. One case of glanders occurred.

125. An Itinerating Veterinary Graduate was appointed on the 5th of July, but resigned on the 31st of the same month to take up his duties in connection with the College of Science, Poona, and owing to the paucity of qualified men, the Secretary has not been able to fill the vacancy.

126. Only one case of castration has been reported.

127. The report is satisfactory and progress has been made.

128. Receipts Rs. 9,254-12-0. Expenditure Rs. 2,088-4-10. Balance Rs. 7,166-7-2.

Dhulia.

129. This dispensary was inspected by me on the 9th of August 1893, and found to be in a very dirty insanitary state, due, no doubt, to the fact that it is incorporated with the "Panjrápol", a state of affairs, which should, if possible, be avoided.

130. The total number of animals treated amounted to 1,203 against 854 last year, of which 54 only were in-patients and the remaining (1,149) out-patients.

131. The Veterinary Graduate in paragraph 3 of his report states that aptha-epizootica was raging throughout the year, whereas only 85 cases were treated by him and no report received from the district officials to the effect that the disease was present.

132. Fifty-one fairs and cattle markets were visited and the Government stallions attended to.

133. No case of castration is reported.

134. The increase in the number of patients is most satisfactory. But the Graduate, in his report, treats of irrelevant matter and his figures are very inaccurate.

135. Receipts Rs. 3,103-6-2. Expenditure Rs. 1,453-4-10. Balance Rs. 1,650-1-4.

Jalgaon.

136. The Graduate in charge of this dispensary was appointed in July 1893, and the dispensary was not opened until January 1894. He worked in the meantime at Dhulia during the absence, on leave, of the Dhulia Veterinary Graduate and was in the district for three months.

137. The total number of animals treated amounted to 228, which is very fair considering the short time the dispensary has been in existence.

138. A slight outbreak of aptha-epizootica was treated by him with satisfactory results.

139. The Graduate's attention should be called to the fact that forms used by him are irregular.

140. Receipts Rs. 1,175-0-0. Expenditure Rs. 1,142-8-7. Balance Rs. 32-7-5.

Bhadgaon.

141. Opened in October 1893. The total number of animals treated amounted to 340, a very satisfactory beginning. The Veterinary Graduate treated outbreaks of aptha-epizootica and rinderpest, 115 cases of the former and 22 of the latter, none of which were reported by the District officials to this office.

142. No case of castration is reported.

143. Receipts Rs. 1,415-0-0. Expenditure Rs. 1,358-1-10. Balance Rs. 56-4-2.

Belgaum.

144. This dispensary was inspected by me on the 1st of June 1893 and was in good working order. The site is unsuitable, as there is practically no accommodation for in-patients.

145. The total number of animals treated amounted to 821 against 493 last year, the in-patients only numbering 31.

146. A slight outbreak of aptha-epizootica and rinderpest amongst the Municipality bullocks was treated by the Veterinary Graduate and the number of visits paid to owners' stables amounted to 93. Co-operation with the Itinerating Veterinary Graduate was not necessary, but the latter appears to have done good work in sending cattle for treatment to the dispensary.

147. Eleven cases of castration are reported, which is satisfactory.

148. Receipts Rs. 2,370-11-5. Expenditure Rs. 2,299-0-6. Balance Rs. 71-10-11.

Belgaum (Itinerating).

149. The Veterinary Graduate's report embraces a period extending over 11 months as he was in charge of the dispensary for one month.

150. The total number of animals treated amounts to 1,050 against 334 last year. Two slight outbreaks of aptha-epizootica and rinderpest were

LIBRARY OF THE

treated by the Graduate, but the district throughout the year appears to have been particularly healthy.

151. Four cases of castration are reported.

152. Receipts Rs. 804-0-0 and Expenditure Rs. 804-0-0.

Hyderabad.

153. This dispensary was opened on the 14th of May 1893 and inspected by me on the 24th of January 1894. It was in good working order and in a thoroughly clean and sanitary state. The present site as a temporary measure is suitable although the accommodation for in-patients is limited.

154. The total number of animals treated amounted to 825, of which only 60 were in-patients.

155. The Veterinary Graduate treated outbreaks of aptha-epizootica, attended the Shikárpur and Moro Horse Shows and paid 108 visits to owners' stables. The report reflects great credit on him. It is clear and concise and states what measures he has adopted to make the institution popular.

156. The Hyderabad Local Board have sent a man to the Bombay Veterinary College to qualify himself for the post of Itinerating Veterinary Graduate.

157. Receipts Rs. 2,863-5-0. Expenditure Rs. 2,056-7-9. Balance Rs. 806-13-3.

Karáchi.

158. This dispensary was inspected by me on the 20th of January 1894 and found to be in good working order. The sanitary arrangements are somewhat defective and the accommodation for in-patients quite inadequate. The proposed site for the new dispensary is suitable in every way and I would strongly urge the necessity of endeavouring by private subscription and otherwise to collect sufficient funds to complete the work as soon as possible. The total number of animals treated amounted to 1,581 against 290 last year. This is the largest number that has been treated at any dispensary and shows a marked increase over last year.

159. Only one case of rinderpest, three of aptha-epizootica and three of glanders have occurred in the district. The Veterinary Graduate paid a visit to Dasai Kahan's village, 18 miles from Karáchi, to investigate a disease presenting symptoms of "Rot" amongst goats which had been prevalent for two years. He is of opinion that it is due to bad pasturage and unclean feeding, but no figures are given as to the mortality, &c. He treated the animals of the Police, Municipality, Zoological Gardens, and examined all Police remounts prior to purchase. His services were also called into requisition to assist in the purchase of dairy cattle for the Bombay and Ceylon Governments.

160. Only three cases of castration are reported.

161. The report reflects great credit on the Veterinary Graduate, and the rapid increase of patients denotes that he is carrying on the duties in an intelligent and satisfactory manner and making the institution thoroughly popular.

162. Receipts Rs. 3,655-0-0. Expenditure Rs. 3,157-3-10. Balance Rs. 497-12-2.

Shikárpur.

163. I inspected this dispensary on the 12th of January 1894 and found it to be in fair working order. The present site is too far from the city and bazár, and it is to be hoped that the proposed change to a larger and more conveniently situated site will be beneficial. Opened on the 15th of May 1893. The total number of cases since that date amounts to 718, a most satisfactory beginning.

164. One case of aptha-epizootica was treated by the Veterinary Graduate. He attended the Shikárpur Horse Show, paid frequent visits to sick animals at owners' stables, visited the Government stallions at Shikárpur, Khairpur, Nathai Shah and Lárkhána.

165. No case of castration is reported.

166. Receipts Rs. 2,660-0-0. Expenditure Rs. 2,488-5-0. Balance Rs. 171-11-0.

167. The total number of patients rose from 916 last year to 1,128 in 1893-94, of which only 74 were in-patients. The increase is most satisfactory, but the proportion of in-patients is very small. The Veterinary Graduate during the year attended the Friday weekly market and it is probably due to the careful way that this duty was performed that the city of Ahmedabad was free from epidemics during the year. He attended a very mild outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the Cantonment and surrounding villages and outbreaks of contagious disease in the Sánand, Dholka and Paráńtij Tálukas. It is to be regretted that he did not diagnose the disease in the above tálukas. This omission reduces the value of his report very considerably, as in this particular instance valuable brood mares died and much confusion appears to have arisen in the district reports as to what the disease really was. He inspected the horses belonging to the Police, paid 98 visits to owners' houses, attended the Government stallions and visited the "Panjrápol" once a week.

Ahmedabad.

168. No cases of castration are reported.

169. The Graduate has done good work during the year. It is to be hoped that when the new dispensary is constructed there will be an increase of in-patients. As Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit has most generously promised the sum of Rs. 10,000 towards the new dispensary, it is to be hoped that the work will be commenced at once as the present site is unsuitable in many ways.

170. Receipts Rs. 3,209-1-0. Expenditure Rs. 1,427-12-5. Balance Rs. 1,781-4-7.

171. The total number of patients treated amounted to 1,208 against 1,141 last year. The new dispensary, the gift of Ráo Bahádur Becherdas Viharidas, will, shortly, be opened. The accommodation for in-patients is very limited, and not, in my opinion, sufficient for the wants of the place. The Graduate during the year attended one outbreak of "Gloss Anthrax" at Wanthavli in the Mehmadabad Táluka, of which 75 animals died. He paid 58 visits to owners' stables and attended the Government stallion at Kaira. Only five cases of aptha-epizootica and four of anthrax occurred in the district.

Nadiád.

172. Three cases of castration are reported.

173. The institution is evidently gaining in popularity, judging from the use made of it by the surrounding villages. The report taken as a whole is favourable.

174. Receipts Rs. 1,939-12-0. Expenditure Rs. 1,381-7-1. Balance Rs. 558-4-11.

175. From the report received from the Itinerating Veterinary Graduate, he took charge of the dispensary on the 4th of February 1894. He toured for 1½ months at Mahej, Kaira, and Mátar, halting at each place 15 days. No cattle fairs or shows were visited by him and he attended the Government stallion at Kaira. There appears to have been no method in his movements and care should be taken in future that unless outbreaks of disease prevent, he should adhere to a tour laid down by the Committee. 50 animals in all were treated by him.

Kaira (Itinerating).

176. Receipts Rs. 731-15-11. Expenditure Rs. 153-3-7. Balance Rs. 578-12-4.

177. Considerable progress has been made in the Presidency under this head during the past year and the total number of animals treated during the year under report amounts to 9,843 against 4,466 in 1892-93 (*vide* Table XXIV).. The percentage of cured and relieved cases is high and unknown results comparatively smaller, denoting that greater care is exercised in the management of these institutions. The Graduates have been active and prompt in dealing with outbreaks of contagious disease and they have endeavoured to instil into the minds of villagers the precautionary measures to be adopted when outbreaks occur and otherwise afforded help and advice. The very small number of castrations reported (18) is to be regretted, as this is without doubt one of the chief duties of the Veterinary Graduate, particularly of those situated in the middle of the horse-breeding

Summary.

districts. I would humbly suggest in future that all reports prior to being submitted be briefly criticised by the President of the Dispensary Committee and that all figures be checked. The majority received this year were very inaccurate, the appendices and the body of the report not tallying. (Tables XXIV, XXV and XXVI in connection with the dispensaries are attached.)

Tours of the Superintendent.

178. A reference to the Appendix XXVII will show the exact places visited by me during the year under report and a general summary of each district with regard to its horse-breeding capabilities is given below.

Poona.

179. *Poona.*—Heads the list as the best horse-breeding tract in the Deccan and the industry is carried on more or less throughout the whole district with the exception of its extreme western portion. The best and largest mares are to be found immediately along the course of the Bhima River, and the further you leave its banks so the mares decrease in size and numbers.

Ahmednagar.

180. *Ahmednagar* stands next on the list; all the central and southern portions of the district carry good mares, but there is a considerable falling off both in size and numbers in the northern part immediately bordering on Násik. The district, taken as a whole, may be classed as good, and I have seen numbers of instances within the last year of rayats purchasing mares for "brood" in the immediate neighbourhood of Ahmednagar. This is a healthy sign and tends to show that the establishment of the nursery is slowly but surely having the desired effect.

Khándesh.

181. *Khándesh.*—All the principal places in Khándesh were visited by me during the year, and with the exception of about 30 mares useful for breeding horse stock, the remainder were all ponies varying from 10 to 12 hands in height Since the year 1862 Government stallions have been kept in this district, amongst them thoroughbreds and Arab horses, and one can only infer from this that the mares in those days must have been considerably larger than at present. During the whole of my tour, when every available horse and pony was collected for my inspection, I saw nothing, with the exception of the above 30 mares, fit to mate with anything larger than a 13-2 hand pony, and the majority not even large enough for this. The statistics of the district for many years back were carefully gone into by me, and in consultation with the district officials it was deemed advisable to remove all the Government stallions, with the exception of two ponies and one donkey, and to arrange a modified form of touring whereby the stallions would change their stands every three months. The material though small is excellent. The ponies average from 10 to 13 hands high, are very hardy and capable of going long distances on poor fare. Though sufficient for the wants of their owners, who usually drive them in small "Chakri Tongas," they are too small for transport purposes and the general public; and it is evident that no attempt is made to breed for the outside market. I saw numbers of mares which had been branded for years and had never visited a Government sire although their owners lived within a few miles of a stallion stand. The majority of these mares, however, had foals at foot, chance-gets by village ponies. Whether the introduction of one or two shapely country-bred ponies into such districts would meet with success remains to be seen, as I propose, when such are available, to give the experiment a trial; but the experience of years has proved that the Arab pony in this and similar districts is not appreciated.

Násik.

182. *Násik.*—There are a few good mares in the extreme southern portion of the Násik District, but in the central and northern parts nothing but small ponies varying from 10 to 13 hands are to be found.

Sholápur.

183. *Sholápur.*—The small strip of this district which goes north and borders Poona and Ahmednagar has some of the largest and best mares in the Presidency, but the central and southern portion has only a few and mostly very indifferent ponies.

184. *Bijápur.*—Dhárwár and Belgaum are practically destitute of horseflesh, and with the exception of a few ponies of the smallest and meanest description, none are to be found in these districts.

185. *Ahmedabad* may be classed as fair. Horse-breeding in this district appears to have received a severe check within the last few years for which there is no accounting, and matters have been made considerably worse by an outbreak of "Anthrax" last cold weather, which either caused the death of several good mares or led to their being sold with a view of getting them out of the infected district, and it will, probably, take years for this tract of country to recover the shock. I made a detailed tour, removed all old and unsuitable stallions, purchased all suitable young stock, and have endeavoured by all means in my power to again revive and improve the industry. This falling off is to be regretted, as the young stock in the nursery purchased from this district compare more than favourably with those from other parts of the Presidency. It is however satisfactory to note that there are still a number of men in this particular tract who are keen on horses and horse-breeding.

Ahmedabad.

186. *Sind.*—All that part of Sind where Government stallions are located is good, but there is large tract of country on the right bank of the Indus, which, in my opinion, requires to be thoroughly opened out, as the last Moro Show clearly proved. Owing to the extreme interest displayed in horse-breeding by the district officials and many wealthy zamindárs in this district, I trust to be able, with their help, to establish another show in these parts in addition to Moro. We shall by this means be able to obtain some information of the capabilities of the district and the class of mare at present in the hands of these men, besides establishing a focus for the concentration of northern horses near the Presidency proper. Touring stallions in a modified form has been tried this year in Sind with great success, and it is proposed next season to increase the stallions, allowing a certain number to tour all the cold weather. I would, however, point out that the success or otherwise of a touring stallion depends entirely on the individual officer in whose charge he may be. Sind, at present, is particularly lucky in this respect, and the keenness evinced by all the district officials in horse-breeding and their anxiety to further and promote the industry deserve my warmest acknowledgments.

Sind.

187. *Baluchistan.*—This district, which was handed over by me to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Derájat and Baluchistan, in February last, has, I feel sure, a great future before it, and holds out every promise of becoming one of the finest horse-breeding tracts in Asia.

Baluchistán.

188. *Káthiáwár.*—The Remount Agent and myself visited the following studs in Káthiáwár during the year: Bhávnagar, Pálitána, Morvi, Vánkáner and Wadhwán. The tour was made with a view of purchasing young stock for the Rearing Depôt and taken as a whole was most successful. I believe it is the first time on record that the Chiefs of Káthiáwár have sold to Government, and I cannot but think that the mere fact of Government stepping in as a purchaser will have a tendency to make them breed up to a given standard, use only sound and suitable sires and introduce improved principles in rearing their young stock. These studs have been kept up more or less as a pastime and with a view of providing the Darbár with a few horses, but with no intention of supplying outside wants or making them remunerative. If the system just established is carried on of visiting them yearly and buying young stock, I feel sure that, as the Chiefs realise there is a constant demand for their produce, more and more would be bred, as they have some twelve to fifteen hundred of the best mares in India in their hands and this material, if properly managed, is capable of a large yearly out-turn. Some of the stallions seen by us were exceptionally good; others, on the contrary, suffering from hereditary diseases, which the Chiefs have promised to dispose off. Arrangements were made by me with the Imperial Government to exchange a Norfolk Trotter belonging to the Vánkáner State, which was unsuitable for his mares for a good Arab. I have also received an indent from Wála Luxamana Wála of Jetpur to supply him with a good Arab stallion, which will be complied with this cold weather.

Káthiáwár.

189. Our kind reception by the Chiefs and the keenness displayed by them in all matters connected with horse-breeding will, I trust, lead to useful results; and I hope that, should occasion arise, they will avail themselves of the help and services of this department.

Fodder Crops.

190. Fodder crops grown on a small scale by me in Ahmednagar.

191. *Guinea Grass.*—Guinea grass roots and primers on its cultivation have been supplied by me to the following villages and stallion stands :—Málegaon, Belgaum, Indi, Paráńtij, Dhond, Karmála, Kopargaon, Hyderabad, Kaira, Indápur, Bárámati, Sángola, Yeola, Nevása; and I trust in the course of a few years to spread this plant and make it thoroughly popular in places where up to date it has never been seen or its value known.

192. *Lucerne.*—Successive blights have attacked this crop during the year and it has suffered very severely. Men growing for the rearing depôt in the immediate neighbourhood have suffered very considerable loss owing to these blights.

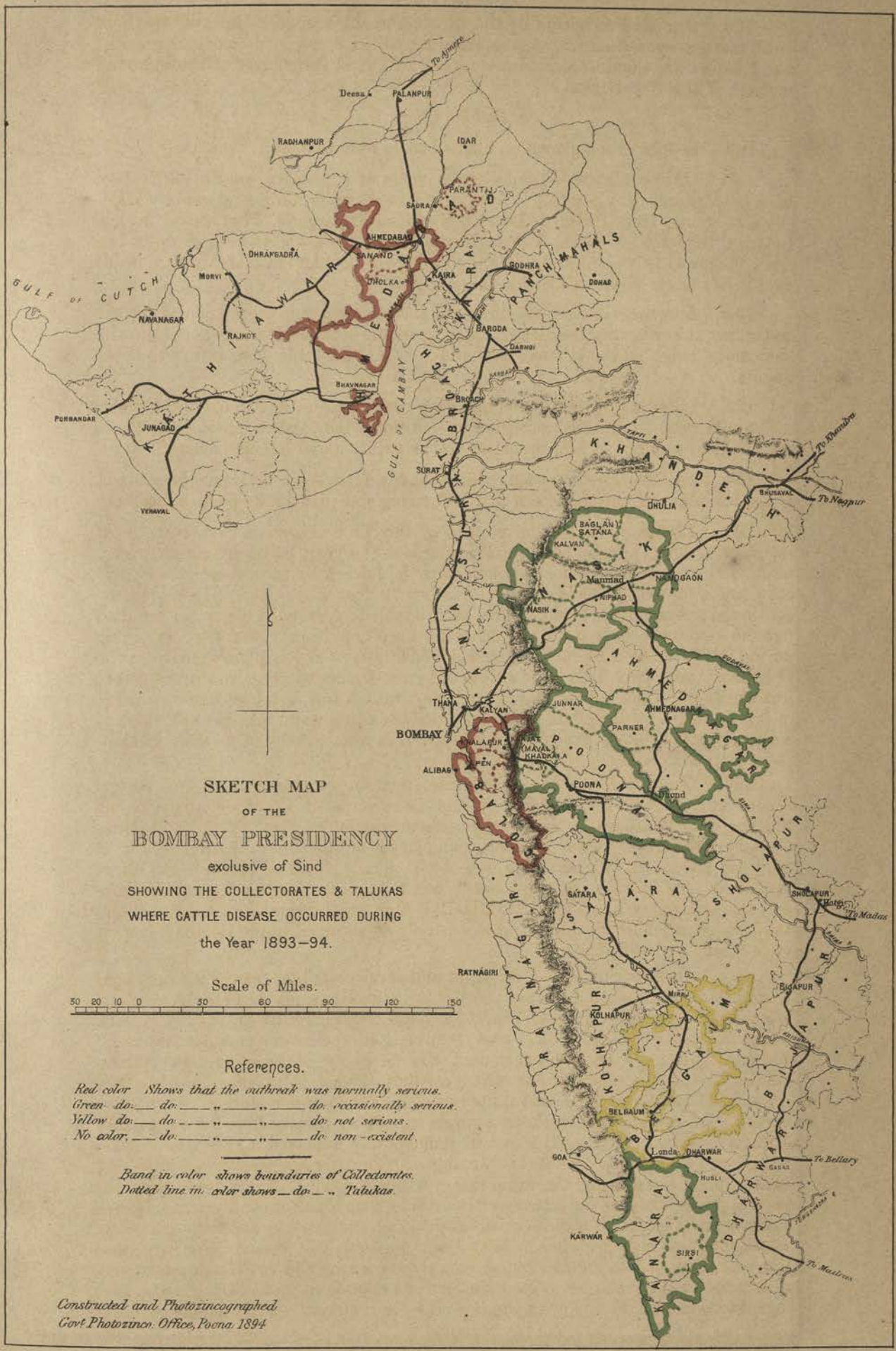
193. *Lathyrus Sylvestris.*—This crop was kept until August 1893, when the results were so unsatisfactory as to determine me to abandon it entirely, as the out-turn was out of all proportion to the expense and labour incurred.

194. *Salt Bush.*—The seeds although carefully sown did not germinate. I saw the plant at Quetta where it was thriving and just on the point of seeding.

195. *Hariali Grass.*—The results of the Trench system have been most satisfactory and yielded good crops throughout the year, being irrigated twice a week. The experimental beds which were laid down by me are now two years old; one is 96 feet × 30 feet and the other 70 feet × 30 feet. Owing to my continued absence from home, I have been unable to personally check the results; but the amount reported to me as having been cut from these two beds has, during the year, considerably exceeded 15,000 lbs. The last crop cut from the smaller of these two beds and weighed by me green without wet or moisture was exactly 753 lbs. This grass, when dry, makes the very best hay obtainable in this country. I have laid down 28 more beds this year. As the system is so simple, entailing little expense, I feel sure it is well worthy of further development in this Presidency.

196. *General Remarks.*—With reference to paragraph 28 of my annual report of 1892-93, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief deputed Colonel Stevens, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, to purchase remounts for the three Bombay Cavalry Regiments. That officer accompanied me to the Shikárpur Show in Sind and purchased 36 horses, which were equally divided between the three regiments, and in his report remarks " that the horses for the Second Lancers and Poona Horse will average Rs. 294-12-0 ", at which price, I venture to think, they are superior to anything that can usually be obtained in the Bombay market of the same age and size.

197. *Stallion Stables.*—The depôt and service stallions in the Ahmednagar District are still located in one corner of the Remount Depôt. A site was selected, plans and estimates submitted, but I regret returned with a remark " that unless a more economical plan be submitted, the matter must be deferred. " I would again urge upon Government the necessity of building new stallion stables, as the experience of the past year only further convinces me that they are unhealthy to a degree and quite unfit for the accommodation of valuable horses. All the stallions without a single exception have suffered from attacks of fever. When taken sick they are immediately removed to an outside shed where two temporary boxes are arranged. The horses recover and are sent back to their boxes when the same thing happens again. Every precaution has been taken, great care exercised in the stable management, and yet the horses suffer from this low form of fever which debilitates and reduces them in condition. During the last cold weather, whilst I was on tour, the best Arab I purchased this year died of fever, which lasted over three months and could only have been contracted in these stables. That the boxes are at fault and not the surroundings, there can be no doubt, as the last row of remount stables is only some 30



SKETCH MAP

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

exclusive of Sind

SHOWING THE COLLECTORATES & TALUKAS

WHERE CATTLE DISEASE OCCURRED DURING

the Year 1893–94.

Scale of Miles.

30 20 10 0 30 60 90 120 150

References.

Red color Shows that the outbreak was normally serious.
Green do: do: ,, ,, do: occasionally serious.
Yellow do: do: ,, ,, do: not serious.
No color, do: ,, ,, do: non-existant.

Band in color shows boundaries of Collectorates.
Dotted line in color shows do: ,, Talukas.

Constructed and Photozincographed
Govt Photozinco. Office, Poona 1894

SKETCH MAP
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
including Sind
SHOWING STALLION STANDS AS IT STOOD ON 31st MARCH
1893-94

Scale of Miles

References

Letters and figures under the name or side of stand indicate the numbers of Horse, Pony & Donkey Stallions at that stand.

H - Horse
P - Pony
D - Donkey

Photozinco. Office Poona. 1894.

yards from this block. They are, however, on high ground, dry, well drained and well ventilated, and the horses in them remain perfectly healthy throughout the year. I need hardly point out that the loss to Government is considerable, and it is most unsatisfactory for me to endeavour to get freshly landed English and Arab horses in a fit state to issue when the conditions are so unfavourable.

198. *English Stallions in Sind.*—During the past year satisfactory arrangements have being made for all English stallions in Sind to summer at Quetta, their work being equally divided between the Imperial and Bombay Governments. The North-Western Railway have kindly granted me their reduced concession; hence the expenses of the annual move will be very small. The perfect condition which these stallions were in, after spending last hot weather at Quetta, convinces me that the step was a very necessary one, and I feel sure that the small annual outlay in travelling will be more than compensated for by prolonging their lives and keeping them in a vigorous state of health throughout the year.

199. *Ahmednagar Rearing Depôt.*—All horses bred in the Presidency proper are reared here, and it is most satisfactory to note that they have been particularly healthy during the year and that the number of deaths, casualties, &c., has only reached the small figure 1·23 per cent. A more liberal scale of diet has been adopted with most marked and beneficial results as shown by the increased size of the two and three-year olds in comparison with former years. The last batch of country-breds issued to British Cavalry from these paddocks averaged a little over 14-$3\frac{3}{4}$ and those to Native Cavalry 14-$2\frac{1}{2}$. These figures speak for themselves, and it is needless for me to point out that to achieve even greater size and substance in future years, is only necessary to treat young stock with a liberal hand. All Walers which were not issued have been utilized on the farm; the steady light work rapidly puts condition on poor horses and partially breaks them for the ranks. Owing to considerably more land having been brought under cultivation this year, the work done by these horses has been found most useful and a saving to Government.

200. *Young Stock.*—My Inspectors have kept careful notes of young stock that have left the Presidency during the year and it was found that a great many head are bought by dealers and taken into native territory. One batch alone of 23 was traced to the Málegaon fair and on two occasions whilst touring in the Deccan I have come across batches of yearlings by Government sires marching towards His Highness the Nizám's territory.

201. According to Government Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 6928, dated 26th September 1893, the records, &c., of Beluchistan were handed over by me to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Derájat and Beluchistan, on the 15th February 1894. Prior to this date the duties in connection with this province were performed by me, the Quetta and Sibi Horse Shows attended and the tour made to Pishin to brand mares, &c.

J. W. A. MORGAN, Veterinary Captain,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
Bombay Presidency.

TABLE I.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Return of Government Horse, Pony and Donkey Stallions for the official year 1893-94.

Details.	Government Horse and Pony Stallions.							Government Donkey Stallions.						Remarks.
	Horses and Ponies.													
	T. B. English.	¾th Bred English.	Hackneys and Norfolk Trotters.	Arab.		Country-bred Horses.	Total Horses and Ponies.	Italian.	Persian.	Arab.	Khorasan.	Cyprus.	Total.	
				Horses.	Ponies.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Balance on 1st April 1893	11	1	7	25	30	...	74	13	5	3	1	2	24	
Increase ... Received by importation ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Increase ... Purchased in India ...	...	...	...	3	2	1	6	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Total ...	13	1	8	28	32	1	83	13	7	3	1	2	26	
Decrease ... Died	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease ... Sold	1	...	...	1	4	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	2	
Decrease ... Destroyed	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1	...	1	3	5	...	10	2	...	...	...	...	2	
Balance on 31st March 1894	12	1	7	25	27	1	73	11	7	3	1	2	24	
Deccan	7	...	4	12	21	1	45	3	1	...	...	...	4	
Gujarát	2	...	...	3	4	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Sind and Cutch	3	1	3	10	2	...	19	8	5	3	1	2	19	

TABLE II.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Casualty Roll of Government Horse and Pony Stallions, 1893-94.

No.	Name.	Class.	Horse or Pony.	Description of Casualty.	Nature of Casualty.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Young Freedom ...	N. T. E.	Horse ...	Destroyed ...	Fever and congestion of the liver.	
2	Marmion	Arab ...	Do. ..	Died	Fever.	
3	Orator	Do. ...	Do. ...	Destroyed ...	Uncertain foalgetter, old and worn out.	
4	Cyclone	Do. ...	Pony ...	Died	Abscess in the lungs and liver.	

ABSTRACT.

Province.	Number, died.		Number, destroyed.		Total.		Percentage, Deaths.		Percentage, destroyed.		General Percentage.	
	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Deccan ...	1	1	2	...	3	1	2·27	3·3'	4·54	...	6·81	3·3'

TABLE III.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Government Horse and Pony Stallions sold during 1893-94.

No.	Name.	Class.	Horse or Pony.	Name of Purchaser.	Amount sold for.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	
1	Cottenham ...	T. B. E....	Horse ...	Mr. Pirbhai Nurbhai ...	61	Uncertain foalgetter and worn out.
2	Kohinoor ...	Arab ...	Do. ...	Unknown...	77	Do.
3	Mystic	Do. ...	Pony ...	Mr. Rodric	59	Paraphymosis.
4	Tippoo	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Aba Nana	70	Disease of both hocks.
5	Chinkara ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Shaik Lal Rahim ...	102	Uncertain foalgetter.
6	Angrya	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Hari Karsan ...	60	Uncertain foalgetter, old and worn out.

TABLE

GOVERNMENT OF

MILITARY

Services and Produce of each Class of Government

Horse or Pony.	Class.	Deccan.													Gujara't.								
		Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at Stud.		Number of Mares covered.		Average of Mares covered per Stallion employed at Stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per Stallion employed at Stud.			Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at Stud.		Number of Mares covered.		Average of Mares covered per Stallion employed at Stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.		
			Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Horse.	T. B. English	7	4	5·3	185	204	46·25	38·49	61	110	33	11·50	20·75	6·22	2	2	2	58	64	29	32	16	35	13
	Three-fourths bred English	...	...	·6	...	19	...	31·6	4	15	...	6·6	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hackneys and Norfolk Trotter	4	3	4·3	147	144	49	33·48	36	75	33	8·37	17·44	7·67	...	...	·41	...	7	...	17·07	...	5	2
	Arab	12	9·32	9·7	240	218	25·75	22·4	67	131	20	6·9	13·5	2·06	3	3	2·59	81	77	27	29·72	12	29	36
	Country-bred	1	·08	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	24	16·40	19·9	574	585	35	29·39	168	331	86	8·44	16·63	4·32	5	5	5	139	148	27·8	29·6	28	69	51
Pony.	Arab	21	20	23	540	561	27	24·39	181	272	108	7·86	11·82	4·26	4	3·82	5	130	182	34·03	36·4	58	55	69
	Pegu	...	...	·3	...	2	...	6·6	...	...	2	...	...	6·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	21	20	23·3	540	563	27	24·16	181	272	110	7·76	11·67	4·72	4	3·82	5	130	182	34·03	36·4	58	55	69
	Grand Total ...	45	36·40	43·2	1,114	1,148	30·60	26·57	349	603	196	8·07	13·95	4·53	9	8·82	10	269	330	30·49	33	86	124	120

IV.

BOMBAY.

SECTION.

Horse and Pony Stallion during 1893-94.

Average result of previous year's coverings per Stallion employed at Stud.			Sind and Cutch.												Total.											
				Stallions actually employed at Stud.		Number of Mares covered.		Average of Mares covered per Stallion employed at Stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per Stallion employed at Stud.				Stallions actually employed at Stud.		Number of Mares covered.		Average of Mares covered per Stallion employed at Stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per Stallion employed at Stud.		
Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Stallions on Register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Stallions on Register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
8	17·5	6·5	3	3	1	137	50	45·6	50	9	40	1	9	40	1	12	9	8·3	380	318	42·2	33·31	86	185	47	10·36	22·23	5·66
...	...	...	1	1	...	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	·6	35	19	35	31·6	4	15	...	·6	2·5	...
...	12·19	4·87	3	3	3	98	123	32·6	41	19	72	32	6·3	24	10·6	7	6	7·71	245	274	40·83	35·53	55	152	67	7·13	19·7	8·69
4·63	11·19	13·89	10	10	11·3	340	329	34	29·11	62	158	109	5·48	13·9	9·64	25	22·32	23·59	661	624	29·61	26·45	141	318	165	5·97	13·48	6·99
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·08	...	2	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5·6	13·8	10·2	17	17	15·3	610	502	35·88	32·31	99	270	142	5·88	17·64	9·28	46	38·40	40·2	1,323	1,235	34·45	30·72	286	670	279	7·11	16·6	6·94
11·6	11	13·8	2	1	2	24	54	24	27	10	26	18	5	13	9	27	24·82	30·	694	797	27·96	26·56	249	353	195	8·3	11·76	6·5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	·3	...	2	...	6·6	...	...	2	...	...	6·6
11·6	11	13·8	2	1	2	24	54	24	27	10	26	18	5	13	9	27	24·82	30·3	694	799	27·96	26·36	249	353	197	8·21	11·65	6·50
8·6	12·4	12	19	18	17·3	634	556	35·2	32·13	100	296	160	5·78	17·1	9·24	73	63·22	70·5	2,017	2,034	31·90	28·85	535	1,023	476	7·58	14·51	6·75

TABLE V.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Record of the Class of Stallions which produce the most Suitable and Unsuitable Stock for Army purposes, as inspected during 1893-94.

Remount Rearing Depôt.	Class of Sires of Remounts.	Number of Remounts inspected.	How allotted.				Percentage of Allotments.			Remarks.
			British Cavalry.	Native Cavalry.	Rejected.	Total.	British Cavalry.	Native Cavalry.	Rejected.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ahmednagar ...	T. B. English ...	14	4	7	3	14	28·57	50	21·42	
	Norfolk Trotter ...	10	5	3	2	10	50	30	20	
	Arabs	34	4	11	19	34	11·76	32·35	55·8	
	Unknown	14	3	5	6	14	21·42	35·71	42·85	
	Total ...	72	16	26	30	72	22·2	36·1	41·6	

TABLE VI.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Statement of Country-bred Remounts purchased during the year 1893-94.

Purchased for	Number purchased.				1½ to under 3 years.	3 to under 6 years.	6 to under 8 years.	8 years and over.	Total.	Bred.				Remarks.
	Horses.	Mares.	Geldings	Total.						Government Sires and Branded Dams.	Sires not known and Country Dams.	Country Sires and Country Dams.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bombay Native Cavalry	250	19	7	276	17	233	22	4	276	32	85	159	276	
Police, Northern Division	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	
Police, Central Division	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	
Police in Sind	53	3	8	64	2	44	15	3	64	9	31	24	64	
Remount Rearing Depôt, Ahmednagar ...	19	15	3	37	37	...	...	...	37	36	1	...	37	
Total ...	325	37	18	380	56	279	38	7	380	77	117	186	380	
Shikárpur Horse Show. Remount Rearing Depôt, Karnal* ...	12	3	1	16	15	1	...	...	16	10	6	...	16	
Central India Horse	4	...	5	9	6	3	...	...	9	8	...	1	9	
5th Punjab Cavalry	20	8	12	40	...	39	1	...	40	20	20	...	40	
10th Bengal Lancers	11	2	3	16	...	15	1	...	16	2	14	...	16	
Total ...	47	13	21	81	21	58	2	...	81	40	40	1	81	
Grand Total ...	372	50	39	461	77	337	40	7	461	117	157	187	461	

* Purchased at Shikárpur but went out of the Presidency and are therefore shown separately.

TABLE VII.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Casualty Roll of Government Donkey Stallions during 1893-94.

Brand Number.	Name.	Class.	Description of Casualty.	Nature of Casualty.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nil.	.....	...	.....	...	.....

TABLE VIII.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Government Donkey Stallions sold during 1893-94.

Number.	Name.	Class.	Name of Purchaser.	Amount sold for	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs. a.	
1	Gopi Ganj ...	Italian ...	Unknown ...	58 0	Slow coverer, suffering from barsati.
2	Sunder Band ...	Do. ...	Mr. Mitha Ranchod.	36 12	Refuses to cover.

TABLE IX.

TABLE

GOVERNMENT OF

MILITARY

Services and produce of each class of Government

Class of Donkey Stallions.	DECCAN.												GUJARA'T.											
	Stallions on Register.	Donkey Stallions actually employed at Stud. For Mule-breeding.		Number of Mares covered. Pony Mares.		Average of Mares covered per Stallion employed at Stud. Pony Mares.		Result of previous year's coverings. Pony Mares.			Average result of previous year's coverings per Stallion employed at Stud. Pony Mares.			Stallions on Register.	Donkey Stallions actually employed at Stud. For Mule-breeding.		Number of Mares covered. Pony Mares.		Average of mares covered per Stallion employed at Stud. Pony Mares.		Result of previous year's coverings. Pony Mares.			Average result of previous year's coverings per Stallion employed at Stud. Pony Mares.		
		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of Mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of Mule produce.	Number of not held.	Number of not known.	Average of Mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Arabs ..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italians ..	3	2	1·56	40	28	20	17·94	3	21	4	1·92	13·46	2·56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persian ..	1	·35	..	5	..	14·28	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·35	..	11	..	31·42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khorasan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bokhara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	4	2·35	1·56	45	28	19·14	17·9	3	21	4	1·92	13·46	2·56	1	·35	..	11	..	31·42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

IX.

BOMBAY.

SECTION.

Donkey Stallions during 1893-94.

Stallions on Register.	Sind and Cutch.												Total.											
	Donkey Stallions actually employed at Stud.		Number of Mares covered.		Average of Mares covered per Stallion employed at Stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per Stallion employed at Stud.			Stallions on Register.	Donkey Stallions actually employed at Stud.		Number of Mares covered.		Average of mares covered per Stallion employed at Stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per Stallion employed at Stud.		
	For Mule-breeding.		Pony Mares.		Pony Mares.		Pony Mares.			Pony Mares.				For Mule-breeding.		Pony Mares.		Pony mares.		Pony Mares.			Pony Mares.		
	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of Mule produce.	Number of not held.	Number of not known.	Average of Mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of Mule produce.	Number of not held.	Number of not known.	Average of Mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
28	29	30	31	32	33.	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
3	3	3·4	160	217	53·3	63·82	33	155	29	9·70	45·58	8·52	3	3	3·4	160	217	53·3	63·82	33	155	29	9·70	45·58	8·52
8	6·40	7·17	337	319	52·65	44·48	24	158	137	3·34	22·03	19·10	11	8·40	8·73	377	347	44·88	39·74	27	179	141	3·09	20·50	16·15
5	5	4·9	195	154	39	31·42	21	100	33	4·28	20·40	6·73	7	5·70	4·9	211	154	37·01	31·42	21	100	33	4·28	20·4	6·73
1	1	1	30	26	30	26	2	20	4	2	20	4	1	1	1	30	26	30	26	2	20	4	2	20	4
2	2	2	66	69	33	34·5	13	42	14	6·5	21	7	2	2	2	66	69	33	34·5	13	42	14	6·5	21	7
..	..	·66	..	29	43·93	..	6	22	1	9·09	33·3	1·51	..	..	·66	..	29	43·93	..	6	22	1	9·09	33·3	1·51
19	17·40	19·13	788	814	45·28	42·55	99	497	218	5·17	25·9	11·39	24	20·10	20·69	844	842	41·99	40·69	102	518	222	4·92	25·03	10·72

TABLE X.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Statement of Mules purchased by Government in 1893-94.

Mules purchased for	Total number purchased.	Remarks.
1	2	3
Remount Depôt	...	
Batteries	...	
Transport	8	
Total ...	8	

TABLE XI.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Cost of feed, keep, attendants, &c., of Government Horse and Pony Stallions during 1893-94.

Province.	District.	Number of Stallions or Days.		Total Annual Cost.		Average Cost per Stallion.	
		Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Deccan ...	Poona	2,640	1,822	2,421 10 2	1,583 4 11	334 12 11	317 2 11
	Ahmednagar ...	2,108	2,099	2,099 1 5	1,682 10 7	363 7 3	292 9 7
	Sholápur	481	586	435 2 1	521 15 7	330 3 0	325 1 11
	Bijápur	...	365	.....	287 6 11	.....	287 6 11
	Belgaum	...	365	.....	359 11 2	.....	359 11 2
	Dhárwár	...	304	.....	131 9 9	.....	158 0 3
	Sátára	365	365	294 7 6	296 9 6	294 7 6	296 9 6
	Khándesh	334	1,208	329 11 6	1,010 11 11	360 5 1	305 6 4
	Násik	259	813	230 0 11	833 2 11	324 3 4	374 0 11
	Total ...	6,187	7,927	5,810 1 7	6,707 3 3	342 12 2	308 13 4
Gujarát ...	Kaira	...	365	.....	312 10 1	.....	312 10 1
	Ahmedabad... ...	1,069	1,069	961 6 2	791 14 10	328 4 1	270 6 4
	Deesa	820	...	774 3 6	.....	344 9 11	.....
	Total ...	1,889	1,434	1,735 9 8	1,104 8 11	335 5 9	281 2 4
Sind & Cutch.	Cutch	1,095	...	946 15 2	.....	315 10 4	.....
	Thar and Párkar ...	325	...	536 9 2	.....	602 9 9	.....
	Hyderabad	...	157	.....	138 12 10	.....	322 11 1
	Jacobabad	2,070	365	3,069 5 11	378 2 1	541 3 5	378 2 1
	Shikárpur	1,460	...	1,330 6 8	.....	332 9 7	.....
	Total ...	4,950	522	5,883 4 11	516 14 11	433 13 1	361 7 3
	Grand Total ...	13,026	9,883	13,429 0 2	8,328 11 1	376 4 8	307 9 6

TABLE XII.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Return of Branded or Certificated Mares and their Produce for the official year 1893-94.

Details.	BRANDED OR CERTIFICATED MARES.					PRODUCE.					REMARKS.
	For Horse-breeding.	For Pony-breeding.	For Mule-breeding.	For Donkey-breeding.	Total.	Horse Stock.	Pony Stock.	Mule Stock.	Donkey Stock.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Balance on 1st April 1893 ...	5,661	6,194	988	...	12,843	...	...	...	...	...	
Increase. Branded during the year.	219	314	335	...	868	...	...	...	...	...	
Increase. Foaled during the year.	...	...	...	...	...	286	249	102	...	637	
Total ...	5,880	6,508	1,323	...	13,711	286	249	102	...	637	
Decrease. Died	53	124	...	...	177	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease. Sold	64	147	...	...	211	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease. Transferred to Beluchistan Register ...	1,167	22	15	...	1,204	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,284	293	15	...	1,592	...	...	....	...	...	
Balance on 31st March 1894 ...	4,596	6,215	1,308	...	12,119	286	249	102	...	637	
In Deccan	975	4,663	37	...	5,675	168	181	3	...	352	
„ Gujarat	1,048	1,180	1	...	2,229	28	58	...	...	86	
„ Sind and Cutch	2,573	372	1,270	...	4,215	90	10	99	...	199	

TABLE XIII.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Breeders' and other Colts Castrated by Veterinary Graduates and Salutries in 1893-94.

Province.	District.	Number of Colts Castrated.			Number of deaths resulting from effects of Castration.	Remarks.
		Horse Stock.	Mule Stock.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deccan ...	Ahmednagar ...	10	...	10	...	
	Poona	3	...	3	...	
	Násik	18	...	18	...	
	Khándesh ...	35	...	35	...	
	Belgaun... ...	15	...	15	...	
Gujarát ...	Ahmedabad ...	14	...	14	...	
	Nadiád	3	...	3	...	
	Kaira	3	...	3	...	
Sind... ...	Karáchi	2	1	3	...	
	Shikárpur ...	1	...	1	...	
	Hyderabad ...	4	...	4	...	
	Total ...	108	1	109	...	

TABLE XIV.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Cost of Feed, Keep, Attendants, &c., of Government Donkey Stallions in 1893-94.

Province.	District.	Number of Stallions or days.	Total Annual Cost.	Average per Donkey Stallion.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Deccan ...	Poona	640	444 10 9	253 9 7	
	Ahmednagar ...	273	201 5 3	269 2 10	
	Khándesh ...	90	55 5 8	224 7 10	
	Total ...	1,003	701 5 8	255 3 7	
Gujarát ...	Ahmedabad ...	111	83 7 0	274 5 10	
	Deesa	235	124 15 0	134 0 9	
	Total ...	346	208 6 0	219 13 0	
Sind... ...	Hyderabad ...	425	299 8 11	251 4 3	
	Jacobabad ...	2,046	1,662 12 2	296 10 1	
	Shikárpur ...	4,278	3,321 2 4	283 5 9	
	Total ...	6,749	5,283 7 5	285 11 10	
	Grand Total ...	8,098	6,193 3 1	279 2 3	

TABLE XV.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Abstract of particulars regarding each Horse Fair and Show held in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1893-94.

Fair or Show.	Date when Fair or Show was held.		Total No. of Animals present.		Total number competing for prizes.		Total number of Horse Stock (not including branded Mares) present.		Number of Remounts purchased.				Prices paid for Remounts.			No. of Mules purchased			Price paid for Mules.			Total number of Sales effected.				From Imperial Funds.	Prizes awarded.							
	From.	To.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Belonging to Breeders.	Belonging to Dealers.	For Remount Department.	For Native Cavalry.	For Police.	Total.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	By Government.	By others.	Total.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	Total number sold.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.		From Provincial Funds.	From Local and District Funds.	From Private Subscriptions.	Total.	Amount actually awarded.	Other Expenses.	Total.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
																											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona Horse Show.	27th September 1893.	29th September 1893.	320	255	320	255	272	...	13	...	...	13	425	175	327	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	425	175	327	...	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	2,090 13 10	5,090 13 10	2,445 0 0	1,568 8 6	4,013 8 6	1,077 5 4
Rájkot do.	24th November 1893.	25th November 1893.	374	1,190	374	1,190	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	600 0 0	3,500 0 0	.....	4,100 0 0	835 0 0	2,813 1 1	3,648 1 1	451 14 11
Shikárpur do.	8th January 1894.	10th January 1894.	962	870	962	870	667	...	16	133	38	187	500	200	288	4	...	4	...	...	145	191	363	158	216	...	2,000 0 0	4,900 0 0	.....	6,900 0 0	4,860 0 0	1,990 0 0	6,850 0 0	50 0 0
*Naushahro (Moro) do.	29th January 1894.	30th January 1894.	806	564	806	564	567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700 0 0	.....	2,700 0 0	2,500 0 0	200 0 0	2,700 0 0	...
*Cutch do.	6th February 1894.	7th February 1894.	1,082	471	1,082	471	337	...	3	...	...	3	325	200	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	325	200	260	...	...	2,181 2 4	.....	2,181 2 4	1,102 1 9	1,079 0 7	2,181 2 4	...
Grand Total ...	.....	.....	3,544	3,350	3,544	3,350	2,101	...	32	133	38	203	1,250	575	291	4	...	4	...	...	145	207	1,113	533	267	...	4,600 0 0	14,281 2 4	2,090 13 10	20,972 0 2	11,742 1 9	7,650 10 2	19,392 11 11	1,579 4 3

* Naushahro and Cutch Cattle Show expenses are included and cattle and sheep are also included in the total number of animals exhibited.

TABLE XVI.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Statement showing the Government Stallions whose Produce won Prizes at the Horse Fairs and Shows of 1893-94.

Class of Sires.	Names of Sires.	Number of 1st Prizes.	Number of 2nd Prizes.	Number of 3rd Prizes.	Number of other Prizes.	Total Number of Prizes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
T. B. English	Allanebane	...	...	1	6	7
	Dagobert	1	...	3	5	9
	Adonis	...	...	...	1	1
	Hampton	1	1	2	...	4
	Elzevier	1	1	1	...	3
	Total ...	3	2	7	12	24
Hackney and Norfolk Trotters	Model	1	...	...	1	2
	Merrylegs	1	...	...	3	4
	Young Freedom ...	...	...	...	1	1
	Gaiakwad	...	...	...	1	1
	Total ...	2	...	...	6	8
Arabs	Chinkara	1	...	...	1	2
	Pradhan	...	...	...	2	2
	Glenor	1	...	...	...	1
	Sindia	...	1	...	1	2
	Lord Napier	...	1	...	...	1
	Barwatio	...	...	1	...	1
	Total ...	2	2	1	4	9

ABSTRACT.

Class of Sires.	Number of Sires of each Class.	Number of Prizes awarded.					Proportion of Prizes to each Sire.				
		1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.	Other Prizes.	Total.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.	Other Prizes.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
T. B. English ...	5	3	2	7	12	24	·6	·4	1·4	2·4	4·8
Hackney and Norfolk Trotters	4	2	...	...	6	8	·5	...	...	1·5	2·
Arabs	6	2	2	1	4	9	·3′	·3′	·16′	·6′	1·5

TABLE XXII.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Abstract of Tours of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, during 1893-94.

Rank, Name, and Designation of Touring Officer.	Number of Mares inspected.		Number of Mares branded for								Total Mares branded.		Summary of other duties performed.
			Horse.		Pony.		Mule.		Donkey.				
	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Veterinary Captain J. W. A. Morgan, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency.	1,844	1,927	219	540	314	389	335	141	...	...	*868	1,070	Inspected Government stallions at various stands and Veterinary Dispensaries; acted as President, Examining Board at Veterinary College, Bombay; attended Horse Shows and meetings of the Committee, Veterinary College, Bombay, and the Committee of the Stewards of Poona Horse Show; assisted Remount Department in purchasing young stock and remounts. Inspected State paddocks in the Bombay Presidency; purchased brood mares for States.

* In addition to the above number 365 mares were branded in Beluchistan, which will be shown by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Beluchistan and Derajat, in his report.

TABLE XXIII.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Revenue Section.

Table showing the Names of Places where Outbreaks of Cattle-disease occurred and the number of Animals attacked during 1893-94.

District.	Táluka.	Disease.		Number of Animals attacked.								Number died.	Remarks.
		Date of appearance.	Date of disappearance.	Horses.	Asses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Goats.	Sheep.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Anthrax.—(In Ahmedabad—Zerbaj).										
Ahmedabad ...	Dholka	18th November 1893 .	15th December 1893 .	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	20	15	Treated by Veterinary Graduate.
Do. ...	Sánand	20th October 1893 ...	1st December 1893 ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	
Do. ...	Parántij... ...	14th January 1894 ...	3rd March 1894 ...	20	...	46	...	...	...	...	66	60	
			Total ...	50	10	46	...	...	...	...	106	95	
			Rinderpest.—(In Belgaum—Hirebyani), (In Kánara—Mahamari, or Dodjada), (In Násik—Bhulkandya).										
Kolába	Alibág	4th December 1893 ...	16th January 1894 ...	...	...	126	138	190	...	...	454	202	Treated by Veterinary Graduate.
Do.	Pen	7th December 1893 ...	2nd January 1894 ...	...	...	5	25	16	...	...	46	25	
Násik	Násik	29th September 1893 .	16th October 1893 ...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	51	13	
Do.	Kalvan	24th November 1893 .	19th December 1893 .	...	...	...	8	10	...	...	18	7	
Do.	Niphád	29th October 1893 ...	9th November 1893...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	
Do.	Báglán	2nd January 1894 ...	20th January 1894 ...	...	...	8	12	10	20	...	50	30	
Poona	Mával	1st November 1893 ...	20th December 1893 .	...	...	80	5	20	...	...	105	64	Treated by owners.
Do.	Junnar	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	17	8	
Belgaum	Belgaum ...	25th February 1894...	28th March 1894 ...	...	...	17	...	3	...	...	20	4	Treated by Veterinary Graduate.
Kánara	Sirsi	1st February 1894 ...	2nd March 1894 ...	...	...	200	8	80	...	...	288	120	Treated by owners.
			Total ...	...	...	507	196	329	20	...	1,052	474	

Foot and Mouth-disease.—(In Kolába, Poona, Násik and Ahmednagar—Khurkat).													
Kolába	Pen	5th October 1893 ...	26th December 1893 .	...	...	768	260	40	...	...	1,068	111	} Treated by Veterinary Graduate.
Násik	Nándgaon ...	11th November 1893 .	12th December 1893 .	...	...	6	35	...	...	...	41	...	
Do.	Násik	26th February 1894...	28th February 1894...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	...	
Poona	Mával	22nd November 1893 .	3rd December 1893 ...	...	...	10	28	15	...	...	53	...	} Treated by Owners.
Ahmednagar ...	Párner	12th October 1893 ...	4th November 1893 ...	...	...	90	56	...	...	...	146	...	
			Total ...	...	...	874	379	69	...	...	1,322	111	
Pleuro Pneumonia.—(In Kolába—Devi).													
Kolába	Khálápur ...	September 1893 ...	9th December 1893 ...	...	...	500	...	489	...	...	989	675	} Treated by Veterinary Graduate.
Do.	Karjat	23rd October 1893 ...	14th November 1893 .	...	...	212	14	...	...	...	226	125	
			Total ...	...	...	712	14	489	...	...	1,215	800	
Charbon-symptomatic.—(In Ahmedabad—Umech).													
Ahmedabad ...	Dholka	18th November 1893 .	22nd December 1893 .	4	55	16	...	70	...	...	145	145	} Treated by Veterinary Graduate.
Do. ...	Parántij... ...	5th December 1893 ...	16th February 1894...	...	...	14	...	45	...	...	59	57	
Násik ...	Báglán	18th September 1893 .	9th October 1893 ...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	25	20	Treated by owners.
Do. ...	Násik	6th October 1893 ...	29th October 1893 ...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	1	Treated by Veterinary Graduate.
			Total ...	4	55	57	1	115	...	...	232	223	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	54	65	2,196	590	1,002	20	...	3,927	1,703	

TABLE XXIV.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Comparative Statement showing the number of Animals treated during 1892-93 and 1893-94.

Number.	Dispensary.		Brought over from last year.		Admitted during the year.		Total treated.			Discharged during the year.													Balance.	
										Cured.		Relieved.		Died.		Returned uncurable.		Result unknown.		Total.				
			In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	Total.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	Total.	In.	Out.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Násik Dispensary	1892-93	8	6	99	325	107	331	438	55	237	13	3	14	12	8	5	...	71	90	328	418	17	3
		1893-94	17	3	216	455	233	458	691	158	339	11	6	52	20	5	2	...	84	226	451	677	7	7
2	Dhulia do.	1892-93	2	1	152	699	154	700	854	91	425	34	174	16	20	8	16	...	65	149	700	849	5	...
		1893-94	5	...	49	1,149	54	1,149	1,203	15	632	8	293	8	27	2	36	13	152	46	1,140	1,186	8	9
3	Jalgaon do.	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1893-94	...	...	...	228	...	228	228	...	117	...	29	...	14	...	5	...	43	...	208	208	...	20
4	Bhadgaon do.	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1893-94	...	...	...	340	...	340	340	...	232	...	81	...	4	...	5	...	18	...	340	340	...	...
5	Belgaum do.	1892-93	...	...	29	464	29	464	493	19	376	2	30	4	10	1 3	7	1	29	27	452	479	2	12
		1893-94	2	12	29	778	31	790	821	21	677	2	60	2	10		19	...	9	28	775	803	3	15
6	Belgaum Itinerant	1892-93	...	...	...	334	...	334	334	...	276	...	18	...	...	...	4	...	22	...	320	320	...	14
		1893-94	...	14	...	1,036	...	1,050	1,050	...	743	...	94	...	10		56	...	139	...	1,042	1,042	...	8
7	Hyderabad Dispensary	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1893-94	...	...	60	765	60	765	825	44	632	7	48	1	26		4	...	38	52	748	800	8	17
8	Karáchi do.	1892-93	...	...	40	250	40	250	290	29	204	2	14	1	14	...	...	1	13	33	245	278	7	5
		1893-94	7	5	267	1,302	274	1,307	1,581	222	1,179	25	77	7	20		4	...	1	254	1,281	1,535	20	26
9	Shikárpur do.	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
		1893-94	...	...	86	632	86	632	718	49	487	15	60	5	4		7	...	61	71	619	690	15	13
10	Ahmedabad do.	1892-93	9	20	86	801	95	821	916	67	619	6	34	8	8	7 3	25	1	116	89	802	891	6	19
		1893-94	6	19	68	1,035	74	1,054	1,128	58	869	2	35	3	29		11	3	89	69	1,033	1,102	5	21
11	Nadiád do.	1892-93	...	16	10	1,115	10	1,131	1,141	8	734	...	125	1	21	1 1	46	...	188	10	1,114	1,124	...	17
		1893-94	...	17	11	1,180	11	1,197	1,208	7	875	3	114	...	62		19	..	110	11	1,180	1,191	...	17
12	Káira Itinerant ...	1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1893-94	...	...	...	50	...	50	50	...	16	...	13	...	...		2	..	7	...	38	38	...	12
	Total	1892-93	19	43	416	3,988	435	4,031	4,466	269	2,871	57	398	44	85	25	103	3	504	398	3,961	4,359	37	70
		1893-94	37	70	786	8,950	823	9,020	9,843	574	6,798	73	910	78	226	16	170	16	751	757	8,855	9,612	66	165
	GRAND TOTAL		56	113	1,202	12,938	1,258	13,051	14,309	843	9,669	130	1,308	122	311	41	273	19	1,255	1,155	12,816	13,971	103	235

TABLE XXV.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of Veterinary Dispensaries during 1893-94.

No.	Name of Dispensary.	RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURE.							
		Last year's Balance.	By Local Fund Grant.	By Government Grant.	By Municipal contribution.	By other sources.	Total.	Pay.	Travelling Allowance.	Medicines, Instruments, &c., &c.	Furniture, &c.	Contingencies, Stabling, House-rent, &c., &c.	Transferred to I. V. Dispensary Fund.	Total	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Násik Dispensary ...	5,869 8 11	400 0 0	700 0 0	287 5 0	1,997 14 1	9,254 12 0	914 4 2	.....	246 0 3	515 0 2	413 0 3	...	2,088 4 10	7,166 7 2
2	Dhulia ,, ...	1,803 6 2	750 0 0	400 0 0	150 0 0	.....	3,103 6 2	864 3 2	.....	293 3 0	.....	120 14 8	175 0 0	1,453 4 10	1,650 1 4
3	Jalgaon ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,175 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1,142 8 7	32 7 5
4	Bhadgaon ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,415 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1,358 1 10	56 14 2
5	Belgaum ,, ...	313 11 5	1,003 0 0	1,005 0 0	49 0 0	.....	2,370 11 5	1,632 0 0	120 0 0	367 0 6	.....	180 0 0	...	2,299 0 6	71 10 11
6	Do. Itinerant ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	804 0 0	684 0 0	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	...	804 0 0	.....
7	Hyderabad Dispensary.	.....	1,788 5 0	775 0 0	300 0 0	.....	2,863 5 0	1,325 6 2	63 15 0	329 15 3	140 5 0	196 14 4	...	2,056 7 9	806 13 3
8	Karáchi Dispensary.	.....	1,400 0 0	900 0 0	1,355 0 0	.....	3,655 0 0	1,965 0 0	.....	460 2 0	71 4 0	660 13 10	...	3,157 3 10	497 12 2
9	Shikárpur ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,660 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2,488 5 0	171 11 0
10	Ahmedabad ,, ...	951 3 8	300 0 0	1,289 13 4	250 0 0	418 0 0	3,209 1 0	839 4 1	.....	194 12 0	.....	393 12 4	...	1,427 12 5	1,781 4 7
11	Nadiád ,, ...	229 0 0	500 0 0	760 0 0	300 0 0	150 12 0	1,939 12 0	840 0 0	15 4 0	333 0 6	.....	193 2 7	...	1,381 7 1	558 4 11
12	Kaira Itinerant ...	205 3 5	500 0 0	26 12 6	.....	.....	731 15 11	138 2 5	2 5 0	.....	.....	12 12 2	...	153 3 7	578 12 4
	Total ...	9,372 1 7	6,641 5 0	5,856 9 10	2,691 5 0	2,566 10 1	33,181 15 6	9,202 4 0	321 8 0	2,224 1 6	726 9 2	2,171 6 2	175 0 0	19,809 12 3	13,372 3 3

TABLE XXVI.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Table showing the Number and Species of Animals treated by Veterinary Graduates during the year ending 31st March 1894.

Number.	District or Station.	Species of Animals.																												Total.
		Horses and Mares.		Donkeys.		Bullocks and Cows.		Camels.		Sheep and Goats.		Dogs.		Buffaloes.		Mules.		Deer.		Cats.		Goose.		Monkey.		Parot.		Turkey.		Hare.		Others.		
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19
		In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	
1	Nasik Dispensary ...	62	87	14	2	95	240	...	...	22	11	10	38	30	80	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	691
2	Dhulia „ ...	9	330	...	...	30	594	...	...	5	101	2	68	3	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	1,203
3	Jalgaon „ ...	...	16	...	...	...	161	...	...	...	7	...	8	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	228
4	Bhadgaon „ ...	...	29	...	...	...	259	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240
5	Belgaum „ ...	21	134	...	...	4	375	...	...	...	20	4	137	...	104	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	14	821
6	Do. Itinerant ...	...	121	...	...	...	752	...	...	...	7	...	11	...	144	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1,050
7	Hyderabad Dispensary.	22	304	23	20	11	218	...	63	...	47	3	105	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	825
8	Karáchi Dispensary.	166	724	9	26	71	302	...	51	1	40	23	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	30	1,581
9	Shikárpur „ ...	52	324	4	29	20	221	...	13	1	13	9	24	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	718
10	Ahmedabad „ ...	74	420	...	...	31	335	...	15	...	18	3	158	2	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	1,128
11	Nadiad „ ...	3	182	...	...	8	489	...	...	...	74	...	44	...	348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	1,208
12	Kaira Itinerant ...	...	13	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50

TABLE XXVII.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Statement showing the Names of Places visited by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and the work done by him during the official year ending 31st March 1894.

Date.	Place.	District.	Number of Miles travelled on Tour.			Inspection of Government Stallions.	Remarks.
			By Road.	By Rail.	By Boat.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1893.							
1st April	Aklúj ...	Sholápur ...	8	...	...	.....	Brand mares.
2nd and 3rd April	Málsiras ...	Do. ...	11	...	...	.....	Do.
4th April	Velapur ...	Do. ...	14	...	...	.....	Do.
5th „	Mohud ...	Do. ...	14	...	...	.....	Do.
6th „	Najreh ...	Do. ...	13	...	...	.....	Do.
7th to 9th April	Sángola ...	Do. ...	14	...	...	.....	Do.
10th to 11th April	Pandharpur ...	Do. ...	18	...	...	Inspected stallion ...	Do.
12th April	Shetfal ...	Do. ...	17	...	...	.....	Do.
13th „	Bársi Road ...	Do. ...	14	...	...	.....	Do.
14th „	Sholápur ...	Do. ...	...	49	...	Inspected stallion ...	Do.
15th „	Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	...	168	...	.....	
16th to 30th April	Bombay ...	.....	...	218	...	.....	To act as President, Examining Board, Bombay Veterinary College.
1st to 25th May	Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	...	218	...	.....	
26th May	Poona ...	Poona ...	...	99	...	.....	*En route* to Belgaum.
27th „	Miraj ...	State ...	...	159	...	.....	Do.
28th „ to 4th June	Belgaum ...	Belgaum ...	...	86	...	.....	Brand mares.
4th June	Dhárwár ...	Dhárwár ...	...	76	...	.....	Do.
5th „	Hubli ...	Do. ...	...	13	...	Inspected stallion ...	Do.
6th „	Bijápur ...	Bijápur ...	...	150	...	Do. ...	Do.
7th „ to 9th July	Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	...	235	...	.....	

TABLE XXVII—*continued.*

Date.	Place.	District.	Number of Miles travelled on Tour.			Inspection of Government Stallions.	Remarks.
			By Road.	By Rail.	By Boat.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1893.							
10th and 11th July	Poona ...	Poona ...	...	99	...	.....	To attend meeting of Stewards and arrange Horse Show.
12th July to 2nd August ...	Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	...	99	...	.....	
3rd August...	Páchora ...	Khándesh ...	...	155	...	.....	*En route* to Bhadgaon.
3rd „	Bhadgaon ...	Do. ...	12	...	...	Inspected stallion ...	Brand mares.
4th „	Páchora ...	Do. ...	12	...	...	.....	Do.
4th „	Bhusával ...	Do. ...	...	44	...	.....	Do.
5th „	Sávda ...	Do. ...	...	10	...	Inspected stallion ...	Do.
5th to 8th August	Chálisgaon ...	Do. ...	...	82	...	Do. ...	Do.
9th August...	Dhulia ...	Do. ...	34	...	...	Do. ...	Do.
9th „	Chálisgaon ...	Do. ...	34	...	...	.....	Do.
9th to 11th August	Nándgaon ...	Násik ...	...	26	...	Inspected stallion ...	Do.
12th August	Manmád ...	Do. ...	...	16	...	.....	
13th „	Málegaon and back.	Do. ...	46	...	...	Inspected stallion ...	Brand mares.
14th „	Násik ...	Do. ...	...	45	...	.....	Inspected Veterinary Dispensary.
15th „	Yeola ...	Do. ...	...	96	...	Inspected stallion ...	Brand mares.
16th „	Kopargaon ...	Ahmednagar ...	...	8	...	Do. ...	Do.
17th „	Ráhuri ...	Do. ...	...	44	...	Do. ...	Do.
17th August to 5th September ...	Ahmednagar ...	Do. ...	...	76	...	.....	
6th September	Bombay ...	.....	...	218	...	.....	Purchase stallions.
7th to 9th September	Poona ...	Poona ...	...	119	...	.....	To attend Committee of Bombay Veterinary College.
10th to 12th „	Bombay ...	.....	...	119	...	.....	Do. do.
13th to 16th „	Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	...	218	...	.....	
17th and 18th „	Bombay ...	.....	...	218	...	.....	To attend [Committee of Bombay Veterinary College.
19th to 27th „	Poona ...	Poona ...	...	119	...	.....	To attend Horse Show.
28th „	Bombay ...	.....	...	119	...	.....	*En route* to Quetta.
3rd to 8th October	Quetta ...	Beluchistan ...	...	2,033	...	Inspected stallions ...	To attend Horse Show.

9th „	...	Peshin	...	Do.	...	56	.....	Brand mares.
9th „	...	Quetta	...	Do.	...	56	.....	Do.
10th „	...	Karáchi	...	Karáchi	...	601	.....	*En route* to Bombay.
14th to 18th „	...	Bombay	...	.....	...	501	.....	To purchase stallions.
19th October to 1st November	...	Ahmednagar	...	Ahmednagar	...	218	.....	
2nd November	...	Poona	...	Poona	...	99	.....	To attend Committee of Bombay Veterinary College.
3rd to 7th November	...	Bombay	...	.....	...	119	.....	To purchase stallions.
8th to 16th „	...	Ahmednagar	...	Ahmednagar	...	218	.....	
17th to 18th „	...	Bombay	...	.....	...	218	.....	*En route* to Rájkot.
19th to 25th „	...	Rájkot	...	Káthiáwar	...	449	.....	To attend Rájkot Horse Show.
26th and 27th „	...	Bhávnagar	...	Do.	...	163	.....	To inspect paddock and to arrange Horse Show.
28th and 29th „	...	Ránpur	...	Ahmedabad	...	71	.....	Brand mares.
30th „	...	Uchedi	...	Do.	...	12	.....	Do.
1st December	...	Barwala	...	Do.	...	10	.....	Do.
2nd and 3rd December	...	Dholera	...	Do.	...	22	.....	Do.
4th „	...	Gaumph	...	Do.	...	10	.....	Do.
5th and 6th „	...	Dhandhuka	...	Do.	...	12	.....	Do.
7th „	...	Lola	...	Do.	...	11	.....	Do.
8th „	...	Koth	...	Do.	...	12	.....	Do.
9th and 10th „	...	Dholka	...	Do.	...	14	.....	Do.
11th „	...	Nawapura	...	Do.	...	10	.....	Do.
12th and 13th „	...	Barejadi	...	Do.	...	12	.....	Do.
14th and 15th „	...	Naroda	...	Do.	...	14	.....	Do.
16th „	...	Hansol	...	Do.	...	3	.....	Do.
17th „	...	Ráipur	...	Do.	...	8	.....	Do.
18th „	...	Mohekal	...	Do.	...	24	.....	Do.
19th „	...	Harsol	...	Do.	...	8	.....	Do.
20th „	...	Ghadi	...	Do.	...	8	.....	Do.
21st and 22nd „	...	Parántij	...	Do.	...	8	Inspected stallions ...	Do.
23rd „	...	Sádra	...	Mahi Rántha Agency.	...	10	.....	Do.
24th to 26th „	...	Dangarva	...	State	...	18	.....	Do.
27th „	...	Meerut	...	.....	...	664	.....	To confer with the Inspector General, C. V. Department.
27th to 31st „	...	Bábugarh	...	.....		24	.....	
1894.								
1st January	...	Meerut	...	.....		24	.....	*En route* to Lahore.
2nd „	...	Lahore	...	.....	...	305	.....	To purchase brood mares for Native States.
3rd to 12th January	...	Shikárpur	...	Shikárpur	...	517	Inspected stallions ...	To attend Horse Show; inspect Dispensary.
13th and 14th „	...	Jacobabad	...	Jacobabad	...	26	Do. ...	Brand mares.

TABLE XXVII—*concluded.*

Date.	Place.	District.	Number of Miles travelled on Tour.			Inspection of Government Stallions.	Remarks.
			By Road.	By Rail.	By Boat.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1894.							
17th to 22nd January	Karáchi ...	Karáchi ...	...	351	...	.....	Inspected Veterinary Dispensary.
23rd to 25th „	Hyderabad ...	Hyderabad ...	...	115	...	.....	To inspect Veterinary Dispensary and mule-run.
26th „	Dádu ...	Do. ...	...	117	...	.....	*En route* to Moro.
27th to 30th „	Moro ...	Do. ...	13	...	...	Inspected stallions ...	To attend Horse Show and brand mares.
31st „	Dádu ...	Do. ...	13	...	...	.....	*En route* to Lárkhána.
1st and 2nd February	Lárkhána ...	Shikárpur ...	...	65	...	Inspected stallions ...	Brand mares.
3rd „	Dokri ...	Do. ...	...	9	...	.....	Do.
3rd „	Lárkhána ...	Do. ...	...	9	...	.....	Do.
5th and 6th „	Kambar ...	Do. ...	14	...	...	.....	Do.
7th „	Lárkhána ...	Do. ...	14	...	...	.....	Do.
8th to 15th „	Sibi ...	Beluchistan ...	...	166	...	Inspected stallions ...	To attend Horse Show and hand over charge of Beluchistan stud.
17th „	Karáchi ...	Karáchi ...	...	447	...	.....	*En route* to Bombay.
20th to 27th „	Bombay ...	.....	...	...	501	.....	Purchase stallions.
28th February to 15th March ...	Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	...	218	...	.....	
16th March	Bombay ...	.....	...	218	...	.....	*En route* to Bhávnagar.
17th „	Songhad ...	Bhávnagar ...	...	476	...	.....	To visit Pálitána stud.
17th „	Pálitána ...	Pálitána ...	14	...	...	.....	Inspected studs.
18th „	Songhad ...	Bhávnagar ...	14	...	...	.....	Do.
19th to 22nd March	Bhávnagar ...	Do. ...	...	17	...	.....	Inspected studs and attended Horse Show.
22nd and 23rd „	Morvi ...	Morvi ...	...	171	...	.....	Inspected studs.
24th „	Vánkáner ...	Vánkáner ...	...	16	...	.....	*En route* to Head Quarters.
24th „	Wadhwán ...	Wadhwán ...	...	52	...	.....	Do.
25th „	Bombay... ...	.....	...	389	...	.....	Do.
26th to 29th „	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar ...	...	218	...	.....	
30th „	Sirur	Poona ...	32	...	...	Inspected stallions ...	Brand mares.
30th to 31st „	Ahmednagar ...	Anmednagar ...	32	...	...	.....	
Total ...	.....	.....	681	12,268	1,002		

TABLE XXVIII.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

General Statement of Expenditure during the official year 1893-94.

Number.	Heads of Expenditure.	Pay.	Travelling Allowance.	Service Stamps.	Telegrams.	Office Rent.	Miscellaneous Contingent Expenses.	Cost of Feed, &c. &c.			Grand Total.	Remarks.
								Debited to Local Funds.	Debited to Provincial.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Superintendent ...	12,613 2 5	1,989 4 0	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	14,602 6 5	
2	Establishment ...	2,173 15 2	922 7 6	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	3,096 6 8	
3	Inspectors ...	1,521 14 8	549 13 6	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2,071 12 2	
4	Castrators	1,320 0 0	223 11 6	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1,543 11 6	
5	Office expenses ...	.....	.....	100 0 0	45 7 0	240 0 0	815 13 9	.....	.....	.....	1,201 4 9	
6	Horse and Pony Stallions' keep, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	9,366 14 2	12,390 13 1	21,757 11 3	21,757 11 3	
7	Donkey Stallions' keep, &c. ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	2,834 1 2	3,359 1 11	6,193 3 1	6,193 3 1	
8	Stallions' purchase .	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5,514 10 0	
9	Horse Shows ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	4,600 0 0	
	Total ...	17,629 0 3	3,685 4 6	100 0 0	45 7 0	240 0 0	815 13 9	12,200 15 4	15,749 15 0	27,950 14 4	60,581 1 10	

Review by the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay.

No. $\frac{A}{2985}$ OF 1894.

Poona, 27th September 1894.

Submitted to Government.

2. During the year under report Baluchistán was made into a separate charge and the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, handed over the Baluchistán stallions and records on the 15th February last. Hence in this review the Baluchistán figures have been excluded.

3. The report under review has been framed as far as possible in accordance with the form* laid down by the Goverment of India and deals with horse-breeding, cattle-breeding, veterinary dispensaries, and horse and cattle shows. Veterinary Captain Morgan was in charge of the Department during the whole of the year under report.

*Government Resolution No. 8667, dated 27th November 1893, Revenue Department.

4. The Superintendent toured in the districts and states marginally noted. It is impossible for him to minutely inspect his whole charge during each year. He travelled 681 miles by road, 12,268 miles by rail and 1,002 miles by boat, making a total of 13,951 miles. The details of his tours are given in a tabular statement which gives all the information required by the Government of India. The result of the Superintendent's observations during his tours is given in paragraphs 178 to 189 of his report which indicate the districts in which the best results are likely to be attained in horse-breeding. A special feature in his tour was his visit to Káthiáwár, which was visited with a view to purchasing young stock for the Rearing Depôt. Government stepping in as a purchaser must awaken a new interest in horse-breeding among the Káthiáwár Chiefs and will tend to induce them to breed up to a given standard and employ none but the best stallions.

Sholápur, Poona, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Khándesh, Násik, Ahmadnagar, Ahmadabad, Shikárpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Hyderabad, Baluchistán, Káthiáwár, Mahi Kántha.

5. The Poona and Ahmadnagar districts are in the estimation of the Superintendent the best horse-breeding districts of the Presidency proper. The establishment of the rearing nursery at Ahmadnagar has tended and undoubtedly will further tend to stimulate the enterprize in the surroun ding districts.

Very little progress has been made in horse-breeding in Khándesh although Government stallions have been stationed there for more than 30 years. The Superintendent attributes this to the unsuitability of the stallions, the mares being undersized ponies, which, though excellent, were not, with few exceptions, " fit to mate with anything larger than a 13-2 pony, and the majority not even large enough for this." The experiment which the Superintendent proposes to make of introducing one or two country-bred pony-stallions into these districts seems commendable and likely to succeed. There seems little doubt that if sound well-shaped hardy pony stallions were available, breeders would be keen to secure their services. At any rate the experiment is worthy of fair and full trial.

The central and northern parts of the Násik district have apparently small pony mares similar to those of Khándesh, and there also thoroughly good country-bred pony stallions might be tried advantageously. Parts of the Sholápur district on the other hand seem to have mares suitable for the larger stallions. Although in Ahmadabad the horse-show has collapsed, and horse-breeding seems to have received a severe check within the last few years for which it is difficult to account and matters have been made considerably worse by the outbreak of anthrax last cold season, the Superintendent is hopeful of the district for horse-breeding. He removed all old and unsuitable stallions, purchased suitable young stock and strove to revive and improve the industry. His efforts may be successful, as he says, "there are still a number of men

in this particular tract who are keen on horses and horse-breeding." The Superintendent thinks that the province of Sind has great possibilities for successful horse-breeding and that there is a large tract of country on the right bank of the Indus which requires special attention. Many wealthy zamindárs of this district are reported to be displaying extreme interest in horse-breeding and touring stallions in a modified form have been tried with great success.

6. There were 74 stallions on the register at the commencement of the year and 73 at its close. Two thorough-breds and one hackney have been received from England which are stated to be suitable in every way. The Superintendent experienced great difficulty in obtaining pure-bred, large-boned Arabs and was unable to complete the number required for the Presidency. A very high class country-bred stallion which cost Rs. 450 was purchased at the Shikárpur show. This first experiment of a country-bred stallion of doubtful origin being used in this Presidency will be watched with interest. Success may be more certain in this case than that attending the use of half bred imported horses, and in view of the patent failure reported on of imported stallions as foal-getters it is a question to be proved whether country-bred sires would not be more satisfactory in this respect.

7. The effective number of stallions actually at stud work was 86·6 per cent. of the total number against 95·5 per cent. last year. The Superintendent ought to have clearly explained this falling off. Casualties were the same as last year, *i. e.*, 5·4 per cent. Six unserviceable stallions were sold as against four last year. Under special arrangement with the Government of India, the Jacobabad stallions were removed to Quetta for the hot weather with satisfactory results. With reference to suitable stock for the Presidency, it appears that out of 72 remounts inspected 30 were rejected as unsuitable. This is a high proportion and is explained as due to the fact that young stock were bought with a view to starting the nursery at Ahmadnagar which ought not to have been purchased. Some of the young stock were the produce of small Arab galloways and did not grow to the size demanded for army remounts but they were good shapely animals which were readily purchased by the public and realized an average price of Rs. 320. The Superintendent is endeavouring to weed out the galloway stallions and to replace them by pure-bred large-boned horses whose stock will grow into suitable remounts.

The Norfolk-trotter stands first as the producer of the most suitable stock for the army, next comes the thorough-bred English stallion, and last the Arab. The reason why the Arab stallion takes so low a place, even below that of unknown stallions, is explained above. It would seem advisable to show separately the Norfolk-trotter and the hackney which are different classes of horses, but are in the returns classed together; for it seems probable that a proportion of the young stock accepted as remounts and classed as the produce of the Norfolk-trotter, was actually got by pure-bred hackneys.

8. The number of mares covered by horse and pony stallions fell from 2,034 last year to 2,017 this year. There has been a considerable falling off in the number of mares covered in Gujarát, presumably owing to the severe outbreak of anthrax. In Cutch and Sind the number rose 14 per cent. The average number of covered mares rose from 28·85 last year to 31·90 per stallion this year. This shows an improvement, but the stallions on an average are still very far from being fully employed.

9. The Superintendent branded in all 1,233 mares during the year inclusive of the figures for Baluchistán. This gives an increase of 163 mares over the previous year's figures and is due to the large number of mares branded for mule-breeding in Sind and Cutch. There were considerably fewer mares branded in the Deccan and more than last year in Gujarát. The large decrease in the number of mares branded in the Deccan for horse-breeding, from 236 last year to 57 this year, should have been explained.

10. The number of mares covered during 1892-93 was 2,034. The results noted below of the average number of mares covered by each horse are exceedingly disappointing :—

Average produce per stallion	... 7·59
Average number of mares "not held" per stallion	... 14·51
Average "unknown results" per stallion ...	... 6·75
Average number of mares covered per stallion	... 28·85

The average produce per stallion fell from 11·95 to 7·58. This remarkable falling off is explained by the Superintendent as being due (1) to inaccurate returns, (2) to no Inspectors in Sind and Cutch, and (3) to a large number of stallions on the register which are worn out and uncertain foal-getters. As regards inaccurate returns if the figures given in the report are not strictly correct, then they should be entirely eliminated, as incorrect figures only mislead and force one to conclusions which may be quite contrary to the true facts. It would be better to admit at once that trustworthy figures are not available. The absence of Inspectors in Sind and Cutch does not sufficiently explain the matter. As regards worn out stallions, it appears that the Superintendent has taken active steps to remove what appears the chief cause of the poor results by selling the least serviceable of the stallions. The stallions on the registers are not fully worked, and at the same time the Superintendent is anxious to buy Arab sires of a certain class, the inference is that a considerable proportion of the stallions at stud work is unreliable as foal-getters or unsuitable in other ways and it is necessary to replace them. The Superintendent's tabulated statement of produce returns shows, as far as the figures may be reliable, that the thoroughbred English stallion is on the average the surest stock-getter. The average comparative produce returns of different breeds of stallions are summarized below :—

Breed of Stallion.	Average number of Mares covered per Stallion.	Average number of known produce per Stallion.
Thorough-bred English	38·31	10·36
Hackney and Norfolk-trotters ...	35·53	7·13
Arab horse stallions	26·45	5·97
Arab pony stallions	26·56	8·3

The number of remounts purchased rose from 351 in 1892-93 to 461 this year. Of those bought 25 per cent. were the known produce of Government stallions. A greater proportion may possibly have been got by Government sires because often the covering and produce certificates are lost or torn or become illegible, and to remedy this as far as possible parchment certificates are to be adopted. Of the remounts purchased for the Presidency 276 were for Native Cavalry, 67 for Police, and 37 for the Ahmadnagar Rearing Depôt.

12. Castration has made hardly any progress, the animals operated on being 108 exclusive of one mule. This is a most important duty and unless castration is carried on vigorously there is little hope of improving the breed of horses and ponies in the districts.

13. The number of donkey stallions has remained unchanged. Mule-breeding is making some progress in Gujarát and in the Deccan. For the first time in Gujarát 11 pony mares were covered and in the Deccan the number rose from 28 to 45. In Sind mule-breeding is popular and there the donkey stallions cover nearly the full complement of mares. The general average for the Presidency and Sind is 41·99 mares per stallion against 40·69 mares last year. Of the 24 donkey stallions, 19 were stationed in Sind and Cutch, 4 in the Deccan and 1 in Gujarát. Only 8 transport mules were bought by the Commissariat Department during the year. The mule-breeding produce returns are as disappointing as those for horse-breeding. The known average mule produce per donkey stallion is only 4·92 as against 6·74 in the previous year. The produce results from the average number of mares covered by each donkey

stallion are: mule foals 4·93, mares not held 25·03, results not known 10·73, total number of mares covered per donkey stallion 40·69.

14. The average cost of maintenance of each horse and pony stallion was Rs. 346, that is, Rs. 28 less than last year, not 48 as stated by the Superintendent, who has included Baluchistán figures. For donkey stallions the cost was Rs. 279, that is, Rs. 14 less than last year and not 11 as stated by the Superintendent. The general average cost is still high and this the Superintendent explains as being due to inclusion of cost of repairs to stables and to heavy transport expenses incurred in moving stallions. To get a correct idea of the cost of maintaining stallions, the transit expenses and those of repairing stables, &c., should be shown separately.

15. The total expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 60,581. This shows a saving of Rs. 7,687 over the previous year, but last year's expenditure included the figures for Baluchistán. The Superintendent has not shown how much of the saving is due to the separation of Baluchistán. Local funds contributed Rs. 12,200.

16. The Superintendent has given a detailed description of horse and cattle shows in the Presidency; but as the reports of each show are separately submitted to Government and reviewed in this office, further comments are unnecessary.

17. The new form of cattle-disease report was adopted during the year and outbreaks of disease were promptly reported on occurrence. During the 6 months ending 31st March last 3,927 animals were reported attacked with contagious and infectious diseases. Of the above number 1,703 died, 3,293 being treated by veterinary graduates and 634 by the owners. The diseases were anthrax, rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, pleuro-pneumonia and charbon symptomatique. The Kolába district suffered most.

18. The work done at veterinary dispensaries is making satisfactory progress. The Superintendent reports that he found the Dhulia dispensary in a dirty unsanitary state, due to its being incorporated with the Pánjrápol. He thinks the state of the Belgaum dispensary unsuitable, as there is practically no accommodation for in-patients. The sanitary arrangements of the Karáchi dispensary are reported to be defective and the accommodation for in-patients quite inadequate. The Superintendent considers the accommodation for in-patients at the new dispensary at Nadiád insufficient for the requirements of the place. The work of the veterinary graduates in charge of the dispensaries at Hyderabad, Karáchi and Ahmadabad is favourably reported on. The total number of cases treated at dispensaries amounted to 9,843 as against 4,466 in the previous year. The percentage of cured and relieved amounted to nearly 85. The Superintendent is right in suggesting that all reports prior to being submitted should be briefly criticised by the Presidents of the dispensary committees and all figures checked as the majority received this year were very inaccurate.

19. Veterinary Captain Morgan's experiments on sheep-breeding are interesting and his remarks on fodder crops deserve attention. The distribution of Guinea grass roots for cultivation in villages and stallion stands is specially commendable. The Superintendent's remarks on the unhealthy character of the stallion stables at Ahmadnagar should call for a separate report on the subject. The report as to the health and condition of the young stock at the rearing depôt is particularly satisfactory. The various tables appended to the report are based on the Government of India form, but this year's experience in compiling them has shown that the forms of some of these tables can be improved upon without sacrificing details. A separate report as to the modifications required will be submitted in consultation with the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.

C. W. GODFREY, Colonel,

Acting Survey Commissioner and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture.

Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency for 1893-94.

No. 1473 OF 1895.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th February 1895.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. A—3174, dated 16th October 1894—Submitting one No. 1234, dated 9th July 1894, from the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, together with that officer's Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1893-94, and Colonel Godfrey's review thereof, No. A—2985, dated 27th September 1894.

RESOLUTION.—The Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1893-94 has been prepared in the form prescribed by the Government of India in their circular letter No. 42—17, dated 28th October 1893. The forms of some of the tables appended to the report are, however, stated to be unsuited to this Presidency, and the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture has promised to submit separate proposals with a view to improve them. During the year under report Baluchistán was by order of the Government of India excluded from the charge of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, and placed under that of the Superintendent, Derajat and Baluchistán.

2. The results of the operations of the Department for the years 1892-93 and 1893-94 are compared below :—

	Horse-breeding.		Mule-breeding.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Number of stallions on the register at the end of the year...	74	73	24	24
Average number employed on stud-work...	70·5	63·22	20·69	20·10
Number of mares covered	2,034	2,017	842	844
Average number of mares covered per stallion	28·85	31·90	40·69	41·99
Total number of foals	674	535	92	102
Percentage of foals to mares covered ...	40·67	34·33	15·24	16·45
Average number of foals per stallion employed	11·95	7·58	6·52	4·92

The report has as usual been reviewed in detail by the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, whose remarks meet generally with the approval of Government. During the year under report, 3 Arab horses and 2 ponies were purchased by the Superintendent in the Bombay Market. The full complement of stallions for this Presidency has not yet been completed owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining Arab sires of the required stamp, but the Superintendent hopes that the steps already taken by him will ensure a larger supply of suitable horses being imported by the dealers. One country-bred horse of doubtful origin was also bought at the Shikárpur Show to be tried as a sire. This is the first experiment of its kind with this class of horse, and its result will be awaited with interest. While the number of mares covered by horse stallions rose in Sind and Cutch from 556 in 1892-93 to 634 in 1893-94, it fell from 1,148 to 1,114 in the Deccan and from 330 to 269 in Gujarát. The large decrease in the latter province is stated to be due to the prevalence of anthrax in the breeding districts during the year under report. The produce results are even less satisfactory than those of the previous year, only 535 foals being reported out of a total of 2,034 mares covered

by horses in 1892-93. Of the remainder 1,023 are reported as "not held," and in 476 cases the results were not known. The average known produce per stallion also fell from 11·95 to 7·58. These poor results are attributed to want of Inspectors in Sind and Cutch, and the rendering of inaccurate produce returns, as also to the existence of a large number of worn out and uncertain foal-getters on the registers. With a view to secure improved results, measures have been taken by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, to weed out all stallions of doubtful foal-getting powers. Government trust that the registration of mares and their produce will be placed on a more satisfactory footing when orders are passed on the proposals called for in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 4343, dated 17th May 1894. The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture should be requested to expedite the submission of these proposals.

3. It is satisfactory to note that mule-breeding is gradually becoming popular even in tracts where it was hitherto unknown. This is the first year in which pony mares were covered by donkey stallions in Gujarát and eleven are reported to have been covered. The number of coverings in the Deccan rose from 1 in 1891-92 and 28 in 1892-93 to 45 in 1893-94. The Khándesh and Shikárpur Local Boards, the Khairpur State, and Mr. Gulam Husain Khán, a Zamindár in Sind, have also expressed their willingness to purchase donkey stallions. Government are at the same time glad to learn that the experiment of sending donkey stallions on tour with the Inspectors has proved successful. The arrangement introduced during the year under which all the English stallions in Sind were moved during the hot weather to Quetta, has been productive of good results.

4. The mares branded for horse, pony and mule-breeding on the register on 31st March 1893 numbered respectively 4,494, 6,172 and 973. In the course of his tour during the year under report, the Superintendent branded 533 mares for horse and pony-breeding and 335 for mule-breeding in addition to 365 mares branded by him in Baluchistan, *i. e.*, in all 1,233 against 1,070 in 1892-93. Excluding 388 mares for horse and pony-breeding removed from the register by death or sale during the year under report, the total numbers of branded mares at the end of the year stood at 10,811 for horse and pony-breeding and 1,308 for mule-breeding.

5. There was a satisfactory increase in the number (461) of country-bred remounts purchased during 1893-94 for the Army, the Police and the Remount Rearing Depôt as compared with 351 in 1892-93. Of the number purchased 117 animals were ascertained to be the produce of Government stallions as against 57 during the previous year. These figures are believed to be much below the mark as it is found that in several cases the covering and produce certificates are lost or destroyed or become illegible, and the animals are therefore entered as being of unknown parentage. The defect in the present system will, it is hoped, be remedied to some extent by the adoption of the parchment certificate which the Superintendent has introduced. The Military and Judicial Departments should be requested to invite the attention of purchasing officers to the remarks made by Veterinary Captain Morgan in paragraph 89 of his report in regard to the filling up of this certificate. The number of colts castrated by Veterinary Assistants and salutris was 109 as against 326 in 1892-93. The Veterinary Assistants employed in the districts do not appear to have been sufficiently active in impressing on owners of colts the expediency of castrating them and their attention has been drawn to the matter by the Superintendent.

6. The total expenditure of the Department fell from Rs. 68,268 in 1892-93 to Rs. 60,581 in the year under report. The figure for the former year, however, included the expenditure for Baluchistan, and the Superintendent should have shown how much of the saving in the latter year was due to exclusion of that province from his jurisdiction. Of the total expenditure the Provincial share amounts to Rs. 35,767, and Rs. 12,201 and Rs. 12,613 were debited to Local Funds and Imperial Revenues respectively. The attention of the Superintendent should be drawn to the remarks made by Colonel Godfrey in paragraph 14 of his memorandum regarding the method of showing the average cost of maintenance of stallions. In view of the circumstances brought to notice

in paragraph 197 of the Superintendent's report, His Excellency in Council has every desire that the work of constructing new stallion stables at Ahmednagar should be commenced without delay, but he is not prepared even under those circumstances to approve of extravagant designs. There is nothing to delay the building of new stables, except the submission of a design suitable to the purpose and the financial ability of Government.

7. During the year under report the Superintendent inspected most of the Veterinary Dispensaries in the Presidency, and he has embodied in his report a review of the working of these institutions. The Collectors concerned should be requested to draw the attention of the Dispensary Committees to the remarks made by the Superintendent, and especially to his suggestion that the reports of the dispensaries should, prior to submission to him, be briefly criticised, and that all figures entered therein should be checked, by the Presidents of the Committees concerned.

8. Veterinary Captain Morgan has submitted an extremely interesting report, evincing a creditable activity on his part in acquainting himself with the conditions that prevail in, and the needs of, different parts of the Presidency. His Excellency in Council is satisfied that under his supervision, direction and advice intelligent progress in a marked degree is being made in the breeding and treatment of horses and cattle in this Presidency, and that the interest he displays in his charge will communicate itself to the officers and owners with whom his work brings him into relation. The thanks of Government are due and should be conveyed to Veterinary Captain Morgan for the very valuable experiments in sheep-breeding and in the production of fodder crops which he is conducting at his own expense; and the Director of Land Records and Agriculture should enquire if it is possible for Government to give Veterinary Captain Morgan any assistance in these matters.

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Commissioner in Sind,
All Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,
The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land, Records and Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Military Department of the Secretariat,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The General Department of the Secretariat,
} With copies of the report.

The Secretary of State for India,
The Government of India,
} By letter.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

OFFICIAL YEAR 1894-95.

[Price—9 Annas.]

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.
CLASS

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

OFFICIAL YEAR 1894-95.

No. 896 of 1895.

From

The Acting Superintendent,
Civil Veterinary Department,
Bombay Presidency;

To

The Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department,
Bombay

Camp Ahmednagar, 25th June 1895.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council the annual administration report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1894-95.

2. I took over the officiating charge of the Department from Veterinary Captain Morgan, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, on the 1st June 1895, and the report, with the exception of the returns from Shikárpur, was complete on the above date.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

E. W. LARNDER, Veterinary-Lieut.,
Acting Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
Bombay Presidency.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1894-95.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

(a) Military Section.

1.—Horse-breeding.

(i) *Government Horse and Pony Stallions.*

Number present at commencement of year.

In the beginning of the year under report the number of stallions was as follows :—

Class.	Horse.	Pony.	Total.
Thorough-bred English	12	...	12
Half-bred English	1	...	1
Hackneys and Norfolk Trotters ...	7	...	7
Arab	25	27	52
Country-bred	1	...	1
Total ...	46	27	73

Number added to registers.

2. The number received during the year is given below :—

Whence received.	Class of Stallions.	Horse.	Pony.	Total.
England	Thorough-bred English ...	3	...	3
	Half-bred English ...	1	...	1
	Hackneys and Norfolk Trotters	1	...	1
Purchased in India ...	Arab	4	2	6
	Country-bred ...	...	1	1
	Total ...	9	3	12

3. Three thorough-breds, one half-bred, and one hackney have been received from England. They are short-legged, compact horses with good bone and substance, and are suitable in every way. The half-bred "Forrest," however, is a young 3-year old with very coarse and doubtful hocks, and I am of opinion that it is not advisable to send stallions to this country until they are at least four years old. Four Arab horses, two Arab and one country-bred pony were purchased by me in the Bombay market. The great scarcity of high class horses during the past season has considerably increased the difficulty of obtaining suitable Arab sires; and it is evident that the class of horse imported into the Bombay market has steadily deteriorated. Dealers, who formerly brought horses, now depend entirely on the polo pony market, as they find that they can get high prices and that there is a constant demand. Small under-bred horses are useless to this department; even animals of this class were not obtainable by the Remount Agent in sufficient numbers during the season. The subject is one that invites further enquiry, as the decline within the last few years has been so rapid as to lead one to suppose that the Arabs have found a better market for their stock or that they are not bred in such large numbers as they used to be.

Owing to the increased price sanctioned by Government for Arab sires, this season definite arrangements have been made with the dealer Abdulla bin Fariss to import specially for this department.

Number removed from registers.

4. The number of casualties and the diseases from which stallions died are given in Table II. The general percentage was 13·04 for horse and 14·81 for pony. Two stallions died and eight were destroyed for the reasons given in the table.

5. Table III shows that eight stallions were disposed of by sale for reasons given against each in the remarks column, calculated to render them unfit for stud purposes.

Number present at close of year.

6. At the close of the year under report the following number of stallions were present:—

Class.	Horse.	Pony.	Total.
Thorough-bred English	12	...	12
Half-bred English	2	...	2
Hackneys and Norfolk Trotters ...	6	...	6
Arab	24	21	45
Country-bred	1	1	2
Total ...	45	22	67

7. This gives a total of 67 against 73 of last year. The table below gives the distribution of stallions for the last five years in the horse-breeding provinces:—

Years.	Deccan.	Gujarát.	Sind and Cutch.	Total.
1890-91	48	11	24	83
1891-92	45	11	20	76
1892-93	45	10	19	74
1893-94	45	9	19	73
1894-95	43	8	16	67

Number at Stud work.

8. Of the stallions shown above, 55·75 were actually at stud work and the remainder were in the Ahmednagar Depôt for acclimatization or treatment.

9. The sketch map of the Bombay Presidency showing the stallion stands as it stood on the 31st of March 1895 is attached to the report. Under the name of each stand the numbers of Government horse, pony, and donkey stallions present are given.

Number of Mares covered.

10. Table IV shows the services and produce of Government horse and pony stallions.

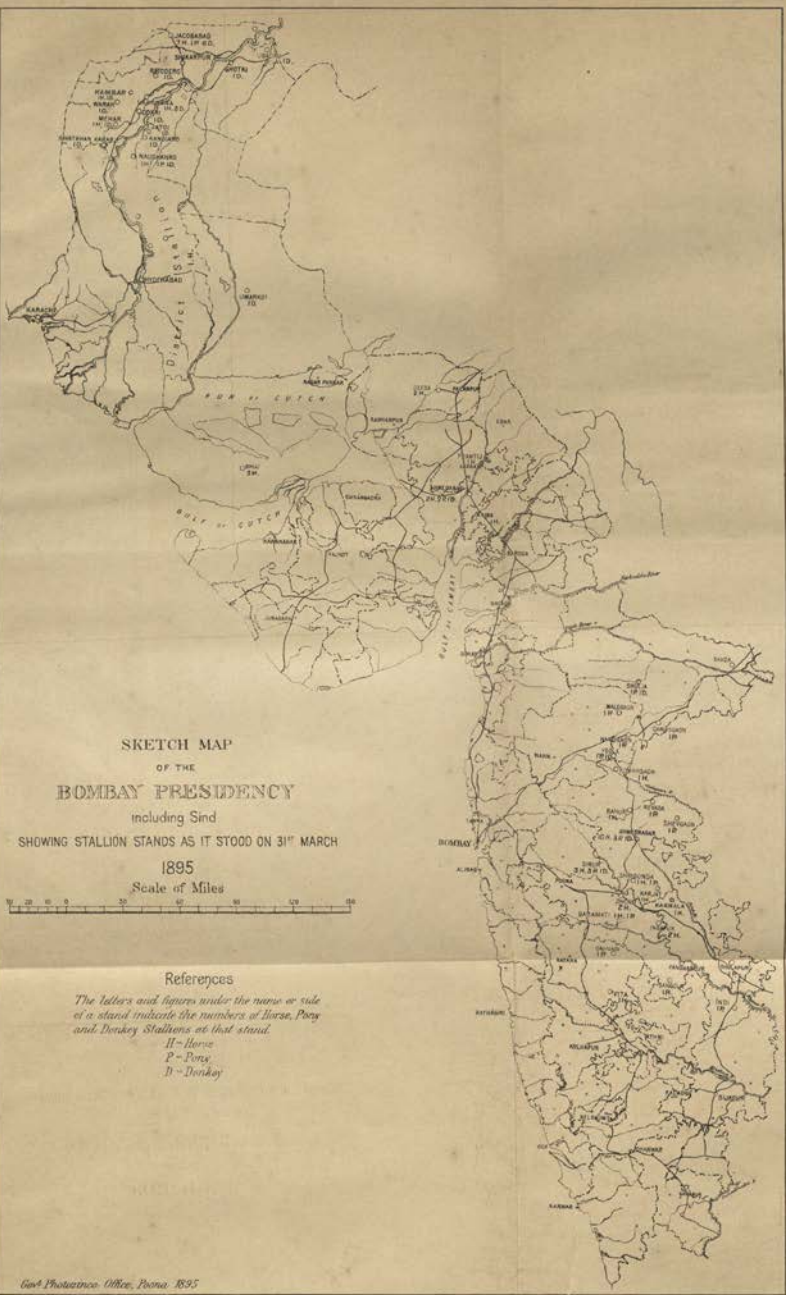
11. The number of branded and certificated mares covered by Government stallions during the past five years is given below:—

1890-91	3,270
1891-92	3,087
1892-93	3,109
1893-94	2,017
1894-95	1,869

There were 1,869 coverings this year against 2,017 last year.

12. To facilitate reference, the average number of mares covered per stallion in 1893-94 and 1894-95 are given below. Details will be found in Table IV:—

1893-94	31·90
1894-95	33·52



SKETCH MAP

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

including Sind

SHOWING STALLION STANDS AS IT STOOD ON 31st MARCH

1895

Scale of Miles

References

The letters and figures under the name or side of a stand indicate the numbers of Horse, Pony and Donkey Stallions at that stand.

H – Horse

P – Pony

D – Donkey

Govt Photozincco. Office, Poona. 1895

Demand for Stallions.

13. Horse-breeding continues to make satisfactory progress in the Deccan, Sind, and Cutch. Owing to a further outbreak of anthrax this year in Gujarát a considerable falling off is noticeable.

Stallions which produce the most suitable stock for the Army.

14. Table V. shows that a larger percentage of Arab and thorough-bred stock were drafted to British Regiments than stock got by Norfolk Trotters. The majority of those under the heading "unknown" are without doubt, from their make and shape, the get of Arabs and thorough-breds. The country-bred rejections sold this year were an old mare by "Pickle," which realised Rs. 200, and one young stock Rs. 520.

(2).—*Remounts, Country-bred.*

Number purchased.

15. An abstract from Table VI. showing the number of country-bred remounts purchased during the past two years is given below:—

By whom purchased.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Bombay Native Cavalry	276	356
Police, Northern Division...	2	3
Do. Central do.	1	10
Do. Southern do.	.....	8
Do. in Sind	64	222
Remount Rearing Depôt, Ahmednagar	37	57
Do. do. Karnal	16	6
Central India Horse	9	.....
Fifth Punjáb Cavalry	40	.....
Tenth Bengal Lancers	16	.....
Tenth Punjáb do.	.....	7
First do. Cavalry	.....	10
Sixteenth Bengal do.	.....	6
Total ...	461	685

The Bombay Native Cavalry purchased 80 more than the last year. Of the total number (685), 98 are the produce of Government stallions as against 117 last year. (See paragraphs 15 and 89 of the Annual Report for 1893-94.)

II.—Mule-breeding.

(1).—*Government Donkey Stallions.*

Number present at commencement of year.

16. The number of donkey stallions on the register on the 1st April 1894 is shown in the following table:—

Breed.	Number.
Italian	11
Persian	7
Arab	3
Khorasan	1
Cyprus	2
Total ...	24

Number added to registers.

17. Three Italian donkey stallions were received by importation during the year.

Number removed from registers.

18. One Persian donkey stallion was destroyed during the year (*vide* Table VII).

19. No donkey stallions were sold during the year (*vide* Table VIII).

Number present at close of year.

20. The strength of the donkey stallions as it stood on the 1st April 1895 is shown in the following table :—

Breed.	Number.
Italian	14
Persian	6
Arab	3
Khorasan	1
Cyprus	2
Total ..	26

Number at Stud work.

21. Of these, 21·82 were actually at stud work (*vide* Table IX).

Number of Mares covered.

22. The number of pony mares covered by Government donkey stallions during the last five years is given below :—

1890-91	... 868
1891-92	... 1,019
1892-93	... 846
1893-94	... 844
1894-95	... 763

Demand for Donkey Stallions.

23. Owing to the great difficulty experienced in obtaining donkey stallions the following Local Boards, &c., were not supplied during the year. Definite arrangements have, however, been made for donkey stallions to be supplied them this season :—

Khándesh ...	... Local Board.
Shikárpur ...	... Do.
Khairpur (in Sind)...	... State.
Mr. Gulam Rasulkhan	... Zamindár and Honorary Magistrate, Moro, in Sind.

One Government stallion has been lent to the Khairpur State and one to Mr. Gulam Rasulkhan until the stallions can be procured for them.

(2.)—Number of Mules purchased by Government.

24. During the year under report 51 mules were purchased by the Commissariat Department for Transport purposes as against 8 last year (*vide* Table X).

(*b*).—Revenue Section.

I.—Horse-breeding.

(1).—Government Horse and Pony Stallions.

Cost of feed and keep.

25. Table XI. gives the cost of feed, keep, attendants, transit, &c., of Government horse and pony stallions during 1894-95, and the table below shows the average cost per annum during the preceeding five years :—

Year.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.
1890-91	343 5 5
1891-92	385 12 2
1892-93	395 3 8
1893-94	346 10 6
1894-95	357 12 1

26. There is a slight increase of Rs. 11-1-7 per stallion, due to the number of transfers and changes which have taken place during the year. It has been found impossible to get the details for transit, maintenance, &c., of Government stallions this year in such a form as to show each item separately. Arrangements have been made to show these items separately next year.

(2.)—Branded Mares.

Number present at commencement of year.

27. On the 31st March 1894 the number of branded mares on the registers was as shown in the table below. Details will be found in Table XII.

Province.	Horse-breeding.	Pony-breeding.	Mule-breeding.	Total.
Deccan	975	4,663	37	5,675
Gujarát	1,048	1,180	1	2,229
Sind and Cutch	2,573	372	1,270	4,215
Total ...	4,596	6,215	1,308	12,119

Number added to registers.

28. During the year under report the following number of mares were added to the registers:—

Province.	Horse-breeding.	Pony-breeding.	Mule-breeding.	Total.
Deccan	56	75	3	134
Gujarát	54	91	...	145
Sind and Cutch	116	28	10	154
Total ...	226	194	13	433

29. During the year under report 433 mares were branded against 868 last year, showing a decrease of 435 mares. Several new districts were visited by me during the year where branding is unknown and where it will take a few years to establish; hence the small number of mares branded this year. All very small and useless mares are not shown as "inspected by me," as such figures are apt to mislead.

Number removed from registers.

30. The table below gives the number of mares removed from registers for various reasons:—

Particulars.	Horse-breeding.	Pony-breeding.	Total.
Died	45	398	443
Gone out of Presidency	46	437	483
Total ...	91	835	926

Number present at close of year.

31. The balance remaining on the 31st March 1895 is shown below. Details will be found in Table XII.

Province.	Horse-breeding.	Pony-breeding.	Mule-breeding.	Total.
Deccan	944	3,910	40	4,894
Gujarát	1,098	1,264	1	2,363
Sind and Cutch...	2,689	400	1,280	4,369
Total ...	4,731	5,574	1,321	11,626

Number served by Government Stallions.

32. The total number of branded mares served by Government stallions during the year under report is 1,869 as against 2,017 last year.

(3).—Produce.

Number foaled.

33. During the year 1893-94 the average number of mares covered per stallion is 31·90, while the average number foaled during 1894-95 is 8·69.

(4).—Castration.

Number of Colts castrated.

34. The number of horse and mule colts castrated by Veterinary Assistants and Salutris during the year under report is given in Table XIII. The statistics for the last five years are given below:—

1890-91	...	...	...	... 127
1891-92	...	...	...	... 320
1892-93	...	...	...	... 326
1893-94	...	...	...	... 109
1894-95	...	...	...	... 171

The number of castrations is still unsatisfactory, though it shows some improvement over that of the last year.

II.—Mule-breeding.

(1).—Government Donkey Stallions.

Cost of feed and keep.

35. The cost of feed, keep, &c., of Government donkey stallions during 1894-95 is given in Table XIV. The averages for the last five years are given below:—

Year.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.
1890-91	272 5 10
1891-92	254 3 3
1892-93	290 14 3
1893-94	279 2 3
1894-95	286 10 0

There is a slight increase of Rs. 7-7-9 in the average annual cost over that of last year.

(2).—Pony and Donkey Mares.

Number served by Government Donkey Stallions.

36. During the year under report 763 pony mares were covered against 844 last year.

(3).—Produce.

Number foaled.

37. During the year 1893-94 the average number of mares covered per Government donkey stallion is 41·99, while the average number of mules foaled during 1894-95 is 5·42.

III.—Horse Fairs and Shows.

Review on each Fair and Show held.

38. Table XV. is an abstract showing the number of stock exhibited, the number of remounts purchased, and the number of prizes awarded at several horse-shows held in 1894-95. A short review on each is given below.

Ahmednagar.

39. Commenced on the 12th of November 1894. The total number of animals exhibited amounted to 878 against 1,002 in 1893. The total number of horses exhibited amounted to 706 against 584 in 1893. The falling off in the total number is due to the

fact that only 154 cattle were exhibited against 405 in 1893. The horse show was the most successful that has ever been held in the Deccan, and proves that Ahmednagar is a more suitable centre than Poona for holding it.

Classes.—The broodmares, yearling colts and fillies, and three-year old fillies were exceptionally good.

Mule-breeding.—The mares for mule-breeding exceeded in number any previously exhibited, the majority being capable of producing good useful stock.

Remounts.—A small class. Seven of the animals exhibited were in the opinion of the judges quite fit for remounts. The Remount Agent purchased 14 head of young stock for Rearing Depôt. Prices, however, ruled high, and many suitable young stock were taken away as their owners were unwilling to sell at Government rates.

Málegaon.

40. Commenced on the 19th of December 1894, and was attended by the Remount Agent and myself, and 10 head of young stock were purchased. The total number of animals exhibited amounted to 968, of which 129 were from the British territory. The show, taken throughout, was disappointing, as only a few broodmares were exhibited and the young stock classes were very moderate.

Jacobabad.

41. Commenced on the 14th of January 1895. The total number of animals exhibited amounted to 1,389 against 1,365 in 1893. In point of numbers and quality of animals the show was most successful.

Classes.—The broodmares throughout showed great power, were full of quality, and shown in excellent condition. The young stock were good and well grown.

Mules and Mule-breeding.—The mares for mule-breeding and mules exhibited were a very superior lot. Twenty-five were purchased for Government Transport.

Remounts.—Taken as a whole were above the average, the majority being quite fit for Native Cavalry. The total number of animals that changed hands amounted to 6 Rearing Depôt, 142 remounts, and 26 private individuals, making a grand total of 174 animals. Amongst those purchased for the Rearing Depôt and remounts, 28 were the produce of Government sires, 46 country-breds, of which the sires were doubtful, and the remaining 100 northern horses.

42. It is much to be regretted that the Remount Agent only purchased 6 head of young stock for the Rearing Depôt, as there were at least 30 suitable in every way. The subject is one of importance to this Presidency, and I would humbly suggest that some steps be taken in future to allow the Remount Agent, Bombay Presidency, to purchase young stock at all the Sind shows. Great difficulty is experienced in meeting the demand for this depôt, as the sources of supply are small and chiefly confined to the Poona-Ahmednagar districts, and Káthiáwár, a province which promises well, but at present only yields a few head annually. Stock bought in Sind can without the slightest difficulty be marched across the desert and railed to Ahmednagar; the cost to Government for sending them from Sind to Ahmednagar being about the same as sending them to the depôt at Karnal. There are many reasons in addition to the above which will not allow of discussion in the report for endeavouring, if possible, to carry out this suggestion.

Talhar.

43. Commenced on the 28th of January 1895, and was the first show held in the district. The total number of animals exhibited amounted to 907 (808 horses, 4 mules, 32 cattle, 6 donkeys, and 57 camels).

Classes.—The broodmares and three-year old fillies good, the yearlings and two-year olds moderate.

Mules and Mule-breeding.—Only four mules exhibited. None have been bred in the district up to date, and the industry is yet to be started.

Remounts.—A large and very fair class. All the animals were bred in the immediate neighbourhood. The District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad,

LIBRARY

purchased 30 for Police purposes. The show, which was held for the first time with a view of ascertaining the class of mare in the district, was most satisfactory, as it opens out a fresh field for the introduction of Government stallions, and promises in time to become one of the best breeding districts in Sind. I was very much surprised at the large number and size of the mares and the keenness evinced by the Zamindárs, several of whom have already promised to make paddocks and give their young stock complete liberty.

Naushahro-Moro.

44. Commenced on the 4th of February 1895. The total number of animals exhibited amounted to 1,155 against 806 last year (588 horses, 39 mules, 392 cattle, 59 donkeys, 77 camels).

Classes.—Broodmares good. A great feature of the show was the large and very excellent class of donkeys.

Mule and Mule-breeding.—A very large number of mares fit for the industry, and a few exceptionally good mules.

Remounts.—A very good class; 72 remounts were purchased by Native Cavalry and Police. This must be looked upon as a very good commencement, as it is the first time that the show has been visited by purchasing officers, and tends to prove that it is worthy of Government encouragement.

Bhúj.

45. Commenced on the 28th of February 1895. The total number of animals exhibited amounted to 518 (196 horses, 211 cattle, 69 sheep and goats, 31 camels, and 11 donkeys). There was a slight increase of ten over last year's exhibits of horses.

Classes.—The yearling colts and fillies were good, but the remaining classes very moderate.

Remounts.—Bad. The Remount Agent purchased 6 head of young stock for the Rearing Depôt. The show, taken throughout, was slightly above the average, and judging from the young stock exhibited, holds out every promise of further improvement.

Summary.

46. The total number of animals present at all horse shows was 4,847 against 3,544 last year. The total expenses incurred on account of these shows amounted to Rs. 18,143-2-3, of which Rs. 13,298-0-8 were actually awarded as prizes and Rs. 4,845-1-7 were spent for other expenses. Government contributed only Rs. 5,600.

Stallions whose produce won prizes.

47. Table XVI. gives the number and class of sires, the produce of which won prizes at several horse fairs and shows held in this Presidency during 1894-95.

48. Tables XVII.—XX. are not given as they are not applicable to this Presidency.

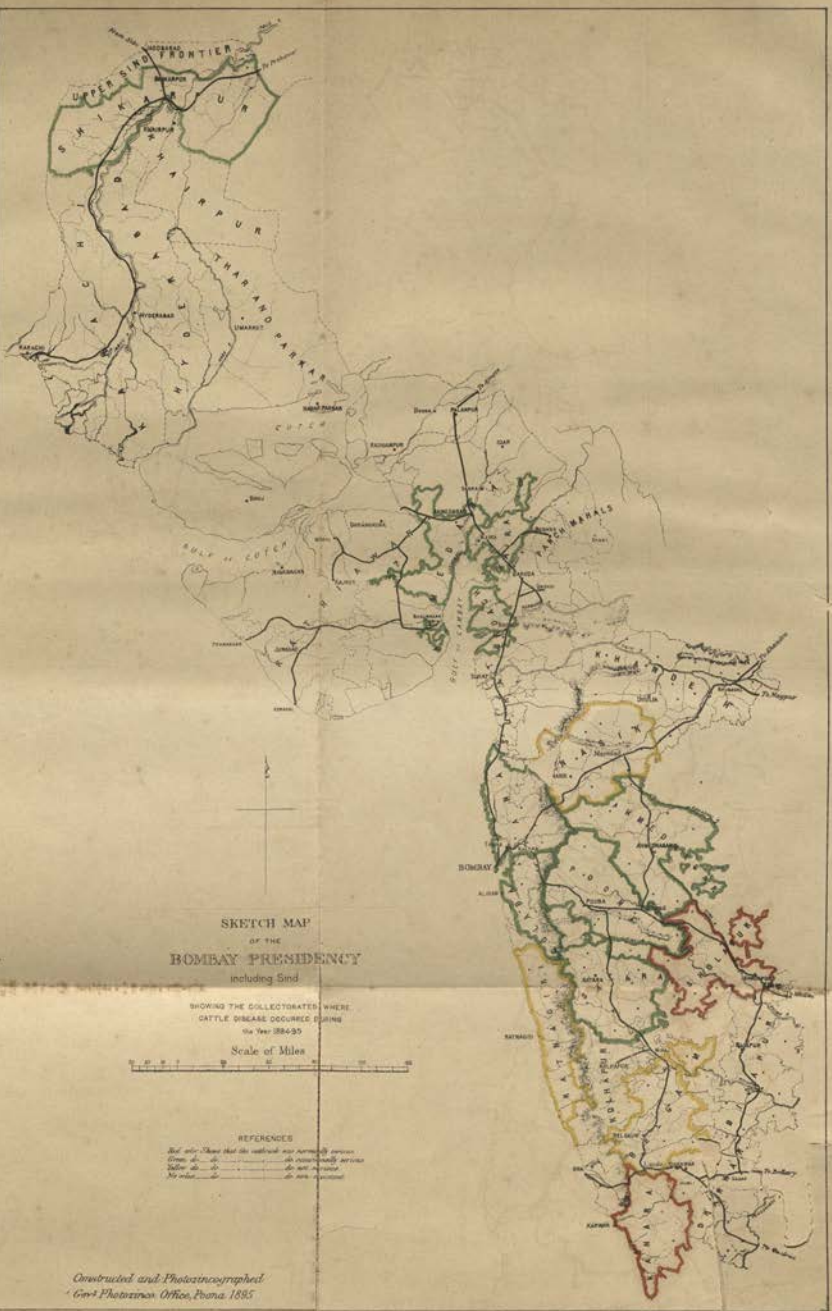
VI.—General.

Cost of the Department.

49. Table XXI. shows the total cost of the Department during the year under report, which amounts to Rs. 66,856-13-11 as against Rs. 60,581-1-10 in 1893-94, showing an increase of Rs. 6,275-12-1. The outlay has been divided under the following sub-heads:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
I. Cost of supervision... ...	23,645	10	6
II. Keep and purchase of stallions...	37,611	3	5
III. Prizes for horse shows ...	5,600	0	0
Total ...	66,856	13	11

Of the total outlay, Rs. 11, 572-13-2 were charged to Local Funds, Rs. 13,931-14-9, being the pay of the Superintendent, were debited to Imperial Government, and the balance Rs. 41,352-2-0 were paid from Provincial Revenues.


UPPER SIND FRONTIER
SHIKARPUR
THAR AND PARKAR
KARACHI
HYDERABAD
UMARKOT
NAWABSHAH
CUTCH
GULF OF CUTCH
PANCH MAHALS
BOMBAY
SKETCH MAP
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
including Sind
SHOWING THE COLLECTORATES WHERE
CATTLE DISEASE OCCURRED DURING
the Year 1884-85
Scale of Miles
REFERENCES
Constructed and Photozincographed
Govt Photozinco. Office, Poona 1895

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

I.—Horse-breeding.

50. As mentioned in paragraph 94 of the last report, there was only one Local Board horse stallion in this Presidency. This year he covered 32 mares as against 5 last year. The result of the last year's coverings is as shown below:—

Details.	No.
Produce foaled	2
Not held	2
Not known	1
Total ...	5

The total cost of his keep, feed, &c., amounted to Rs. 304-2-1, which was paid by the Hyderabad Local Board. One Arab horse has been purchased this year for Wala Lakhman Wala of Jetpur, as promised last year (*vide* paragraph 183 of last year's report).

II.—Mule-breeding.

51. As there are no Local Board donkey stallions in this Presidency, the information required by clauses (1), (2), and (3) under this head cannot be given.

III.—Cattle Disease—Investigation and Prevention.

(1) *Information collected.*

52. The attached sketch map shows the various districts where cattle disease was prevalent during the year under report.

53. In the Presidency proper reports were received throughout the year from almost all districts except those noted in the margin and from Shikárpur in Sind. Although no reports were received from the marginally noted districts, it is extremely doubtful if they were quite free from disease.

1 Khándesh, 2 Bijápur, 3 Dhárwár, 4 Surat, and 5 Panch Maháls.

The total number of animals attacked with contagious and infectious diseases during the year under report amounted to 16,883, of which 9,773 died.

(2) *Outbreaks during the Year.*

54. A reference to Table XXIII. will show that—

Rinderpest—Was prevalent throughout the Presidency except in Gujarát. The maximum percentage of death-rate was in Thána (93·89), next to that was in Sholápur (90·32). The minimum in Násik (32·92). In other districts it varied from 43 to 71. This disease made great havoc in the Kánara District, where the number attacked and died being 6,363 and 3,801 respectively.

Anthrax.—Chiefly confined to Gujarát, Ahmednagar, and Shikárpur, where the mortality was very high, being from 76 to 100 per cent. It also broke out in Kánara, but was not of so virulent a type.

Foot and Mouth Disease—Broke out in most of the Deccan districts and in Ratnágiri of the Konkan. The disease is well known for its innocuous nature, and this is corroborated by figures, the average percentage of death-rate being only 2·16, though it rose to 27·7 in Sátára.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.—Reported only from four districts, Násik, Sholápur, Ahmedabad, and Shikárpur. 336 animals were attacked with 274 deaths. Though the number attacked is small, the percentage of death-rate is very high, varying from 70 to 94.

Charbon Symptomatique.—Reported from Sholápur, Ratnágiri, Kánara, and Kaira. Out of 694 animals attacked, 569 died, the percentage of death-rate being 81·98.

Other Diseases.—Diseases which were not named or could not be ascertained from the symptoms given in the reports of the District officers are given under this heading, though it includes a few cases of glanders and gloss anthrax.

Summary.—Thus it will be seen that Kánara suffered most, having lost 4,173 animals out of 7,070 attacked. Sholápur comes next with 1,246 deaths of 2,657 attacked. It is extremely doubtful, however, if all these diseases are correctly diagnosed by the District officials, or that anything like full reports of the number attacked and died throughout the Presidency have been received by me.

(3) *Treatment, Vaccination, &c.*

55. The usual precautionary measures were adopted by the Veterinary Graduates, but the difficulty experienced by them in impressing upon owners the necessity of segregating infected cases is not yet diminished. No experiments in preventive vaccination have yet been undertaken in this Presidency.

56. There are various medicines used by Natives of different districts. The following may be noted among them—

Rinderpest.—(1). "Lemon leaves and Tarvad flowers powdered and mixed with buttermilk."

(2) "Ghee, dry ginger, coarse sugar, and pepper."

(3) "Buttermilk and plantains."

(4). "Country liquor and milk."

(5) "Country liquor with dry ginger and salt."

(6) "Paste of nágli or jowári flour with buttermilk."

In Ratnágiri and Kánara long lists of local herbs, the juice of which is extracted and administered, are given, but they do not appear to be important, being obtainable only locally, and are therefore not quoted here.

Anthrax.—No treatment appears to have been adopted.

Foot and Mouth Disease.—"Mixture of tar and oil of marking nuts applied to the parts affected."

"Ghee is given to drink." "Coriander soaked in sweet oil." "Affected animals are made to walk in mud."

Pleuro-Pneumonia.—Native medicines were used but not reported.

Charbon Symptomatique—1. Decoction of the following:

	Tolas.
"Jawad	... 1/96
Ghorochan	... "
Ghee	... 2
Honey	... 20
Bibe (marking nuts)	... 4

2. "Branding with hot irons."
3. "Tamarind pods, onions, and coriander given in water for drink."

IV.—Cattle-breeding, including Cattle Fairs and Shows.

Cattle-breeding.

57. The subject of cattle-breeding is one that should be approached with caution, and I regret that I have been unable to take any decided steps in the matter during the past year.

In the first place, the present establishment is insufficient to adopt any measures likely to be beneficial; and in the second, the question is a difficult one, and should be well considered before any action is taken. I have made most careful enquiries and studied the conditions existing in this Presidency. It may,

I think, be an accepted fact that there is more need for improving the cattle of the Deccan than in any other part of the Presidency; and yet any attempt would be worse than useless unless the natural conditions of the district could be so changed that an adequate supply of fodder could be procured in bad as well as good years. In the Central Division and in those parts of the Southern Division where the rainfall is moderate (the districts of heavy rainfall may be left out as unsuitable for breeding), the ordinary cultivator feeds his cattle almost entirely upon the fodder derived from his cultivated land. Here and there strips of country may be found where the villagers enjoy grazing rights and where horse-breeding is making some progress; but throughout the greater part of the Deccan where natural grazing exists, it is within forest limits and the grass is annually sold by auction and transported to military cantonments or large towns. Grass not worth cutting goes to waste as the admission of cattle into forest reserves tends to harm the trees. Few villages, now-a-days, have grazing grounds, and it would be interesting to know the amount of grass that grows on the common grazing ground of a Deccan village. You will, however, see plenty of cattle herded by two or three small boys grazing round each village. No man owns more than half a dozen breeding animals; consequently it would not pay him to herd them separately, and the result is that they run together and promiscuous breeding from immature parents follows. Under these conditions the mating of animals cannot be controlled and is never likely to be controlled in the Deccan, as the district is not a cattle-breeding one in the true sense of the word. A Deccan ryot keeps a cow or two because his family likes the milk, and the male offspring may, but most probably will not live to re-place his worn-out work bullocks. He is also a poor man living from hand to mouth, who, in a favourable season, sells his superfluous fodder. A season, however, of scant rainfall and scarcity comes at least once in five years, and a great many cattle, mostly the old work oxen and young calves, die on these occasions, and it is certain that almost all would die if the indigenous breed were not small, active, and exceptionally hardy. They have acquired these characteristics owing to the natural conditions of the districts where they are bred; and as these natural conditions are unchangeable, it would, in my opinion, be disastrous to increase the size of the small cattle of a poor district or to change their character in any way except by using the best males of their own class, and as I have already pointed out this is almost impossible as mating cannot be controlled. In the Deccan we find well-to-do cultivators owning good work cattle. These, however, are not bred in the district, as the Deccan Kunbi knows full well he can buy cheaper than he can breed owing to the conditions already explained.

The requirements of the well-to-do cultivators are met by an annual importation of large droves of Malvi and Khillari cattle, brought from Native State territory, north of Khándesh, where there is ample grazing, water, and natural shelter in the districts where these cattle are bred. The droves brought to the Deccan arrive generally about December and January, and are composed of bulls 4 or 5 years old. The cattle when sold to the cultivator are castrated before being broken to work, and may, therefore, be left out of count as having exerted any considerable influence in changing the characters of the indigenous breed. I have referred to the Malvi and Khillari cattle, because they are two separate and distinct breeds, although bred in the same district. They do not resemble each other except that they are both of medium size and evidently bred with a view of meeting the requirements of the well-to-do Deccan cultivator, who prefers them to any other breed, because they are spirited, active, strong, and equally good on the road and in the field. The breeds of cattle found throughout India are commonly supposed to be the result of haphazard breeding. This is not so; as every pure breed has a distinctive type and family likeness which only could be produced by careful breeding and by maintaining the pristine purity of the breed for many generations. The characteristics which distinguish the Malvi and Khillari cattle from each other are so peculiar and so constant that they must have existed for generations. The same remark applies to the other pure breeds of the Presidency, especially to the massive cattle of the Krishna valley, to the Gir-breed of Káthiáwár (famed as a milk breed), to the heavy cattle bred in the Kachi hills and to those of Northern Gujárat; the two latter perhaps unsurpassed by any of the large breeds of India for transport

purposes. No one questions that there is room for great improvement in the average animal of even the larger and better breeds, but in my opinion, improvement can only be effected by maintaining the purity of each pure breed by breeding only from the best and by maintaining each breed in its own district or in a district where the surrounding natural conditions are suitable for success. No experienced stockman would attempt to breed Kachi or Guzerat cattle in the Deccan; they require other surroundings than trap rock and a limited supply of spear grass. In their own districts they do well, because they are surrounded by considerable tracts growing a fine quality of grass, ample shade and water, and the cultivated lands grow a greater variety of nutritious crops than in the Deccan. They are safe from famine, and it is practicable at all seasons of the year to give to full-grown and growing animals a liberal ration. The cattle are maintained in thriving conditions all the year round. Breeding animals are thus capable of producing a healthy vigorous offspring and the young stock are reared under conditions favourable to their perfect development. I have visited certain tracts of country in the Presidency proper, Sind, and Káthiáwár, where cattle have been bred for generations either for milk or draft purposes, where the conditions are favourable, where the zamindar and the ryot are wealthy, and where the breeds have been kept pure and distinct. I would wish to point out that in these favourable localities the owner will tell you with pride the pedigree of his cow or bull, and it is to these tracts of country I would humbly suggest that our attention be turned; but on what lines we should work, is to me a matter that requires most careful and deliberate consideration, as the facts which I have already gathered are such as to lead one to believe that owners have from generation to generation exercised more care and forethought in mating their cattle than they do their horses, and that they have been careful to keep the breeds pure and to keep such breeds in localities suitable for their perfect development.

Cattle Fairs and Shows.

58. Ahmednagar. Commenced on the 10th November 1894 and held in conjunction with the horse show. Total number of animals exhibited amounted to 168 against 504 last year.

Classes.—Neither so numerous nor so good as last year. There appears to be great want of interest shown in this particular branch of the show by the agricultural classes for which no definite reason can be given.

59. Talhar. Commenced on 28th January 1895 and held in conjunction with the horse show. The total number of animals exhibited amounted to 32. A few very good oxen from the Kachi hills fit for transport purposes. The remaining classes fair.

60. Moro. Commenced on the 4th of February 1895 and held in conjunction with the horse show. Total number of animals exhibited amounted to 392 against 205 last year.

Classes.—Buffaloes and milch cows good. A great improvement in both numbers and quality over last year.

61. Bhuj. Commenced on 24th February 1895 and held in conjunction with the horse show. The total number of animals exhibited amounted to 311.

Classes.—Milch buffaloes good. Buffaloes and milch cattle fair. The sheep exhibited were very good.

V.—Veterinary Instruction.

Veterinary Dispensaries.

62. Násik. *Veterinary Graduate Mr. R. Reuben.*—Inspected by me on the 18th of December 1894 and found to be in good order. Plans and estimates have been sanctioned and a suitable site selected for the new dispensary, which will have sufficient accommodation for in-door patients and shall lead to better results in future. The total number of animals treated during the year amounted to 789, of which 101 were in-patients. The graduate attended the outbreak of aptha epizootica in the town

of Násik and paid 51 visits to owners' houses. One case of glanders was reported, which occurred prior to the "Glanders and Farcy" Act was applied to Násik. This animal was taken away by the owner to a village called Khardi, and there treated until he died. No case of castration was reported. The institution is progressing favourably and the report satisfactory:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	15,460	9	8
Expenditure	2,423	11	4
Balance	13,036	14	4

The receipts include the amount given by Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart., towards the buildings of the new dispensary.

Násik (Itinerating).

63. *Veterinary Graduate Mr. H. R. Kshirságar.*—This appointment was made on the 1st of July 1894, and the graduate commenced work from that date. He toured throughout the year, with the exception of 15 days, when he was in charge of the Veterinary Dispensary at Násik. He treated 392 animals, attended 6 outbreaks of rinderpest and 4 aptha epizootica. He appears to have received little help from the village authorities and encountered a certain amount of opposition from the villagers in the steps he took towards suppressing outbreaks. It is to be hoped that time and tact will rectify these matters. It would, I think, be advisable for him to travel slower, thoroughly treat his own cases, and let the people realise the advantages to be gained by the advice of the skilled men. The work done is satisfactory.

Dhulia.

64. *Veterinary Graduate Mr. Somnay.*—Inspected by me on the 19th of December 1894, and found to be in the same dirty and insanitary condition as pointed out in paragraph 129 of my last annual report. In spite of this disadvantage, the institution is progressing favourably, and a new building is to be erected for the accommodation of the in-patients this year. The total number of animals treated during the year is 1,506 against 1,203 last year; of which 199 were in-patients and the remaining 1,307 were out-patients.

According to the report of the Veterinary Graduate, an outbreak of rinderpest occurred during the year and aptha epizootica was raging throughout the year, whereas only 93 cases of the latter disease were treated by him and no reports were received from the District officials to the effect that either of these diseases were present. The abovementioned outbreaks were treated by the Veterinary Graduate. He visited all the local cattle markets and attended Government stallions. Only one case of castration is reported:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	2,954	9	4
Expenditure	1,315	6	8
Balance	1,639	2	8

Jalgaon.

65. *Veterinary Graduate Mr. Kulkarni.*—Inspected by me on the 20th of December 1894, and found to be in exactly the same state as that of Dhulia, it being amalgamated with the Pinjrápol, a most undesirable state of affairs. It is hoped that a more suitable site will be selected and a building erected as soon as possible. The total number of animals treated amounted to 709. The Veterinary Graduate reports an outbreak of aptha epizootica in the month of March and 58 animals were treated. No case of castration is reported:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	1,212	1	8
Expenditure	1,072	5	4
Balance	139	12	4

Bhadgaon (Itinerating).

66. *Veterinary Graduate Mr. Soman.*—No report has been received from the graduate except three statistical returns. The total number of animals treated amounted to 490 against 340 last year. No case of castration is reported:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	1,257	1	2
Expenditure	1,022	7	6
Balance	234	9	8

67. *Veterinary Graduate Mr. Fernandez.*—Inspected by me on the 12th of December 1894 and found to be in good order. The present site, however, is unsuitable and accommodation for in-patients quite inadequate. The dispensary has under these disadvantageous conditions continued to do good work, and I think that the time has now arrived when steps should be taken to select a new site and erect suitable buildings. The Veterinary Graduate was appointed Lecturer at the Veterinary College, Calcutta, on the 1st of September 1894, and the combined duties of the Stationary and Itinerating Dispensaries have since that date been performed by the Veterinary Graduate Mr. Modak. The total number of animals treated amounted to 1,455 against 821 last year, the in-patients only numbering 37. Rinderpest was prevalent in the district during the year, and out of 473 animals attacked and treated, 356 were shown as cured. This percentage is very high. The report is satisfactory and good work has been done. Six cases of castrations are reported—

Belgaum.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	2,134	2	11
Expenditure...	2,012	7	3
Balance	121	11	8

68. *Veterinary Graduate Mr. Modak.*—The report extends over a period of 5 months and 11 days, as he took charge of the Stationary Dispensary on the 19th of September 1894. He travelled over Sampgaon, Belgaum, and Athni Tálukas, and was active in checking the spread and treating outbreaks of rinderpest. The total number of animals treated amounted to 657, of which 141 were rinderpest. Only one case of castration is reported. The report is satisfactory.

Belgaum (Itinerating).

69. *Veterinary Graduate Mr. Bhat.*—Inspected by me on the 9th of May 1894 and 13th of March 1895, and found to be in good order. The total number of patients treated during the year amounted to 1,280 against 1,128 last year. The Graduate during the year attended the Friday weekly markets, visited 10 villages in the Prantij Táluka where gloss-anthrax was prevalent, and distributed pamphlets on the measures to be adopted for the suppression of contagious diseases. He inspected the horses belonging to the Police, paid 110 visits to owners' houses, attended the Government stallions, and visited the Pinjrápol once a week. No cases of castration are reported. The Graduate has submitted an interesting report and is zealous in the performance of his duties:—

Ahmedabad.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	3,430	4	7
Expenditure	1,630	5	11
Balance	1,799	14	8

70. *Veterinary Graduate Mr. Maniar.*—Inspected by me on the 6th of May 1894 and again on the 17th March 1895, and found to be in a satisfactory condition. The new dispensary has been occupied and should make a considerable difference in the number of in-patients. The total number of animals treated amounted to 1,383, against 1,208 last year, 9 only of which were in-patients. A slight outbreak of gloss-anthrax occurred in the town of Nadiád and was easily suppressed, only 65 animals dying. The Graduate paid 56 visits to owners' houses, and has done good work throughout the year. Greater use appears to have been made of the institution by the surrounding villagers than in former years:—

Nadiád.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	2,272	6	7
Expenditure	1,664	6	0
Balance	608	0	7

71. *Veterinary Graduate Mr. Patel.*—The total number of animals treated during the year amounted to 703. The Graduate throughout the whole year visited 6 tálukas and

Kaira (Itinerating).

was in charge of the Stationary Dispensary at Nadiád twice during the year. He attended outbreaks of gloss-anthrax and aptha epizootica, but appears to have received intimation too late to be of much service. Steps to prevent recurrence of this have already been taken by the District authorities. He paid 26 visits to owners' houses, and attended the Government stallion at Kaira. The outbreak of gloss-anthrax appears to have been of a serious type, as out of 87 animals attacked, 79 died. No cases of castration are reported. The Graduate's movements were active, and the report is a decided improvement on last year and denotes satisfactory progress :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	1,448	5	8
Expenditure	1,113	15	1
Balance	334	6	7

72. *Veterinary Graduate Mr. Vakharia.*—This dispensary was opened on the 1st of October, and has made very satisfactory progress. During the half year under report, 342 animals were treated and villagers from the surrounding districts helped with medicine and advice. Only one case of rinderpest and 40 cases of aptha epizootica were reported. The Veterinary Graduate visited owners' stables, Police lines, and Pinjrapol. Three cases of castration are reported. The balance in hand of the Committee seems quite large enough to justify the employment of an Itinerating Veterinary Graduate :—

Surat.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	3,685	5	7
Expenditure	1,247	12	2
Balance	2,437	9	5

73. *Veterinary Graduate Mr. Haji.*—Inspected by me on the 9th of February 1895 and found to be in good order. It is highly satisfactory to find the keen interest displayed by the Municipality and all concerned in the institution and the rapid progress which has been made with new buildings. The total number of animals treated during the year was 2,241 against 1,581 last year. In addition to the above, 250 animals belonging to the Municipality were treated in the district. The system adopted at Karáchi of sending cruelty cases to the dispensary to be treated and retained until fit for work, is most commendable, and might with advantage be adopted throughout the Presidency. Only 8 cases of aptha epizootica and 2 glanders occurred in the district. Prompt measures were taken with both these cases. During the year under report the Veterinary Graduate paid 600 visits to owners' houses. He treated the animals belonging to the Police, Municipality, Zoological Gardens, and examined all Police remounts prior to purchase. He also assisted the Bombay and Ceylon Governments in the purchase of stud and milch cattle. Great credit is due to the Veterinary Graduate for his satisfactory report and the general successful working of the dispensary :—

Karáchi.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	14,039	11	2
Expenditure	11,725	11	9
Balance	2,313	15	5

The receipts are made up from the following sums contributed towards the building funds :—

	Rs.
Local Fund Contribution	3,000
Municipal do.	3,000
Subscription collected	4,560

74. *Veterinary Graduate Mr. Asudamal.*—Inspected by me on the 9th of February 1895 and found to be in excellent order. The total number of patients during the year amounted to 1,146 against 825 last year. This increase is very satisfactory. The Veterinary Graduate during the year attended the horse shows held at Moro and Talhar, where he was of the greatest assistance, paid 126 visits to owners' houses

Hyderabad (Sind).

and has evidently done all in his power to make the institution popular and well known amongst cultivators. The report is very satisfactory. I trust that steps will be taken to arrange for the site north of the Post-office and that the new dispensary will be commenced without delay. Six cases of castration are reported :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	3,331	13	3
Expenditure	2,420	11	2
Balance	911	2	1

Shikárpur.

75. *Veterinary Graduates Messrs. Vedh and Laskari.*—Inspected by me on the 19th of January 1895 and found to be in fairly good working order. A convenient site has been selected near the city, and it is hoped that a suitable building will soon be erected. The Veterinary Graduate Mr. Laskari was appointed in July 1894, and from that date the two veterinary graduates worked alternately, the one being in charge of the dispensary, while the other was touring in the district. This arrangement is, in my opinion, a good one. The total number of animals treated amounted to 843, of which 108 were in-patients and 735 out-patients. The Veterinary Graduate attended the horse shows at Quetta and Jacobabad, treated the outbreaks of anthrax and pleuro-pneumonia, and frequently visited the sick animals at the owners' stables and the Government stallions at Shikárpur and at other places in the district. Only two cases of castration are reported :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	4,580	10	9
Expenditure	3,825	13	1
Balance	754	13	8

Summary.

76. Very satisfactory progress has been made in the Presidency during the year under this head. The total number of animals treated amounted to 13,936 against 9,843 last year and the percentage of cured and relieved is much higher. It is very gratifying to find that suitable buildings are being erected at all dispensary head-quarters, and that the general public are keen and anxious to promote the welfare of these institutions and to assist them with funds.

77. Only 19 cases of castration are reported by the Veterinary Assistants. They do not seem to have been active in impressing on owners the expediency of castrating although the matter was brought to their notice in my last annual report. It is therefore suggested that the Presidents of the Dispensary Committees should make the Veterinary Assistants pay particular attention to castration, as it is, without doubt, one of their chief duties, especially of those that are situated in the middle of the horse-breeding districts.

VI.—Tours of the Superintendent.

78. The following studs were again visited by the Remount Agent and myself during the year: Bhavnagar, Wánkaner, Morvi, Pálitána, Cutch, and 16 young stock purchased. There is a marked improvement in the general management of the stock, and the keenness evinced by the Chiefs to sell and establish a market promises well for the future. I also visited the State paddocks of His Highness the Mahárája of Kolhápur, but I am afraid that no good results can follow unless there is a complete change in the present system. Steps have already been taken with a view of trying to improve matters.

79. *Young Stock.*—Traffic in very young stock goes on to a large extent in the Presidency and is fatal to the interests of horse-breeding. At the Málegaon show (Nizam's territory) alone some 80 head of well-bred stock were exhibited, which had been collected by dealers in the British territory at ages varying from 3 to 6 months. They are tied together and marched across to the show, gaining a precarious livelihood by grazing along the sides of the roads, and arrive at Málegaon in a wretched state. They are then bought by a class of men called "Hatkars," who keep and feed them to sell again. Many colts and fillies were shown to me by these men, with crooked legs and badly grown, although covered with rolls of fat, their owners stating that they had been tied up for three or four months and well fed, without once being moved out of their stables. This

system is much to be condemned as the foals are weaned when three months old, starved, and lose their foal's flesh, a shock which the system never recovers. They are then tied up and fed on all kinds of fattening material without exercise or liberty, with the result that they neither develop nor attain the size they would have under more favourable conditions.

General Remarks.

80. District officers were particularly asked to furnish all returns, &c., required for the compilation of this report by the 20th April last, and I regret to state that complete returns were not received from Shikárpur until the 17th of June 1895. The following Veterinary Dispensary reports were not received until the dates mentioned against them :—

Násik	... 21st May 1895.
Dhulia	... 1st June 1895.
Jalgaon	... 3rd June 1895.
Bhadgaon	... Not received.
Shikárpur	... 29th May 1895.

There will be no difficulty in submitting this report to Government by the 31st of May each year, provided the above conditions are complied with. During the last three years the report, as far as this office is concerned, has been ready during the early part of May, but it has been found impossible to submit it owing to the delay caused by one or two district returns.

E. W. LARNDER, Vety.-Lieut.,
Acting Superintendent, C. V. D.,
Bombay Presidency.

TABLE I.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Return of Government Horse, Pony, and Donkey Stallions for the official year 1894-95.

Details.	Government Horse and Pony Stallions.								Government Donkey Stallions.						Remarks.
	Thoroughbred English.	Half-bred English.	Hackneys and Norfolk Trotters.	Arab.		Country-bred.		Total Horses and Ponies.	Italian.	Persian.	Arab.	Khorasan.	Cyprus.	Total.	
				Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Balance on 1st April 1894	12	1	7	25	27	1	...	73	11	7	3	1	2	24	
Increase { Received by importation ...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	3	
Increase { Purchased in India	...	...	...	4	2	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	15	2	8	29	29	1	1	85	14	7	3	1	2	27	
Decrease { Died	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease { Sold	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease { Destroyed	1	...	1	2	4	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Total ...	3	...	2	5	8	...	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Balance on 31st March 1895	12	2	6	24	21	1	1	67	14	6	3	1	2	26	
Deccan	7	1	5	11	17	1	1	43	3	1	...	...	...	4	
Gujarát	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Sind and Cutch	3	1	1	9	2	...	...	16	11	4	3	1	2	21	

TABLE II.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Casualty Roll of Government Horse and Pony Stallions during 1894-95.

No.	Name.	Class.	Horse or Pony.	Description of casualty.	Remarks as to nature of casualty.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Allanbane	T. B. E. ...	Horse ...	Destroyed ...	Old and worn out.
2	Trustee	N. T. E. ...	Do. ...	Died	Ruptured stomach.
3	Contract	Do. ...	Do. ...	Destroyed ...	Uncertain foal-getter; old and worn out.
4	Friendship	Arab ...	Do. ...	Died	Enteritis.
5	Kingcraft	Do. ...	Do. ...	Destroyed ...	Old and worn out; suffering from an incurable disease on hock and penis.
6	Royal Visit	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Suffering from an incurable disease of generative organ; chronic debility; worn out.
7	Grey Friar	Do. ...	Pony ...	Do. ...	Old and worn-out and incurably lame.
8	Majeeb	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	His near fore was fractured and was incurable.
9	Pinto	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rupture of Vallum pendulum.
10	Temptation	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Old and worn out.

ABSTRACT.

Province.	Number died.		Number destroyed.		Total.		Percentage deaths.		Percentage destroyed.		General Percentage.	
	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Deccan	1	...	2	1	3	1	4·16	...	8·3	4·76	12·5	4·76
Gujarát	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	50·0	...	50·0
Sind and Cutch ...	1	...	2	1	3	1	5·88	...	11·76	50·0	17·64	50·0
Total ...	2	...	4	4	6	4	4·35	...	8·70	14·81	13·04	14·81

TABLE III.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Government Horse and Pony Stallions sold during 1894-95.

No.	Name.	Class.	Horse or Pony.	Name of Purchaser.	Amount sold for.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs. a. p.	
1	Marvellous	T. B. E....	Horse ...	Major Morris	569 8 6	Spavined on both hocks.
2	Opal	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. C. S. Marston ...	270 0 0	Impotent.
3	Mootrib	Arab ...	Do. ...	Luxman Vithoba ...	117 8 0	Slow coverer and uncertain foal-getter.
4	Kaldár	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. J. Ingram	18 7 3	Old and worn out.
5	Deshmukh	Do. ...	Pony ...	Mr. Khyrodin valad Syad Usaf Inámdár.	44 11 3	Slow coverer; old.
6	Tannajee	Do. ...	Do. ...	Navrojee Framjee ...	147 4 0	Do.
7	Glendale	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. Brotherton	50 1 5	Suffering from skin disease; uncertain foal-getter.
8	Rizak...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Váman Amrit Deshpánde.	145 4 0	Uncertain foal-getter.

TABLE

GOVERNMENT OF

MILITARY

Services and Produce of each Class of Government

Horse or Pony.	Class.	DECCAN. Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at Stud. Year under report.	Stallions actually employed at Stud. Previous year.	Number of Mares covered. Year under report.	Number of Mares covered. Previous year.	Average of Mares covered per Stallion employed at Stud. Year under report.	Average of Mares covered per Stallion employed at Stud. Previous year.	Results of previous year's coverings. Number of produce.	Results of previous year's coverings. Number not held.	Results of previous year's coverings. Number not known.	Average results of previous year's coverings per Stallion employed at Stud. Average of produce.	Average results of previous year's coverings per Stallion employed at Stud. Average not held.	Average results of previous year's coverings per Stallion employed at Stud. Average not known.	GUJARA'T. Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at Stud. Year under report.	Stallions actually employed at Stud. Previous year.	Number of Mares covered. Year under report.	Number of Mares covered. Previous year.	Average of Mares covered per Stallion employed at Stud. Year under report.	Average of Mares covered per Stallion employed at Stud. Previous year.	Results of previous year's coverings. Number of produce.	Results of previous year's coverings. Number not held.	Results of previous year's coverings. Number not known.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Horse.	Thorough-bred English.	7	4·04	4	181	185	44·8	46·25	60	100	25	15	25	6·25	2	2	2	58	58	29	29	21	24	13
	Half and three-fourths-bred English ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hackneys and Norfolk Trotters	5	3	3	150	147	50	49	43	75	29	14·3	25	9·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arabs	11	10·24	9·32	270	240	26·36	25·75	85	125	30	9·12	13·41	3·21	4	3·37	3	92	81	27·29	27	28	53	...
	Country-breds ...	1	0·67	0·08	22	2	32·83	24·4	...	2	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	25	17·95	16·40	623	5 74	34·7	35	188	302	84	11·46	18·41	5·12	6	5·37	5	150	139	27·93	27·8	49	77	13
Pony.	Arabs	17	14·3	20	445	540	31·11	27	157	265	118	7·85	13·25	5·9	2	2·60	3·82	106	130	40·76	34·03	64	66	...
	Country-breds ...	1	0·26	...	13	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	18	14·56	20	458	540	31·45	27	157	265	118	7·85	13·25	5·9	2	2·60	3·82	106	130	40·76	34·03	64	66	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	43	32·51	36·40	1,081	1,114	33·25	30·60	345	567	202	9·47	15·57	5·54	8	7·97	8·82	256	269	32·12	30·49	113	143	13

IV.

BOMBAY.

SECTION.

Horse and Pony Stallions during the year 1894-95.

Average results of previous year's covering per Stallion employed at Stud.			Sind and Cutch.												Total.											
			Stallions on register.	Stallions actually employed at Stud.		Number of Mares covered.		Average number of Mares covered per Stallion employed at Stud.		Results of previous year's coverings.			Average results of previous year's coverings per Stallion employed at Stud.			Stallions on register.	Stallions actually employed at Stud.		Number of Mares covered.		Average of Mares covered per Stallion employed at Stud.		Results of previous year's coverings.			Average results of previous year's coverings per Stallion employed at Stud.		
Average of produce.	Average not held.	Average not known.		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average not held.	Average not known.		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average not held.	Average not known.
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
10·5	12	6·5	3	2·54	3	126	137	49·60	45·6	16	78	43	5·3	26	14·3	12	8·58	9	365	380	42·54	42·2	97	202	81	10·7	22·4	9
...	...	...	1	0·45	1	10	35	22·2	35	4	5	26	4	5	26	2	0·45	1	10	35	22·2	35	4	5	26	4	5	26
...	...	...	1	0·78	3	7	98	8·97	32·6	3	26	69	1	8·6	23	6	3·78	6	157	245	41·53	40·83	46	101	98	7·6	16·83	16·3
9·3	17·6	...	9	10	10	355	340	35·5	34	66	161	113	6·6	16·1	11·3	24	23·61	22·32	717	661	30·36	29·61	179	339	143	8·01	15·18	6·4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·67	0·08	22	2	32·83	25	...	2	...	...	25	...
9·8	15·4	2·6	14	13·77	17	498	610	36·16	35·88	89	270	251	5·23	15·88	14·76	45	37·09	38·40	1,271	1,323	35·66	34·45	326	649	348	8·48	16·9	9·06
16·75	17·27	...	2	1·5	1	34	24	22·6	24	3	9	12	3	9	12	21	18·40	24·82	585	694	31·79	27·96	224	340	130	9·02	13·69	5·23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·26	...	13	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16·75	17·27	...	2	1·5	1	34	24	22·6	24	3	9	12	3	9	12	22	18·66	24·82	598	694	32·04	27·96	224	340	130	9·02	13·69	5·23
12·81	16·21	1·47	16	15·27	18	532	634	34·83	35·2	92	279	263	5·1	15·5	13·5	67	55·75	63·22	1,869	2,017	33·52	31·90	550	989	478	8·69	15·64	7·56

TABLE V.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Record of the class of Stallions which produce the most suitable and unsuitable Stock for Army purposes as inspected during 1894-95.

Remount Rearing Depôt.	Class of Sires of Remounts.	Number of Remounts inspected.	How Allotted.				Percentage of Allotments.			Remarks.
			British Cavalry.	Native Cavalry.	Rejected.	Total.	British Cavalry.	Native Cavalry.	Rejected.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ahmednagar	Thorough-bred English ...	17	8	8	1	17	47·06	47·06	5·88	
	Norfolk Trotters	7	3	4	...	7	42·86	57·14	...	
	Arabs	24	11	12	1	24	45·83	50·00	4·17	
	Unknown	20	11	9	...	20	55·00	45·00	...	
	Total ...	68	33	33	2	68	48·53	48·53	2·94	

TABLE VI.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Statement of Country-bred Remounts purchased during 1894-95.

Purchased for	Number Purchased.				Age.					Breed.				Remarks.
	Horses.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.	1½ to under 3 years.	3 to under 6 years.	6 to under 8 years.	8 years and over.	Total.	Government Sires and branded Dams.	Sires not known and Country Dams.	Country Sires and Country Dams.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13.	14	15
Bombay Native Cavalry	262	66	28	356	13	240	102	1	356	27	251	78	356	
Police, Northern Division	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	
Police, Central Division	9	1	...	10	...	6	3	1	10	...	10	...	10	
Police, Southern Division	7	1	...	8	...	7	1	...	8	1	7	..	8	
Police in Sind	187	17	18	222	2	200	17	3	222	10	13	199	222	
Remount Rearing Depôt, Ahmednagar ...	29	25	3	57	44	13	...	...	57	51	5	1	57	
Total ...	497	110	49	656	59	469	123	5	656	89	289	278	656	
Jacobabad Horse Show.														
Remount Rearing Depôt, Kurnal	2	...	4	6	6	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	6	
10th Punjab Lancers	4	2	1	7	...	6	1	...	7	...	4	3	7	
1st Punjab Cavalry	7	2	1	10	...	10	...	...	10	2	...	8	10	
16th Bengal Cavalry...	2	4	...	6	...	6	...	...	6	1	...	5	6	
Total ...	15	8	6	29	6	22	1	...	29	9	4	16	29	
Grand Total ...	512	118	55	685	65	491	124	5	685	98	293	294	685	

TABLE VII.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Casualty Roll of Government Donkey Stallions during 1894-95.

No.	Name.	Class.	Description of Casualty.	Nature of Casualty.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Shah Ferrid ...	Persian ...	Destroyed ...	Bitten by a rabid dog.	

Abstract.

Province.	Number died.	Number destroyed.	Total.	Percentage of deaths.	Percentage destroyed.	General percentage.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sind	...	1	1	...	4·16	4·16	...

TABLE VIII.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Government Donkey Stallions Sold during 1894-95.

No.	Name.	Class.	Name of Purchaser.	Amount sold for.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nil	...	.....	...		

TABLE IX.

TABLE

GOVERNMENT OF

MILITARY

Services and produce of each class of Government

Class of Donkey Stallions.	DECCAN.												GUJARA'T.											
		Donkey Stallions actually employed at Stud work.		Number of Mares covered.		Average of Mares covered per Stallion employed at Stud.		Results of previous year's coverings.			Average results of previous year's coverings per Stallion employed at Stud.			Donkey Stallions actually employed at Stud work.		Number of Mares covered.		Average of Mares covered per Stallion employed at Stud.		Results of previous year's coverings.			Average results of previous year's coverings per Stallion employed at Stud.	
		For Mule breeding.		Pony Mares.		Pony Mares.		Pony Mares.			Pony Mares.			For Mule breeding		Pony Mares.		Pony Mares.		Pony Mares.			Pony Mares.	
	Stallions on register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of Mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of Mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Stallions of Register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of Mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of Mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Arab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italian ...	3	2·32	2·0	55	40	19·6	30·0	12	15	11	7·0	7·5	5·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian ...	1	1·0	0·35	4	5	4·0	14·28	2	3	...	5·71	8·57	...	1	1	0·35	17	11	17	31·42	3	3	...	8·57	22·85	...
Khorásán ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	3·32	2·35	59	45	15·44	19·14	16	18	11	6·8	7·65	4·88	1	1	0·35	17	11	17	31·42	3	3	...	8·57	22·85	...

IX.

BOMBAY.

SECTION.

Donkey Stallions during 1894-95.

SIND AND CUTCH.													TOTAL.											
	Donkey Stallions actually employed at Stud work.		Number of Mares covered.		Average of Mares covered per Stallion employed at Stud.		Results of previous year's coverings.			Average results of previous year's coverings per Sallion employed at Stud.				Donkey Stallions actually employed at Stud work.		Number of Mares covered.		Average of Mares covered per Stallion employed at Stud.		Results of previous year's coverings.			Average results of previous year's coverings per Stallion employed at Stud.		
	For Mule breeding.		Pony Mares.		Pony Mares.		Pony Mares.			Pony Mares.				For Mule breeding.		Pony Mares.		Pony Mares.		Pony Mares.			Pony Mares.		
Stallions on Register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of Mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of Mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Stallion on Register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of Mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of Mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
3	3	3	181	160	60·3	53·3	24	100	36	8	33·3	12	3	3	3	181	160	60·3	53·3	24	100	36	8	33·3	12·0
11	8	6·40	284	337	35·5	52·65	23	126	188	2·87	15·75	23·5	14	10·82	8·40	339	377	31·33	44·88	37	141	199	4·4	16·78	23·69
4	4	5	127	195	31·75	39·0	31	101	63	7·74	25·25	15·75	6	5	5·70	148	211	29·6	37·01	36	112	63	6·81	37·19	11·05
1	1	1	33	30	33·0	30·0	7	20	3	7	20	3	1	1	1	33	30	33·0	30·0	7	20	3	7	20	3·0
2	2	2	62	66	31·0	33·0	6	39	21	3	19·5	10·5	2	2	2	62	66	31·0	33·0	6	39	21	3	19·5	10·5
21	18	17·40	687	788	38·16	45·28	91	386	311	5·05	21·4	17·27	26	21·82	20·10	763	844	34·96	41·99	110	412	322	5·42	20·49	16·01

TABLE X.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Military Section.

Statement of Mules purchased by Government in 1894-95.

Mules purchased for	Total number purchased.	Remarks.
1	2	3
Remount Depôt	...	
Batteries	...	
Transport	51	
Total ...	51	

TABLE XI.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Revenue Section.

Cost of Feed, Keep, Attendants, &c., of Government Horse and Pony Stallions during 1894-95.

Province.	District.	Number of Stallions or Days.		Total Annual Cost.		Average Cost per Stallion.	
		Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Deccan ...	Poona	2,983	1,258	2,763 2 10	1,168 8 1	338 1 7	339 0 6
	Ahmednagar ...	4,595	2,171	5,354 8 10	1,854 15 7	425 5 4	311 13 11
	Sholápur	575	365	458 0 5	422 1 4	290 11 11	458 0 5
	Bijápur	...	365	.....	273 0 3	.....	273 0 3
	Belgaum	...	91	.....	79 9 0	.....	319 1 11
	Sátára	365	365	329 3 3	294 2 8	329 3 3	294 2 8
	Khándesh	15	741	14 15 9	623 5 0	364 9 11	307 0 5
	Násik	...	1,095	.....	1,101 1 1	.....	367 0 4
	Total ...	8,533	6,451	8,919 15 1	5,816 11 0	381 8 10	329 1 9
Gujarát ...	Kaira	310	37	292 14 11	34 10 7	314 14 5	341 14 10
	Ahmedabad ...	1,098	914	947 10 5	683 8 8	315 0 3	272 15 5
	Deesa	730	...	800 9 0	.....	400 4 6	.....
	Total ...	2,138	951	2,041 2 4	718 3 3	348 7 5	275 10 5
Sind and Cutch	Cutch	1,095	...	946 15 5	.....	315 10 5	.....
	Thar and Párkar ...	365	...	397 2 5	.....	397 2 5	.....
	Hyderabad.... ...	365	365	324 12 0	309 4 0	324 12 0	309 4 0
	Jacobabad	1,829	349	2,515 11 4	353 14 9	502 0 7	370 2 7
	Shikárpur	1,334	...	1,234 0 6	.....	337 10 4	.....
	Total ...	4,988	714	5,418 9 8	663 2 9	396 8 1	339 0 3
	Grand Total ...	15,659	8,116	16,379 11 1	7,198 1 0	381 2 7	323 11 6

TABLE XII.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Return of Branded or Certificated Mares and their produce for the official year 1894-95.

Details.	Branded or Certificated Mares.					Produce.					Remarks.
	For Horse-breeding.	For Pony-breeding.	For Mule-breeding.	For Donkey-breeding.	Total.	Horse Stock.	Pony Stock.	Mule Stock.	Donkey Stock.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Balance on 1st April 1894 ...	4,596	6,215	1,308	...	12,119	...	...	...	...	...	
Increase ... Branded during the year	226	194	13	...	433	...	...	...	...	...	
Increase ... Foaled do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	326	224	110	...	660	
Total ...	4,822	6,409	1,321	...	12,552	326	224	110	...	660	
Decrease ... Died...	45	398	...	...	443	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease ... Gone out of the Presidency	46	437	...	...	483	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	91	835	...	...	926	...	...	...	...	...	
Balance on 31st March 1895 ...	4,731	5,574	1,321	...	11,626	326	224	110	...	660	
In Deccan	944	3,910	40	...	4,894	188	157	16	...	361	
„ Gujarát	1,098	1,264	1	...	2,363	49	64	3	...	116	
„ Sind and Cutch	2,689	400	1,280	...	4,369	89	3	91	...	183	

TABLE XIII.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Breeders' and other Colts castrated by Veterinary Graduates and Salutries in 1894-95.

Province.	District.	Number of Colts castrated.			Number of deaths resulting from effects of castration.	Remarks.
		Horse Stock.	Mule Stock.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deccan ...	Ahmednagar ...	25	...	25	...	
	Poona	13	...	13	...	
	Násik	5	...	5	...	
	Khándesh	95	...	95	...	
Karnátak... ...	Belgaum	7	...	7	...	
Gujarát ...	Ahmedabad ...	14	...	14	...	
	Surat	3	...	3	...	
Sind	Karáchi	1	...	1	...	
	Hyderabad ...	6	...	6	...	
	Shikárpur	2	...	2	...	
	Total ...	171	...	171	...	

TABLE XIV.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Cost of Feed, Keep, Attendants, &c., of Government Donkey Stallions during 1894-95.

Province.	District.	Number of Stallions or Days.	Total Annual Cost.	Average Cost per Donkey Stallion.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Deccan	Poona	365	234 0 7	234 0 7
	Ahmednagar	777	840 7 9	394 13 2
	Khándesh	365	584 4 4	584 4 4
	Násik	250	184 4 11	269 1 5
	Total ...	1,757	1,843 1 7	382 14 3
Gujarát	Ahmedabad	273	228 3 2	305 1 7
	Deesa	92	38 7 9	152 10 11
	Total ...	365	266 10 11	266 10 11
Sind	Thar and Párkar	63	62 2 6	360 1 9
	Hyderabad	730	474 15 11	237 7 11
	Jacobabad	2,370	1,773 5 3	273 1 9
	Shikárpur	3,353	2,362 15 8	257 3 8
	Total ...	6,516	4,673 7 4	261 12 7
	Grand Total ...	8,638	6,783 3 10	286 10 0

TABLE XV.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Abstract of particulars regarding each Horse Fair and Show held in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1894-95.

Fair or Show.	Date when Fair or Show was held.		Total number of Animals present.		Total number competing for Prizes.		Total number of Horse Stock (not including branded Mares) present.		Number of Remounts purchased.				Prices paid for Remounts.			Number of Mules purchased.			Prices paid for Mules.			Total number of Sales effected.				Prizes awarded.							
	From	To	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Belonging to Breeders.	Belonging to Dealers.	For Remount Department.	For Native Cavalry.	For Police.	Total.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	By Government.	By others.	Total.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	Total number sold.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	From Provincial.	From Local and District Funds.	From private subscription.	Total.	Amount actually awarded.	Other expenses.	Total.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmednagar Horse, Cattle, and Agricultural Exhibition	12th Nov. 1894.	14th Nov. 1894.	878	1,002	878	1,002	619	...	14	...	...	14	450	250	341 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	450	250	341 0 0	3,000	2,473 4 3	244 3 10	5,717 8 1	2,691 0 0	1,770 4 8	4,461 4 8	1,256 3 5
Jacobabad Horse Show	14th Jan. 1895.	18th Jan. 1895.	1,389	1,365	1,389	1,365	1,254	135	6	91	45	142	320	120	235 4 6	25	...	25	175	105	134 10 11	167	320	105	220 3 6	2,000	3,700 0 0	...	5,700 0 0	4,430 0 0	1,264 5 2	5,694 5 2	5 10 10
Talhar Horse and Cattle Fair.	28th Jan. 1895.	29th Jan. 1895.	907	...	907	...	370	...	...	...	30	30	180	100	133 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	180	100	133 5 0	...	2,400 0 0	...	2,400 0 0	1,600 0 0	524 9 6	2,124 9 6	275 6 6
Moro do. ...	4th Feb. 1895.	6th Feb. 1895.	1,155	806	1,155	806	471	96	...	16	58	74	200	80	134 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	200	80	134 6 8	600	3,000 0 0	...	3,600 0 0	3,400 0 0	200 0 0	3,600 0 0	.....
Bhuj do. ...	28th Feb. 1895.	3rd March 1895.	518	1,082	518	1,082	181	11	6	...	...	6	250	140	202 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	250	140	202 8 0	...	2,262 14 11	...	2,262 14 11	1,177 0 8	1,085 14 3	2,262 14 11	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	4,847	4,255	4,847	4,255	2,895	242	26	107	133	266	450	80	209 4 10	25	...	25	175	105	134 10 11	291	450	80	206 4 7	5,600	13,836 3 2	244 3 10	19,680 7 0	13,298 0 8	4,845 1 7	18,143 2 3	1,537 4 9

* Includes opening balance Rs. 473-4-3.

TABLE XVI.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Statement showing Government Stallions whose produce won Prizes at the Horse Fairs and Shows of 1894-95.

Class of Sires.	Names of Sires.	Number of 1st Prizes.	Number of 2nd Prizes.	Number of 3rd Prizes.	Number of other Prizes.	Total number of Prizes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Thorough-bred English.	Adonis	1	2	...	4	7
	Dagobert	4	...	1	4	9
	Tam O'Shanter	1	1	...	2	4
	Allanbane	...	1	...	4	5
	Pickle	...	...	1	...	1
	Peeter	...	...	...	1	1
	Hampton	1	3	2	1	7
	Elzavier	1	2	...	...	3
	Sir Francis	2	1	...	4	7
	Sobersides	1	2	1	2	6
	Songster	2	1	1	15	19
	Shrewsbury	...	1	...	...	1
	Duncan	...	1	...	...	1
	Forgery	...	...	...	1	1
	Bluelight	...	...	...	3	3
	Total	13	15	6	41	75
Norfolk Trotters	Luminary	1	...	...	1	2
	Model	2	...	...	...	2
	Merrylegs	1	...	1	2	4
	Review	...	1	...	...	1
	Young Freedom	...	1	1	1	3
	Cupid	...	...	...	1	1
	Bruno	2	1	1	21	25
	Midnight	1	...	...	3	4
	Contract	...	1	...	1	2
	Sir James	...	...	1	1	2
	Trustee	...	...	...	1	1
	Sir Peeter	...	...	...	1	1
	Hinghamswell	...	...	...	4	4
	Total	7	4	4	37	52
Three-fourths-bred English	Express	...	...	...	2	2
	Total	...	...	...	2	2
Arabs	Nirghor	1	...	...	...	1
	Kingcraft	1	...	...	...	1
	Latchkey	...	1	...	...	1
	Kumayat	...	1	...	...	1
	Zamindar	...	...	1	1	2
	Orator	...	...	2	...	2
	Lord Napier	1	1	1	...	3
	Sindia	...	...	1	3	4
	Torna	...	...	...	1	1
	April Morn	...	1	1	1	3
	His Grace	...	...	...	1	1
	Beaver	...	...	1	3	4
	Kaiser	...	...	1	1	2

TABLE XVI—*continued.*

Class of Sires.	Names of Sires.	Number of 1st Prizes.	Number of 2nd Prizes.	Number of 3rd Prizes.	Number of other Prizes.	Total number of Prizes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arabs—*continued.*	Kohilan	...	...	1	5	6
	Gold Mohor	...	...	...	2	2
	Akola	...	...	...	2	2
	Somerset	...	...	...	1	1
	Morning Star	...	...	...	2	2
	Silver Tail	...	...	...	3	3
	Shikari	...	...	...	1	1
	Nero	...	...	...	2	2
	Shahbeg	...	...	...	1	1
	Samnite	...	...	...	1	1
	Total ...	3	4	9	31	47
Italian Donkeys	Moses	1	...	...	...	1
	Pharoah	...	1	...	...	1
	Gopiganj	1	...	...	...	1
	Maidas	...	...	...	1	1
	Bagput	...	...	...	2	2
	Khandoba	...	...	...	2	2
	Total ...	2	1	...	5	8
Persian Donkeys ...	Socrates	...	...	...	3	3
	Total ...	...	...	...	3	3
Cyprus Donkeys ...	Ramghat	...	...	...	2	2
	Total ...	...	...	...	2	2

ABSTRACT.

Class of Sires.	Number of Sires of each Class.	Number of Prizes awarded.					Proportion of Prizes to each Sire.				
		1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.	Other Prizes.	Total.	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.	Other Prizes.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thorough-bred English	15	13	15	6	41	75	0·86	1·0	0·4	2·73	5·0
Norfolk Trotters ...	13	7	4	4	37	52	0·53	0·30	0·30	2·84	4·0
Three-fourths-bred English	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2·0	2·0.
Arabs	23	3	4	9	31	47	0·13	0·17	0·39	1·30	2·04
Italian Donkeys ...	6	2	1	...	5	8	0·3	0·16	...	0·83	1·3
Persian do. ...	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3·0	3·0
Cyprus do. ...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2·0	2·0

TABLE XXI.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

General Statement of Expenditure during 1894-95.

Number	Major Heads.	Amount.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	
1	Prizes at horse fairs and shows	5,600 0 0	
2	Establishment pay—		
	Officers	13,931 14 9	
	Subordinates	5,006 14 6	
3	Travelling allowances—		
	Officers	2,058 7 7	
	Subordinates	1,502 9 0	
4	Contingencies	1,145 12 8	
5	Purchase of stallions	7,250 3 6	
6	Feed, keep, &c., of Stallions—		
	Provincial	18,788 2 9	
	Local Fund	11,572 13 2	
	Total ...	66,856 13 11	

TABLE XXII.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Abstract of Tours of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, during 1894-95.

Rank, name and designation of Touring Officer.	Number of Mares inspected.		Number of Mares Branded for								Total Mares branded.		Summary of other duties performed.
			Horse.		Pony.		Mule.		Donkey.				
	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Veterinary Captain J. W. A. Morgan, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency.	553	1,844	226	219	194	314	13	335	...	...	433	868	Inspected Government stallions at various Stands and Veterinary Dispensaries; acted as President Examining Board at Veterinary College, Bombay; attended horse-shows and meetings of the Committee of Veterinary College, Bombay, the Committee of the Stewards of the Ahmednagar horse-show; assisted Remount Department in purchasing young stock and remounts; inspected State paddocks in the Presidency; purchased a stallion for Jetpur in Kathiawar, and purchased remounts for the Thar and Párkar Police.

TABLE XXIII.

Provincial Report.

Statement showing Districts where outbreaks of Cattle Disease occurred during 1894-95.

Province.	District.	Rinderpest.			Anthrax.			Foot and Mouth Disease.			Pleuro-Pneumonia.			Charbon Symptomatique.			Other Diseases.			Total.			Remarks.
		Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	
Deccan and Karnátak.	Násik	325	107	32·92	...	...	...	98	1	1·28	103	73	70·9	...	...	...	1	...	...	527	181	34·34	
	Ahmednagar ...	797	490	61·48	57	57	100·0	268	4	1·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	*53	32	60·3	1,175	583	49·61	* One case of glanders. The animal was destroyed.
	Poona	736	416	56·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	736	416	56·52	
	Sholápur ...	2,480	1,119	45·12	...	...	...	32	...	...	31	23	74·1	114	104	91·2	...	...	...	2,657	1,246	46·89	
	Sátára	821	472	57·49	...	...	...	36	10	27·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	857	482	56·24	
	Belgaum ...	466	204	43·77	...	...	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	567	204	35·90	
Konkan ...	Thána	344	323	93·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†290	197	67·9	634	520	82·01	† Gloss anthrax.
	Kolába	769	553	71·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	‡6	2	33·3	775	555	71·61	‡ Glanders.
	Ratnágiri ...	208	96	46·10	...	—	...	180	2	1·1	...	...	...	110	50	45·4	...	...	...	498	148	29·71	
	Kánara	6,363	3,801	59·73	413	190	46 00	70	...	...	...	...	...	224	182	81·2	...	...	...	7,070	4,173	59·02	
Gujarát ...	Ahmedabad ...	...	...	...	80	61	76·25	...	...	...	95	77	81·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	138	78·85	
	Kaira	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	§246	233	84·7	...	...	...	246	233	94·71	§ Appears to be anthrax from the symptoms given.
	Broach	...	...	...	150	139	92·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	139	92·6	
Sind	Shikárpur ...	445	402	90·33	173	173	100·0	...	...	...	107	101	94·3	...	...	...	91	84	92·3	816	760	93·13	
	Total ...	13,754	7,983	58·04	873	620	71·01	785	17	2·16	336	274	81·54	694	569	81·98	441	315	71·42	16,883	9,778	57·91	

TABLE XXIV.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Statement showing the number of Animals treated during the year 1894-95 and the totals of 1893-94.

Province.	Dispensaries.	Brought over from last year.		Admitted during the year.		TOTAL TREATED.				DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.														Balance.	
						In 1894-95.			In 1893-94.	Cured.		Relieved.		Died.		Returned incurable.		Result unknown.		Total.			In 1893-94.		
		In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	Total.		In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	Total.		In.	Out.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Deccan	Násik	7	7	94	681	101	688	789	691	73	502	9	8	11	10	2	2	...	151	95	673	768	677	6	15
	„ Itinerant	...	...	...	392	...	392	392	...	...	135	...	36	...	11	...	...	...	210	...	392	392	...	...	...
	Dhulia	4	13	195	1,294	199	1,307	1,506	1,203	123	752	45	232	23	39	3	29	3	232	197	1,284	1,481	1,186	2	23
	Jalgaon	...	20	...	689	...	709	709	228	...	382	...	97	...	59	...	11	...	128	...	677	677	208	...	32
	Bhadgaon Itinerant	...	...	...	490	...	490	490	340	...	252	...	99	...	6	...	21	...	104	...	482	482	340	...	8
Karnátak	Belgaum	2	16	35	1,402	37	1,418	1,455	821	28	1,171	3	97	4	74	...	4	...	62	35	1,408	1,443	803	2	10
	„ Itinerant	...	8	...	649	...	657	657	1,050	...	606	...	19	...	17	...	5	...	10	...	657	657	1,042	...	...
Gujarát	Ahmedabad	4	22	100	1,154	104	1,176	1,280	1,128	81	993	6	29	3	20	4	22	1	83	95	1,147	1,242	1,102	9	29
	Nadiád	...	17	9	1,357	9	1,374	1,383	1,208	7	1,035	...	122	...	26	...	61	1	110	8	1,354	1,362	1,191	1	20
	Kaira, Itinerant	...	12	...	691	...	703	703	50	...	425	...	130	...	52	...	25	...	58	...	690	690	38	...	13
	Surat	...	...	13	329	13	329	342	...	5	248	2	45	3	1	...	6	...	21	10	321	331	...	3	8
Sind	Karáchi	20	26	425	1,770	445	1,796	2,241	1,581	397	1,740	24	34	12	7	4	...	...	...	437	1,781	2,218	1,535	8	15
	Hyderabad	8	17	225	896	233	913	1,146	825	200	780	12	38	11	26	2	2	...	49	225	895	1,120	800	8	18
	Shikárpur	13	15	95	720	108	735	843	718	82	620	17	48	1	3	1	15	2	37	103	723	826	690	1	16
	Total	58	173	1,191	12,514	1,249	12,687	13,936	9,843	996	9,641	118	1,034	68	351	16	203	7	1,255	1,205	12,484	13,689	9,612	40	207

TABLE XXV.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of Veterinary Dispensaries during 1894-95.

Dispensaries.	Receipts.						Expenditure.							Balance.
	Last year's Balance.	By Local Fund Grant.	By Government Grant.	By Municipal contribution.	By other sources.	Total.	Pay.	Travelling allowance.	Medicines instruments, &c., &c.	Furniture, Land, &c., &c.	Contingencies, stabling, house rent, &c.	Transferred to India Veterinary Dispensary Fund.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Násik	7,166 7 2	896 0 0	1,615 0 0	354 8 0	5,428 10 6	15,460 9 8	1,381 9 7	63 14 0	536 8 6	8 8 0	433 8 3	.....	2,423 11 4	13,036 14 4
Do. Itinerant ...														
Dhulia	1,650 1 4	750 0 0	400 0 0	150 0 0	4 8 0	2,954 9 4	996 12 1	9 8 0	154 11 0	.....	154 7 7	.....	1,315 6 8	1,639 2 8
Jalgaon	32 7 5	750 0 0	400 0 0	.....	29 10 3	1,212 1 8	815 12 11	5 12 0	.....	173 11 8	77 0 9	.....	1,072 5 4	139 12 4
Bhadgaon Itinerant...	56 14 2	750 0 0	400 0 0	.....	50 3 0	1,257 1 2	705 12 11	38 2 0	.....	.....	278 8 7	.....	1,022 7 6	234 9 8
Belgaum	71 10 11	1,033 0 0	952 8 0	77 0 0	.....	2,134 2 11	1,513 2 8	.....	319 4 7	.....	180 0 0	.....	2,012 7 3	121 11 8
Do. Itinerant ...														
Ahmedabad	1,781 4 7	300 0 0	908 0 0	250 0 0	191 0 0	3,430 4 7	918 7 8	18 10 0	259 9 0	.....	403 11 3	.....	1,630 5 11	1,799 14 8
Nadiád	558 4 11	500 0 0	760 0 0	300 0 0	154 1 8	2,272 6 7	913 8 0	2 10 0	528 5 0	.....	219 15 0	.....	1,664 6 0	608 0 7
Kaira Itinerant ...	577 13 8	500 0 0	360 0 0	.....	10 8 0	1,448 5 8	979 15 1	.....	.....	.....	134 0 0	.....	1,113 15 1	334 6 7
Surat	.....	250 0 0	400 0 0	300 0 0	2,735 5 7	3,685 5 7	335 0 0	.....	600 1 7	145 7 3	167 3 4	.....	1,247 12 2	2,437 9 5
Karáchi	497 12 2	4,250 0 0	900 0 0	4,250 0 0	4,141 15 0	14,039 11 2	1,975 0 0	300 0 0	833 14 6	.....	8,616 13 3	.....	11,725 11 9	2,313 15 5
Hyderabad	806 13 3	1,750 0 0	775 0 0	.....	.....	3,331 13 3	1,703 3 9	54 12 0	311 3 7	12 0 0	339 8 7	.....	2,420 11 2	911 2 1
Shikárpur	161 11 0	2,960 0 0	1,455 0 0	.....	3 15 9	4,580 10 9	2,649 4 10	268 15 3	455 4 6	39 7 0	415 13 6	.....	3,825 13 1	754 13 8

TABLE XXVI.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Revenue Section.

Statement showing the names of places visited by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and the work done by him during the official year ending 31st March 1895.

Date.	Place.	District.	Number of Miles travelled on Tour.			Inspection of Government Stallions.	Remarks.
			By Road.	By Rail.	By Boat.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1894.							
1st to 13th April	Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	Inspected stallions.	
14th to 26th April	Bombay ...	.....	...	218	...	.....	Acted as President, Examining Board, Bombay Veterinary College.
27th April to 3rd May	Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	...	218	...	Inspected stallions.	
4th May	Bombay ...	.....	...	218	...	.....	*En route* to Nádiad.
5th „	Nadiád ...	Kaira ...	...	280	...	.....	Inspected Veterinary Dispensary and branded mares.
6th „	Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad ...	...	29	...	Inspected stallions.	
7th „	Mehmadabad ...	Kaira ...	...	18	...	.....	
„ „	Kaira and back ...	Do. ...	14	...	...	Inspected stallions.	Branded mares and assisted in purchasing young stock.
8th to 9th May	Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad ...	...	18	...	Do.	
10th May	Pálanpur ...	Palanpur Superintendency.	...	83	...	.....	Do.
11th and 12th May	Deesa	Do. ...	...	17	...	Inspected stallions ...	Do.
13th May	Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad ...	...	100	...	Do. ...	Do.
14th „	Viramgám ...	Do. ...	...	41	...	.....	Do.
15th „	Bombay ...	.....	...	350	...	.....	*En route* to Ahmednagar.
16th to 28th May	Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	...	218	...	Inspected stallions.	
29th May	Dhond ...	Poona ...	...	51	...	Do. ...	Branded mares.
30th „	Pomalvádi ...	Sholápur ...	...	34	...	.....	Do.
31st „	Indapur ...	Poona ...	14	...	...	Inspected stallions ...	Do.
1st June	Jeur *via* Pomalvádi	Sholápur ...	14	18	...	.....	Do.
2nd „	Karmála and back...	Do. ...	22	...	...	Inspected stallions ...	Do.

3rd „	...	Sholápur ...	Sholápur ...	...	70	...	Do. ...	Selected site for the Veterinary Dispensary and branded mares.
4th to 21st June ...	...	Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	...	161	...	Do.	
22nd to 23rd June ...	...	Poona... ...	Poona ...	...	99	...	Do. ...	Conferred with the Survey Commissioner on the subject of framing draft rules regarding the Glanders and Farcy Act made applicable to the town of Násik.
24th to 29th July ...	...	Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	...	99	...	Do.	
30th July to 1st August	...	Bombay	.....	...	218	...	.....	Inspected stables with a vew to pu rchase stallions.
2nd August to 9th October	...	Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	...	218	...	Inspected stallions.	
10th to 16th October ...	...	Bombay ...	.....	...	218	...	.....	Purchased stallions.
17th to 24th „ ...	...	Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	...	218	...	Inspected stallions.	
25th to 27th „ ...	...	Bombay ...	.....	...	218	...	.....	Do.
28th October to 16th November	...	Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	...	218	...	.....	
17th to 22nd November	...	Bombay ...	.....	...	218	...	.....	Do.
24th to 30th „ ...	...	Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	...	218	...	Inspected stallions.	
1st December ...	...	Poona... ...	Poona ...	...	99	...	.....	Conferred with the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture.
2nd to 6th December	...	Kolhápur ...	S. M. C. State ...	...	189	...	.....	Inspected State paddocks and stallions.
7th to 8th „ ...	...	Miraj	Do. ...	...	30	...	.....	*En route* to Athni.
9th December ...	...	Athni and back ...	Belgaum ...	58	...	...	.....	Inspected mares in the district.
10th „ ...	...	Miráj	State ...	...	...	...	.....	*En route* to Chikodi.
11th „ ...	...	Chikodi and back to Chikodi Road Station.	Belgaum ...	36	40	...	.....	Inspected mares in the district with a view to place a stallion.
12th „ ...	...	Belgaum ...	Do. ...	...	46	...	.....	Inspected Veterinary Dispensary.
13th and 14th December	...	Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	...	344	...	Inspected stallions.	
15th and 16th „	...	Bombay ...	.....	...	218	...	.....	Purchased stallions.
17th December ...	...	Násik	Násik ...	...	117	...	.....	Inspected Veterinary Dispensary and branded mares.
18th „ ...	...	Chalisgaon... ...	Khándesh ...	...	87	...	Inspected stallions ...	Branded mares.
19th „ ...	...	Dhulia and back ...	Do. ...	70	...	...	Do. ...	Inspected Veterinary Dispensary and branded mares.
20th „ ...	...	Jalgaon ...	Do. ...	...	57	...	.....	Do. do.
21st to 25th December ...	...	Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar	...	194	...	Inspected stallions.	
26th to 30th „ ...	...	Málegaon *via* Bársi Road.	His Highness the Nizám's Territory.	120	118	...	.....	Attended Málegaon fair and assisted in purchasing young stock for the Remount Rearing Depôt.
1895.								
31st December to 4th January	...	Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	120	118	...	Inspected stallions.	
5th to 7th January ...	...	Bombay ...	.....	...	218	...	.....	Purchased stallions.
11th to 18th „ ...	...	Jacobabad ...	Upper Sind Frontier. ...		348	508	Inspected stallions ...	Attended horse show and assisted in purchasing remounts.

Date.	Place.	District.	Number of Miles travelled on Tour.			Inspection of Government Stallions.	Remarks.
			By Road.	By Rail.	By Boat.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1895.							
19th January	Shikárpur ...	Shikárpur ...	...	26	...	Inspected stallions ...	Inspected Veterinary Dispensary.
20th to 24th January ...	Hyderabad ...	Hyderabad ...	...	125	...	Do.	Do.
25th to 29th „ ...	Talhár ...	Do. ...	46	...	...	.....	Attended horse show.
30th to 31st „ ...	Hyderabad ...	Do. ...	46	...	...	.....	*En route* to Moro.
1st February to 6th February ...	Moro *via* Dádu ...	Do. ...	12	110	...	.....	Attended horse show and purchased remounts for the Thar and Párkar Police.
7th February	Jatoi	Do. ...	12	...	...	.....	Selected paddocks and inspected mares, &c.
8th „	Karáchi *via* Fulji ...	Karáchi ...	10	88	...	.....	Inspected Veterinary Dispensary.
12th to 17th February	Bombay ...	.....	...	...	508	.....	Purchased stallions.
18th to 25th „	Ahmednagar. ...	Ahmednagar ...	...	218	...	Inspected stallions.	
28th February to 3rd March ...	Bhuj	Cutch State ...	36	218	365	Do. ...	Attended horse show and assisted in purchasing young stock.
6th March	Morvi	Káthiáwár ...	61	...	...	.....	Inspected paddocks.
Do.	Wankaner ...	Do. ...	...	16	...	.....	Do.
7th „	Bhávnagar ...	Do. ...	...	155	...	.....	Do.
9th „	Palitana ...	Do. ...	14	17	...	.....	Do.
10th „	Wadhwán ...	Do. ...	14	86	...	.....	Do.
11th „	Viramgám ...	Ahmedabad ...	...	40	...	.....	Branded mares.
12th to 13th March	Ahmedabad ...	Do. ...	...	40	...	.....	*En route* to Deesa.
14th March	Deesa	Pálanpur Superintendency. ...	...	100	...	Inspected stallions ...	Branded mares.
15th „	Pálanpur ...	Do. ...	...	17	...	.....	Branded mares.
16th „	Nadiád ...	Kaira ...	...	112	...	.....	Inspected Veterinary Dispensary.
17th to 28th March	Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	...	499	...	Inspected stallions.	
29th to 30th „	Bombay ...	.....	...	218	...	.....	Inspected Bombay stables to purchase stallions.
31st March	Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	...	218	...	Inspected stallions.	

Review by the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

No. $\frac{A}{2342}$ OF 1895.

Poona, 2nd August 1895.

Submitted to Government.

2. Veterinary Captain Morgan was in charge of the Department during the year under report, and though the report has been signed by Veterinary Lieutenant Larnder, the whole of the report, with the exception of the returns from Shikárpur, was compiled by the permanent incumbent.

3. The Superintendent's tour extended over 10,710 miles as against 13,951 done in the last year, but it was none the less satisfactory, and the difference seems to a great extent due to the Superintendent not having had to travel beyond the limits of the Presidency as in the previous year. In his tour the Superintendent travelled in the districts and states noted in the margin. In Káthiáwár he paid, in company of the Remount Agent, a second visit to the state paddocks of Bhávnagar, Vánkáner, Morvi, Pálitána, and Wadhwán, and found a marked improvement in the general management of the stock. He purchased 10 head of young stock as against 11 in the previous year. He also paid a second visit to Cutch and purchased 6 head of young stock. The inspection of the Kolhápur state paddocks showed that the general management was faulty, and a thorough change in the present system appeared necessary to produce any good results. He visited and assisted at the shows held at the places noted in the margin. He inspected all the veterinary dispensaries excepting the one at Surat established in the latter part of the year under report. He paid eight visits to Bombay in connection with the purchase of stallions and one to act as president of the examination committee of the Bombay Veterinary College.

Ahmadabad, Kaira, Khándesh, Násik, Ahmadnagar, Poona, Sholápur, Belgaum, Karáchi, Hyderabad, Shikárpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Cutch, Káthiáwár, Pálanpur, Kolhápur, Miraj, and Nizam's Territory.

Ahmadnagar, Málegaon (Nizám's Territory), Jacobabad, Talhár, and Moro.

4. The year commenced with 73 and ended with 67 stallions on the register. The Superintendent could not make up the deficit caused by the somewhat large number of casualties (10) and sales (8) of old and worn-out or otherwise incapacitated stallions. The scarcity of high class Arab horses (by far the more numerous class of stallions used in this Presidency) which has of late been felt, was so great that the Superintendent could not purchase suitable Arab stallions for the maximum price (Rs. 1,500) fixed. Government have, however, at the request of the Superintendent, raised the maximum price to Rs. 2,000, and the Superintendent has made definite arrangements to import Arab stallions specially for the Civil Veterinary Department. A country-bred pony stallion was purchased in the Bombay market. This is the second country-bred stallion in the Department. It is too early as yet to say anything positive as to their usefulness or otherwise. The Superintendent's remark that stallions should not be sent to this country until they are at least four years old is worthy of consideration.

5. The percentage of stallions actually at stud work further fell from 86·6 per cent to 83·2 per cent of the total number on the register, the effective number being 55·75 as against 63·22 in the previous year. The Superintendent has not clearly explained this falling off, but implies that it must be attributed to the keeping of a certain number of newly purchased stallions at the Ahmadnagar Depôt for acclimatization or treatment. As regards the suitability of stallions to produce remounts, the results shown are quite the reverse to those obtained in the previous year. The Arab stands first, followed by the thoroughbred English stallion, and the Norfolk trotter and Hackney which are classed together comes third as the producer of the most suitable stock for the army. The percentage of rejections was very small, being only 2·94 per cent of 68 horses inspected as against 41·6 per cent of 72 horses inspected in the previous year.

6. The number of mares covered by horse and pony stallions fell from 2,017 to 1,869, the decrease being probably due to the smaller number of stallions at work than in the previous year. This is borne out by the fact that the average number of mares covered per stallion rose from 31·90 to 33·52, and so far the work done by stallions has been more satisfactory than in the previous year, though it is still much below the standard. The Superintendent's remark regarding the demand for stallions, that in Gujarát a considerable falling off is noticeable, is not borne out by the figures. It is in Sind and Cutch that a considerable falling off (of 102 mares) is noticed, the average per stallion going down from 35·2 to 34·83. The Superintendent ought to have explained this decline. The only Local Board stallion owned by the Hyderabad Local Board did a fair amount of work, covering 32 mares as against 5 in the previous year.

7. The following table compares the covering results for the year under report with those for the previous year. The percentage of produce foaled has slightly improved; it is nevertheless small, and the percentage of 'not held' is considerably larger than it should be :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Percentage of produce on mares covered in the previous year	26·3	27·3
Do. mares "not held" do. ...	50·3	49·0
Do. "unknown results" do. ...	23·4	23·7
	100	100

The number of mares covered during 1892-93 and 1893-94 respectively amounted to 2,034 and 2,017 and averaged 28·85 and 31·90 per stallion. The small improvement shown above is noticeable in the produce of Arabs. The details are as below :—

Class of Stallion.	Average number of mares covered per Stallion.		Average number of known produce per Stallion.		Percentage of known produce to mares covered.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Thorough-bred English	38·31	32·2	10·36	10·7	27·0	25·5
Hackney and Norfolk Trotter	35·53	40·53	7·13	7·6	20·1	18·8
Arab Horse	26·45	29·61	5·97	8·01	22·6	27·1
Arab Pony	26·56	27·96	8·3	9·02	31·2	32·3

8. The number of remounts purchased during the year amounted to 685 as against 461 purchased in the previous year. This great increase was principally due to a large number of horses having been purchased for the mounted police in Sind. Of the total number (222) of remounts purchased by Sind police, 88 animals were purchased at the Moro and Talhár shows in Hyderabad. Both the shows have only recently been established, and only last year remounts were purchased at these shows for the first time. The Bombay Native Cavalry also purchased 80 more remounts than last year. Of the total number of remounts purchased 38·8 per cent were got at the shows held during the year, 35·9 per cent were at the three Sind shows—Shikárpur, Moro, and Talhár. This may be taken to indicate that shows held in Sind at least have been able to attract such animals as may be purchased for Government service, and so far the result is encouraging. But out of the total number of remounts purchased only 14 per cent were the known produce of Government sires, and though sufficient allowance were made for the loss of covering certificates and the neglect on the part of purchasing officers to ascertain the percentage of remounts purchased (the two causes of such a low percentage adverted to by the Superintendent in paras. 15 and 89 of his Annual Report for 1893-94), the result is in no way satisfactory.

9. Though castration shows a considerable increase over last year, the number of colts castrated is still unsatisfactory. Veterinary Assistants appear to have neglected this part of their duty. Among 15 Veterinary Assistants employed, only 19 colts were castrated—7 in Belgaum, 6 in Hyderabad, 2 in Shikárpur, 3 in Surat, and 1 in Dhulia. The remarks made by the Superintendent in para. 77 of the report should therefore be brought to the notice of the Presidents of veterinary dispensary committees.

10. The number of donkey stallions rose from 24 to 26; for the one Persian donkey stallion, bitten by a rabid dog and subsequently destroyed, three Italian donkey stallions were added during the year. Of the total number of donkey stallions, 14 are Italian, while only 3 are Arab. It would seem advisable to increase the number of the latter class of stallions whenever casualties occur, as they have been showing better work both in coverings and produce. The total number of pony mares covered fell from 844 to 763 and the average per stallion from 41·99 to 34·96. The decline is confined to Sind and Cutch, the principal mule-breeding division of the Presidency; but its causes have not been explained. Both in the Deccan and Gujarát mule-breeding is making slow but steady progress. In the Deccan the number of mares covered rose from 45 to 59, and in Gujárát from 11 to 17. The average produce per stallion for the whole Presidency rose from 4·92 to 5·42, a result in no way more satisfactory than in horse-breeding. The Commissariat Department purchased 51 transport mules as against 8 in the previous year. With a view to encourage mule-breeding, recommendation was made to the Government of India to the effect that the rule that mules should not be purchased under three years of age should be reconsidered; but the Government of India have declined to make any change in the rule.

11. The Superintendent branded in all 433 mares as against 868 in the previous year, and attributes this falling off to his travelling in several new parts of districts where branding is unknown.

12. The average cost of maintenance of each horse and pony stallion was Rs. 357, that is Rs. 11 more than last year. The Superintendent ascribes this rise to transfer and changes, but does not give any reason for the rise of Rs. 7 in the average cost of maintenance of each donkey stallion, which rose from Rs. 279 to 286. When the charges for transit, &c., are shown separately next year, it will be possible to know how far the cost is affected by dearness of fodder, &c., or to expect some reasonable explanations; but under the present arrangement such figures as Rs. 290 and Rs. 458, shown as cost of maintenance of a horse and a pony stallion in the Sholápur district, are inexplicable.

13. The total expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 66,856 or Rs. 6,275 more than in the previous year. This increase remains uncommented on by the Superintendent. Show-prizes, the Superintendent's pay, purchase of stallions, and cost of maintenance show considerable increases. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 11,572 were debited to Local Funds.

14. The horse and cattle shows held in the Presidency are described by the Superintendent, but as the report on each of these shows has been separately submitted to Government and reviewed in this office, further comments are not necessary.

15. Contagious and infectious diseases among cattle were prevalent more or less in most of the districts of the Presidency. The Superintendent did not receive any reports from Surat and Bijápur, though in these districts cattle diseases were prevalent in July and August 1894 and February and March 1895, and reports to that effect were received in this office. This fact lends support to the doubt expressed by the Superintendent as to the correctness of the number of animals attacked and died, reported to him. During the year the total number of animals, including those reported from Bijápur and Surat, reported to have been attacked, amounted to 17,273, of which 10,014 died. The diseases were chiefly rinderpest, anthrax, foot and mouth disease, and charbon symptomatique. Only a small percentage of animals attacked and died was attributed to other diseases. Of all the diseases, rinderpest was most prevalent, attacking 13,960 and killing 8,085 animals. Of all the districts Kánara suffered most, Sholápur coming next.

16. By the end of the year under report 10 stationary and 5 itinerating veterinary dispensaries were at work, showing an increase of one dispensary in each of the two classes. The total number of animals treated rose from 9,843 to 13,936. The percentage of animals cured and relieved rose also from 85 to 86, which is creditable. The Veterinary Assistants in charge of these dispensaries are reported to have done good work, the Superintendent specially commending the work of the Veterinary Assistants in charge of the Ahmadabad and Karáchi dispensaries. The Dhulia and Jalgaon dispensaries are reported to have been in an unsanitary condition. The proposed new buildings, it is hoped, will remove this defect. The Belgaum dispensary worked under the same disadvantage of having a bad site as in the previous year. The Ahmadabad and Surat dispensaries have now sufficiently large balances to entertain itinerating Veterinary Assistants. The Superintendent's suggestion that cruelty cases should be sent to veterinary dispensaries for treatment is well worth consideration. The Shikárpur system of alternating the charges of stationary and itinerant Veterinary Assistants may be advantageously adopted in other districts where the duplicate staff of Veterinary Assistants is entertained with a view to give relief to the itinerant Assistant.

17. The Superintendent's remarks regarding cattle-breeding are both interesting and instructive. His opinion that rayats in some districts, well suited to cattle breeding, and where this has been carried on for generations, have shown much care in mating their cattle and keeping the breeds pure, seems to be well founded.

18. In quoting figures for former years for comparison, the Superintendent has again omitted to exclude the figures for Baluchistan, which has, since February 1894, been made a separate charge. The undersigned is also constrained to observe that the Superintendent's remarks are often too brief to explain the variations in figures.

C. W. GODFREY, Colonel,
Acting Survey Commissioner, and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture.

Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency for 1894-95.

No. 118.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th January 1896.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. A.—2632, dated 29th August 1895—Submitting one No. 896, dated 25th June 1895, from the Acting Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, together with that officer's Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1894-95 and Colonel Godfrey's review of it No. A.—2342, dated 2nd August 1895.

RESOLUTION.—The following table shows the progress made by the Civil Veterinary Department in improving horse and mule breeding in the years 1893-94 and 1894-95 respectively :—

	Horse-breeding.		Mule-breeding.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Number of stallions on the register at the end of the year	73	67	24	26
Average number employed on stud work	63·22	55·75	20·10	21·82
Number of mares covered	2,017	1,869	844	763
Average number of mares covered per stallion ...	31·90	33·52	41·99	34·96
Total number of foals	535	550	102	110
Percentage of foals to mares covered	34·33	35·7	16·45	21·97
Average number of foals per stallion employed ...	7·58	8·69	4·92	5·47

2. Of the 73 horse and pony stallions on the roll on 31st March 1894, 2 died, 8 were destroyed and 8 more were sold as being unfit for stud purposes. Twelve new stallions were added to the number on the register, of which 1 half-bred, 1 hackney and 3 thorough-bred stallions were received from England, and 4 Arab horses, 2 Arab ponies and 1 country-bred pony were bought in the Bombay market. The Superintendent states that the half-bred English stallion received during the year was when imported only 3 years old with very coarse and doubtful hocks. The attention of the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, should be invited to Veterinary Captain Morgan's remark that it is not advisable to import stallions into this country until they are at least 4 years old. The measures taken by the Superintendent in 1893-94 to ensure a larger supply of suitable Arab horses being imported by the local dealers were found to be inadequate, as there was again a scarcity of high class horses during the past season in the local market. The increase in the maximum price for Arab stallions from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 lately sanctioned by Government has however enabled the Superintendent to make definite arrangements with one of the dealers to import horses specially for his Department. Of the 67 horse stallions on the register during the year under report 43 were located in the Deccan, 8 in Gujarát and 16 in Sind and Cutch. The number actually employed at stud-work was 55·75 against 63·22 in the

previous year. This decrease appears to be due to the fact that a larger number had to be kept at the Ahmednagar Depôt for acclimatisation or treatment during the year under report. As remarked by the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, the Superintendent is not correct in stating that a considerable decline in the demand for the services of the stallions is noticeable in Gujarát. The following figures show the average number of mares covered per stallion employed :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Deccan	30·60	33·25
Gujarát	30·49	32·12
Sind and Cutch	35·2	34·83

The decrease in the average in Sind and Cutch is not explained. During the year under review 550 foals were reported as resulting from coverings by Government horses in 1893-94 as compared with 535 in 1892-93, the number of mares covered being 2,017 and 2,034 respectively. The results however are not known for 478 cases in the year under review and 476 in the previous year. The average known produce per stallion rose from 7·58 in 1893-94 to 8·69 in 1894-95. These results, though slightly better than those of the previous year, are still far from satisfactory. The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture should be requested to expedite the submission of the proposals called for from him in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 4343, dated 17th May 1894, to place the registration of mares and their produce on a more satisfactory footing.

3. During the year under report one donkey stallion was destroyed, while 3 were added to the register. While the number of pony mares covered by donkey stallions in the Deccan rose from 45 in 1893-94 to 59 in the year under report and in Gujarát from 11 to 17, in Sind and Cutch it fell from 788 to 687, notwithstanding that the number (18) of donkey stallions employed in this Division was somewhat larger than that (17·40) in the previous year. No explanation is furnished as to the cause of this large decrease. The average of coverings per stallion fell from 41·99 to 34·96, a decrease being noticeable in all the Divisions. The proportion which the number of mule produce foaled during the year bears to the number of mares covered in 1893-94 is slightly over 13 per cent. as compared with the percentage of 12·1 reported in the previous year. Of the 26 donkey stallions on the register during the year under report only 3 were Arabs. As remarked by the Survey Commissioner and Director, the results point to the advisability of increasing the number of stallions of this class.

4. The numbers of mares branded for horse, pony and mule breeding on the register on 31st March 1894 were 4,596, 6,215 and 1,308 respectively. During the year under review the Superintendent branded 420 mares for horse and pony breeding and only 13 for mule-breeding, or in all 433, being less than half the number (868) branded in 1893-94. The explanation given is that in several of the places which the Superintendent visited in the course of his tour branding is still unknown. It appears however from Appendix XXVI that no mares were branded at such places as Ahmednagar, Jacobabad, Shikárpur, Hyderabad and Karáchi where it is understood that the brand is not now unpopular. During the year under report 926 mares were removed from the register owing to death or other causes, and the numbers of branded mares at the end of the year were 10,305 for horse and pony breeding and 1,321 for mule-breeding.

5. The number (685) of country-bred remounts purchased for Government during the year shows an increase of 224 over the figure (461) of 1893-94, but only 98 of the animals purchased are reported to be the produce of Government stallions as compared with 117 in the previous year. In 293 cases the sires could not be ascertained, and the remaining 294 animals are reported to be the offspring of country sires. These figures cannot however be relied on for the reasons stated in paragraph 89 of the Superintendent's report for 1893-94, and

it is hoped that the measures already taken by the Superintendent and the orders passed in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 1473, dated 20th February 1895, will conduce to more accurate information on this point. During the year under report 51 mules were purchased by the Commissariat Department for transport purposes. The suggestion in paragraph 42 of the report regarding the advisability of purchasing young stock for the Ahmednagar Rearing Depôt at all the Sind shows should be communicated to the Director of Army Remounts for such action as may be deemed necessary.

6. The number (171) of colts castrated by Veterinary Assistants and Salutris during the year exceeded by 62 the number (109) in 1893-94, but as in the previous year the Veterinary Assistants do not seem to have paid sufficient attention to this part of their duty as out of the total number only 19 colts were castrated by them. The Collectors of the districts in which there are Veterinary dispensaries should be requested to draw the attention of the Dispensary Committees to this matter.

7. The total expenditure of the Department rose from Rs. 60,581 in 1893-94 to Rs. 66,857 in 1894-95. The Provincial share of this cost amounted to Rs. 41,352 as compared with Rs. 35,767 in 1893-94, and Rs. 11,573 and Rs. 13,932 were debited to Local Funds and Imperial Revenues respectively. The increase in cost occurs mainly under the heads mentioned below :—

	1893-94. Rs.	1894-95. Rs.
Prizes at horse-fairs	4,600	5,600
Purchase of stallions	5,514	7,250
Feed, keep, &c., of stallions (Provincial share) ...	15,750	18,788

The average cost of maintenance of each horse and pony stallion rose from Rs. 346 in 1893-94 to Rs. 357 in the year under report, and that of each donkey stallion from Rs. 279 to Rs. 286. The increase in the former case is attributed by the Superintendent to heavier expenses on account of the transfer of stallions. The attention of the Superintendent should be drawn to the remarks made on this subject by the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture in paragraph 12 of his memorandum.

8. During the year under report cattle disease prevailed more or less in all the districts of the Presidency proper except the Panch Maháls and Dhárwár, and in the district of Shikárpur in Sind. No reports were received by the Superintendent from the Collectors of Khándesh, Surat and Bijápur, but the Survey Commissioner and Director has supplied the figures for the last two districts. Out of a total of 17,273 cattle reported to have been attacked by various contagious and infectious diseases 10,014 or 58 per cent died. Disease was especially prevalent in the districts of Kánara and Sholápur where the figures stood as follows:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Kánara	7,070	4,173
Sholápur	2,657	1,246

The usual precautionary measures to prevent spread of the diseases were adopted by the Veterinary Assistants in those districts in which they are employed, but the Superintendent states that great difficulty is experienced by these officers in inducing owners to segregate infected cattle. Government have read with interest the Superintendent's remarks on cattle-breeding, and they should be communicated to the several Collectors and Presidents of Local Boards. Government entirely concur in the view that no attempt should be made to introduce innovations unless a very careful study of all the conditions shows that improvement is very likely to result.

9. All the Veterinary dispensaries in the Presidency except that at Surat established in October 1894 were inspected by the Superintendent, who reports favourably of the work of the Veterinary Assistants in charge of them and of Itinerating Veterinary Assistants. The total number of animals treated was

13,936 in the year under report as compared with 9,843 in the previous year, and the percentage of animals cured and relieved rose from 85 to 86. The Collectors of Khándesh and Belgaum should be requested to draw the attention of the Dispensary Committees to the remarks made by the Superintendent regarding the unsuitability of the present sites occupied by the Veterinary dispensaries in those districts. The suggestion of the Survey Commissioner and Director regarding the advisability of adopting where possible the system followed in Shikárpur of alternating the charges of Stationary and Itinerating Veterinary Assistants should be brought to the notice of the various Dispensary Committees. As regards the recommendation that animals which are the subjects of prosecution for cruelty should be sent to dispensaries for treatment and detention till they are fit for work it is not clear that there is any legal authority for a general order to this effect, but the owners can of course be warned that if the animals are worked before they are fit they will be liable to further prosecution and advised to send them to the dispensary.

10. The attention of the officers concerned should be drawn to paragraph 80 of the report, and they should be requested to see that no delay is allowed to occur in future in the submission of the District returns and Veterinary Dispensary reports required for the preparation of the Superintendent's annual report. Government concur in the observation made by the Survey Commissioner and Director in paragraph 18 of his review and trust that in future reports the Superintendent will give fuller explanations of variations in figures. Appendices to future reports should be prepared in the forms sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2997, dated 22nd April last.

11. Veterinary Captain Morgan has continued to show commendable activity and interest in the discharge of his duties.

G. S. CURTIS,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture,	With copies of the report.
The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,	
The Commissioner, N. D.,	
The Commissioner, C. D.,	
The Commissioner, S. D.,	
The Commissioner in Sind,	
The Collector of Khándesh,	
The Collector of Belgaum,	
All other Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,	
The Accountant General,	
The Political Department of the Secretariat,	
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,	
The General Department of the Secretariat,	
The Deputy Adjutant General, Bombay Command.	
The Government of India,	By letter.
The Secretary of State for India,	
The Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department,	
The Director of Army Remounts.	

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.

[Price—9 Annas.]

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.

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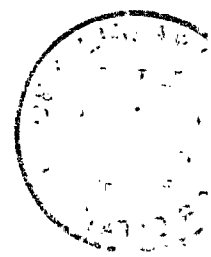


FOR THE

OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.

No. 784 of 1897.

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Civil Veterinary Department,
Bombay Presidency;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

Camp Ahmednagar, dated 16th June 1897.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1896-97.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. W. A. MORGAN, Veterinary Captain,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
Bombay Presidency.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

(*a*).—MILITARY SECTION.

I.—HORSE-BREEDING.

(1).—Government Horse and Pony Stallions.

Number present at commencement of year.

In the beginning of the year under report, the number of stallions was as follows :—

Class.	Horse.	Pony.	Total.
Thorough-bred English ...	14	...	14
Half-bred English	2	...	2
Hackney and Norfolk Trotter ...	5	...	5
Arab	26	20	46
Country-bred	1	1	2
Total ...	48	21	69

Number added to registers.

2. The number added to registers during the year is given below :—

Whence received.	Class of stallions.	Horse.	Pony.	Total.
England	Thorough-bred English ...	2	...	2
Purchased in India ...	Arab	2	1	3
	Total ...	4	1	5

"Cerda," 6 years.
"Triumphi," 5 years.

3. The two marginally noted thorough-breds were received from England. They are powerful, compact horses on short legs with good bone and substance and typical stallions for this Presidency. They were landed in excellent order, quickly recovered the effects of the voyage, and were fit to put to work within four months of their arrival. Two Arab horses and one pony were purchased by me for Government. One of these horses, I am pleased to be able to report, is the celebrated horse "Venture." He is without doubt one of the very best Arabs ever imported to this country, with great bone, quality, substance and an undoubted performer. The two following Arabs were also purchased by me in the Bombay market :—

1 for the Dhrángadhra State.
1 for the Rájkot State.

The thorough-bred English stallion "Scheldt" was sold to His Highness the Ráv of Cutch, but as the sale was not completed before the end of March 1897, he is still shown on the registers. There was a considerable falling off in the Arab market this year, and few horses fit for stallions were imported.

Number removed from registers.

4. Eight stallions were removed from the registers during the year. A reference to Tables II and III will show that 3 horse and 2 pony stallions were destroyed, as they were incapacitated by age for stud purposes; one pony stal-

lion was cast and sold, being affected by chronic disease of generative organs; one horse stallion "Lord Napier—Arab" was sold to His Highness the Ráv of Cutch for stud purposes, and one was returned to Bengal, being unsuitable for this Presidency. The general percentage of casualties was 6·25 for horses and 9·52 for ponies against 8 and 5·55 respectively last year. No horse or pony stallion died during the year.

Number present at close of year.

5. The following table shows the number of each class of stallions present at the close of the year under report :—

Class.	Horse.	Pony.	Total.
Thorough-bred English ...	16	...	16
Half-bred do. ...	1	...	1
Hackney and Norfolk Trotter ...	4	...	4
Arab	25	18	43
Country-bred	1	1	2
Total ...	47	19	66

6. This gives a total of 66 against 69 of last year, the decrease being one in horses and two in ponies. The distribution of stallions in the horse-breeding provinces is given in the following table and compared with the figures of last two years :—

Year.	Deccan.	Gujarát.	Sind and Cutch.	Total.
1894-95	43	8	16	67
1895-96	39	9	21	69
1896-97	40	10	16	66

Number at stud work.

7. Out of the 66 stallions present at the close of the year, 59·52 were actually at stud work and the remainder were in the Ahmednagar Depôt for acclimatization or treatment.

8. The attached sketch map of the Bombay Presidency will show the number of horse, pony and donkey stallions present at each stand on the 31st March 1897.

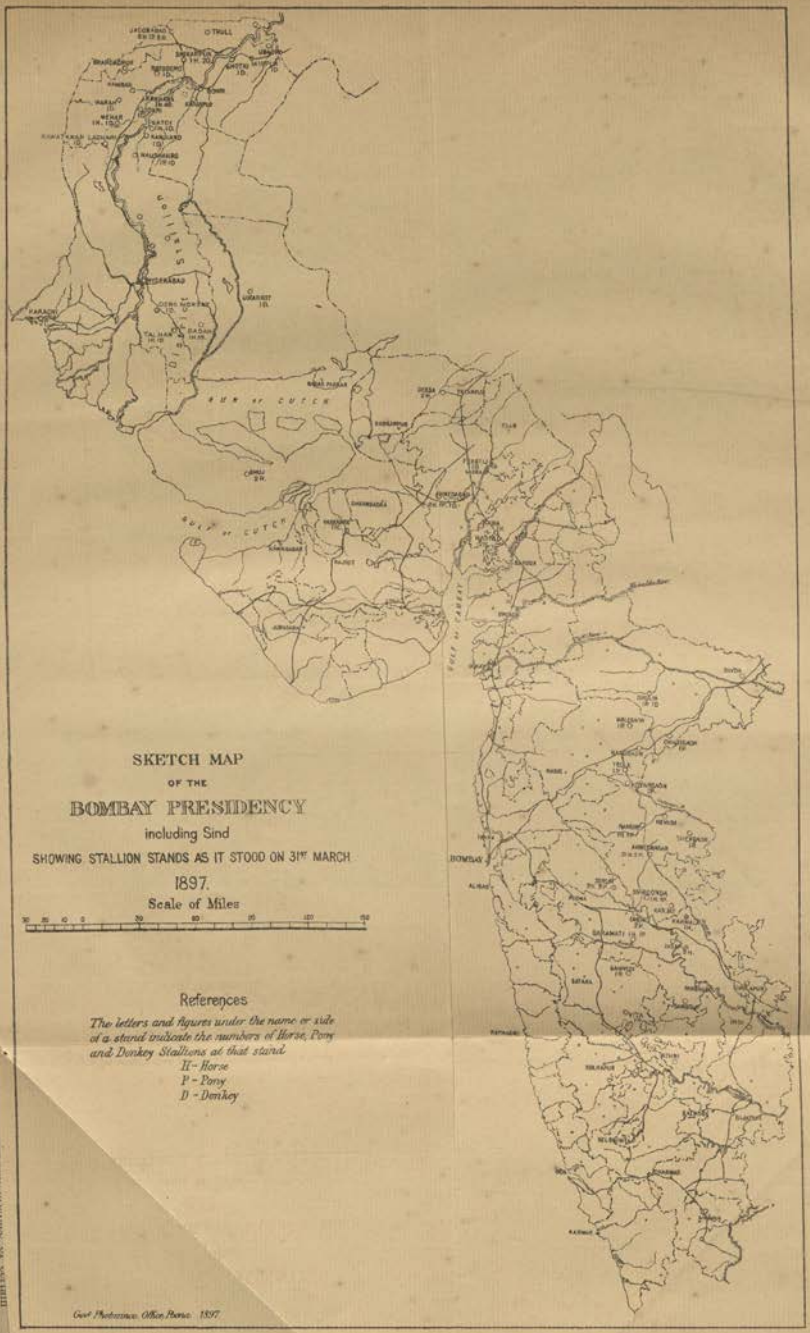
9. Table IV shows the services and produce of Government horse and pony stallions.

Number of mares covered.

10. The total number of mares covered by Government horse and pony stallions during the year was 1,919 against 1,894 last year. Out of the above number, 83 coverings were effected under the new certification system, *viz.*, 36 in the Deccan and 47 in Gujarát. There is a very slight increase in the number of mares covered, but the average per stallion has fallen from 33·59 last year to 32·24 this year. I attribute this entirely to the great scarcity which has prevailed and the difficulty owners have experienced in procuring forage, if the mares had to be brought any distance, and rather than incur this expense, a large number have been allowed to remain barren this season.

Demand for stallions.

11. Horse-breeding makes satisfactory progress in the Deccan, Sind and Cutch, and a considerable rise in the number of mares covered in Gujarát has taken place this year. It is to be regretted that the services of the stallions in Lower Sind were not more fully utilized. The system is new to the country and I trust that the present arrangement, whereby the horses are stationed at the houses of the most influential Zamindárs, will have better results. Judging from the last two months, the coverings under the above scheme are most encouraging and hold out every prospect of success in the future.


SKETCH MAP
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
including Sind
SHOWING STALLION STANDS AS IT STOOD ON 31st MARCH
1897.
Scale of Miles
References
The letters and figures under the name or side of a stand indicate the numbers of Horse, Pony and Donkey Stallions at that stand.
H - Horse
P - Pony
D - Donkey
Govt Photozincos. Office Poona 1897

stem is very unsatisfactory and there can be
ing stock exists in the country which we are
rposes. Out of a total of 204 remounts pur-
of Government sires.

12. Table V shows that out of 73 head of stock inspected by me and issued from this depôt, 23 were issued to British Cavalry, 39 to Native Cavalry, and 11 rejected. 40 per cent. of stock got by thorough-breds, 41 per cent. by Norfolk Trotters and 16 per cent. by Arabs were issued to British Cavalry; 70 per cent. of stock got by Arabs, 45 per cent. by thorough-breds and 50 per cent. by Norfolk Trotters were issued to Native Cavalry. This table proves to a great extent that the first cross of the Arab on the Deccan mare is seldom big enough for British Cavalry, although they make undeniable Native Cavalry troopers, as they are powerful, well-balanced horses with good bone and substance. The rejections, 11 in number, were sold by public auction and realized the very high average of Rs. 562, an increase of Rs. 61 over last year. This again proves the great value set by the public on stock got by Government horses and reared in Government paddocks.

Stallions which produce the most suitable stock for the army.

(2).—Remounts, Country-bred.

13. The number of country-bred remounts purchased during the year is given in Table VI, and the following table compares the number with that of the past two years :—

Number purchased.

By whom purchased.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1696-97.
Bombay Native Cavalry	356	259	128
Police, Northern Division...	3	6	1
Do. Central do.	10	...	3
Do. Southern do.	8	...	2
Do. in Sind...	222	143	143
Remount Rearing Depôt, Ahmednagar	57	69	27
Do. do. Karnal	6	...	...
Tenth Punjáb Lancers	7	...	...
First do. Cavalry	10	...	...
Sixteenth Bengal do.	6	12	...
Fifteenth do. Lancers	...	3	...
Zhob Levy Corps	...	29	...
Total ...	685	521	304

14. There is a decrease of 217 as compared with last year. The Bombay Native Cavalry only purchased 128 against 259 last year, and fewer horses were purchased in Sind. The figures, *viz.* 27, for the Remount Rearing Depôt, Ahmednagar, are very disappointing, and I would like to bring to the notice of Government the steady increase of price which has taken place throughout this Presidency for stock got by Government sires. At all the various shows the price asked by owners far exceeded the Government limit, and the few head of stock which I was able to trace were sold after the show to dealers at considerably more than Government prices. I will quote one instance unconnected with a show. The Remount Agent and myself visited a village some 15 miles from Ahmednagar, where several head of stock had been collected. Out of this number we selected 8 and offered the full price. The owners refused to sell and took them away, and this in a year when great scarcity prevails and fodder is difficult to obtain. The question now arises whether it would not be possible to devise some scheme whereby Government has a lien on the produce of certain horses and mares. The present system is very unsatisfactory and there can be no doubt that a large number of young stock exists in the country which we are unable to buy for Government purposes. Out of a total of 304 remounts purchased, 91 are the known produce of Government sires.

15. The number of remounts purchased at various places is given below :—

Place.	Number.	Place.	Number.
		Total B. F. ...	45
Ahmednagar Horse Show ...	11	Talhár Horse Show	11
Do. District ...	2	Moro do.	13
Poona	4	Umarkot	51
Sirúr (Poona)	3	Shikárpur	5
Jeur (Sholápur)	1	Jacobabad Horse Show ...	83
Bombay	5	Quetta	54
Wánkáner	4	Rewári	20
Pálitána	5	Suakin	1
Bhávnagar	2	Fort Sandeman	3
Deesa	2	Not reported	18
Karáchi	6		
Total ...	45	Total ...	304

II.—Mule-breeding.

(1).—*Government Donkey Stallions.*

Number present at commencement of year.

16. On the 1st April 1896 the number of donkey stallions present on the registers was 26 including several breeds as shown below :—

Breed.	Number.
Italian	15
Persian	6
Arab	2
Khorásán	1
Cyprus	2
Total ...	26

Number added to registers.

17. Four Italian donkey stallions were received by importation during the year.

Number removed from registers.

18. One Italian donkey stallion was destroyed and one died for reasons given in Table VII. No donkey stallion was sold during the year.

Number present at close of year.

19. The strength of the donkey stallions as it stood on the 1st April 1897 is shown in the table below :—

Breed.	Number.
Italian	17
Persian	6
Arab	2
Khorásán	1
Cyprus	2
Total ...	28

Number at stud work.

20. The number of donkey stallions actually at stud work during the year was 25·40 against 23·03 last year.

Number of mares covered.

21. The number of pony mares covered during the year is given below and compared with figures for the two preceding years :—

1894-95	...	...	763
1895-96	...	...	872
1896-97	...	...	753

There is a decrease of 119 over last year.

Demand for donkey stallions.

22. Mule-breeding makes satisfactory progress in Sind and there is a steady demand in the Hyderabad District for more stallions. I am still further convinced that mule-breeding in the Presidency proper is a complete failure and have removed all the stallions, except at Sirúr and Ahmedabad, to places where their services will be more fully utilized.

(2).—*Number of Mules purchased by Government.*

23. Table X will show that 11 mules were purchased during the year against 27 last year : one for batteries and 10 for Commissariat transport. Besides this, 16 mules were purchased at the Sind Horse Show, Jacobabad, for the 7th Bombay Lancers.

(b) REVENUE SECTION.

I.—Horse-breeding.

(1).—*Government Horse and Pony Stallions.*

Cost of feed and keep.

24. Table XI gives the cost of feed, keep, transit, &c., of Government horse and pony stallions during the year, and the average annual cost per stallion during the last three years is given below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1894-95	361	15	7
1895-96	368	12	6
1896-97	425	6	11

25. There is an increase of Rs. 56-10-5 in the average annual cost per horse and pony stallion over last year and is due to the increased prices owing to the great scarcity which prevailed throughout the Presidency. Excluding the transit charges the average cost of maintaining a horse and pony for the last two years is compared below :—

Districts.	Horse.		Pony.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Khándesh	...	...	331	370
Násik...	...	...	362	398
Ahmednagar	374	451	326	372
Poona...	344	443	313	349
Sholápur	330	435	398	...
Sátára	368	380	322	378
Bijápur	...	...	298	251
Kaira...	291	409	...	...
Ahmedabad	356	419	301	298
Deesa...	382	380	...	...
Cutch...	332	360	...	...
Hyderabad	306	249	327	402
Shikárpur	330	407	...	...
Jacobabad	443	494	386	441
Thar and Párkar	271	...	...	...
Average ...	363	425	329	367

26. It will be seen that the increase is general except at Deesa and Hyderabad in the case of horse and at Bijápur and Ahmedabad in the case of pony. The figure for Hyderabad appears to be incorrect, and the point has been referred back to the Collector. At Bijápur the stallion was only for two months. The decrease in other places is very small, and no explanation is available.

(2).—Branded Mares.

Number present at commencement of year.

27. The number of branded mares on the registers in the three horse-breeding provinces on the 1st April 1896 was as shown in the table below :—

Province.	Horse-breeding.	Pony-breeding.	Mule-breeding.	Total.
Deccan	923	3,881	57	4,861
Gujarát	1,103	1,276	1	2,380
Sind and Cutch	3,252	532	1,813	5,597
Total ...	5,278	5,689	1,871	12,838

Number added to registers.

28. During the year under report the following number of mares was added to the registers :—

Province.	Horse-breeding.	Pony-breeding.	Mule-breeding.	Total.
Deccan	39	92	...	131
Gujarát	43	69	2	114
Sind and Cutch	154	89	37	280
Total ...	236	250	39	525

29. Only 525 mares were branded by me during the year against 1,465 last year. The decrease is due to the fact that my tour in the Deccan was practically useless, as owners absolutely refused to bring their mares to be branded owing to the great scarcity which prevailed. Many of them attended the various camps and explained that it was impossible for them to buy fodder away from their own villages and they could not bring their mares if the camp happened to be more than five miles from their homes. I was compelled also to abandon my tour in Sind, as the whole of my establishment was placed in quarantine for 15 days at Karáchi, at the expiration of which it was necessary for me to attend the two horse shows at Moro and Talhár and then proceed to Cutch.

Number removed from registers.

30. The following table shows the number of mares removed from registers for various reasons :—

Particulars.	Horse-breeding.	Pony-breeding.	Mule-breeding.	Total.
Died	11	33	...	44
Gone out of Presidency ...	5	22	...	27
Struck off the registers, being too old for breeding ...	1,553	978	251	2,782
Total ...	1,569	1,033	251	2,853

31. It has been deemed advisable to go carefully through the registers and strike off all mares over 20 years of age, as I am of opinion that few mares in this coountry are worth breeding from after they have attained this limit. By adopting this method, and taking a rough census once every five years, a more or less accurate record of the breeding mares in this Presidency will be obtainable.

Number present at close of year.

32. The balance remaining on the 31st March 1897 is shown in the table below:—

Province.	Horse-breeding.	Pony-breeding.	Mule-breeding.	Total.
Deccan	742	3,164	57	3,963
Gujarát	543	1,143	3	1,689
Sind and Cutch	2,660	599	1,599	4,858
Total ...	3,945	4,906	1,659	10,510

Number served by Government stallions.

33. The number of branded mares served by horse and pony stallions during the year under report is 1,836. Besides this number, 83 certificated mares were served, making a total of 1,919 against 1,894 last year.

34. *Certificated Mares.*—Mr. Bagnell, I. C. S., of Kaira is the only officer in this Presidency who has exercised his powers in granting certificates to mares. Prior to my tour in Gujarát he had certified 12 mares, 5 of which I saw and branded, and rejected one. Since December he has issued certificates to 291 mares. Out of this number only 28 are 14 hands and over, the remainder varying from 12 to 13 hands, and a great many too young to be covered at present. The list taken throughout adds very little to the actual breeding wealth of the country. This officer, however, has taken the greatest interest in the scheme and has done all in his power to help the Department and further the wishes of Government on this point.

(3).—*Produce.*

Number foaled.

35. Out of 1,894 mares covered during the last year, 597 foaled, 906 did not hold, and the result of 391 mares is not known. The following table compares the results of coverings of the year under report with those of the previous two years:—

Particulars.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Percentage of produce of mares covered during the previous year ...	27·3	32·9	31·6
Do. mares not held ...	49·0	49·4	47·7
Do. results unknown ...	23·7	17·7	20·7
Total ...	100·	100·	100·

36. There is a slight fall in the percentage of mares "foaled" and "not held" with the corresponding rise in the results "unknown." The result of 27 coverings of the stallion "Waverly" have not been received from Shikárpur, and have, therefore, been shown under the heading "unknown."

37. The average produce foaled per stallion has slightly fallen from 11·03 last year to 10·59 in the year under report. It has almost remained stationary in the Deccan, greatly fallen in Gujarát and slightly risen in Sind. The following table shows the working of the principal classes of stallions for the last three years:—

Class of Stallion.	Average number of Mares covered per Stallion.			Average number of Produce known per Stallion.			Percentage of known Produce to Mares covered.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Thorough-bred English	42·22	42·54	39·40	10·77	11·30	12·46	25·5	26·9	31·7
Hackney and Norfolk Trotter, English.	40·83	41·53	36·80	7·66	14·02	12·23	18·8	33·7	33·1
Arab Horse	29·61	30·36	32·90	8·01	9·61	9·52	27·1	31·6	28·9
Arab Pony	27·96	31·79	29·68	9·02	12·06	9·73	32·3	37·9	32·8

38. The Arab horse has shown some improvement in the number of mares covered, but the results of the coverings, as far as we have been able to ascertain, are not satisfactory.

(4)—*Castration.*

Number of colts castrated.

39. The number of horse and mule colts castrated in different districts by Veterinary Graduates and salutris during the year is given in Table XIII. The table below compares the total number of castrations effected during the year with that of the two preceding years:—

1894-95	171
1895-96	151
1896-97	148

Out of this number 41 colts were castrated by Veterinary Graduates and 107 by salutris.

II.—Mule-breeding.

(1).—*Government Donkey Stallions.*

Cost of feed and keep.

40. The cost of feed, keep, &c., of Government donkey stallions during the year is given in Table XIV and the table below compares the average annual cost for the last two years excluding transit:—

District.	Donkey.		District.	Donkey.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.		1895-96.	1896-97.
Khándesh	272	274	Deesa	...	...
Násik	306	...	Cutch	...	...
Ahmednagar	401	396	Hyderabad	245	261
Poona	301	335	Shikárpur	338	304
Sholápur	...	...	Jacobabad	301	317
Sátára	...	...	Thar and Párkar ...	282	356
Bijápur	...	...			
Kaira	...	...			
Ahmedabad	278	318	Average ...	270	305

41. The average annual cost of keeping a donkey has increased by Rs. 35 or nearly the same as that of a pony, and it is due to the same general cause, *viz.*, the prevailing scarcity. The slight decrease in Ahmednagar is due to the fact that last year's cost was exceptionally high as explained in last year's report (paragraph 35).

(2).—*Pony and Donkey Mares.*

Number served by Government donkey stallions.

42. The number of pony mares covered during the year has fallen from 872 to 753, although the actual number of donkey stallions employed at stud has increased from 23·03 to 25·40. The average number of mares covered per

stallion has fallen from 37·86 to 29·64. This fall is mostly in Sind and specially in the case of Persian donkeys. I cannot account for the falling off in the total number of coverings, and District Officers are unable to give any reason.

(3).—*Produce.*

Number foaled.

43. Out of 872 mares covered during last year, 127 or 14·56 per cent. foaled, 498 or 57·11 per cent. did not hold, and the result of 247 or 28·33 per cent. mares is not known. The average number of produce "foaled" per stallion has increased from 4·42 to 5·51, number "not held" has remained stationary, and the number "not known" has risen from 7·40 to 10·72. The statistics, however, are unreliable for reasons given in last year's report (paragraph 37). *Vide* also Supplement to Table IX appended to this report.

III.—Horse Fairs and Shows.

Review on each horse fair and show.

44. Table XV is an abstract showing the number of stock exhibited, the number of remounts purchased and the number of prizes awarded at several horse shows held in the year 1896-97. A short review on each is given below :—

Ahmednagar.

45. Commenced on the 12th November 1896. The total number of animals exhibited amounted to 546 against 926 last year. Owing to the great scarcity which prevailed, it was proposed at one time to abandon the show ; but further consideration deemed this inadvisable. As expected, the numbers were considerably less than former years, but the quality was fully maintained, and considering the adverse conditions under which it was held, it was a success, as the animals were shown in excellent condition, and only breeders from a long distance did not attend.

Classes.—Brood mares, yearlings and two-year old fillies good.

Remounts.—A slight improvement on former years.

Mules and Mule-breeding.—I am still further convinced that mule-breeding in the Deccan is an absolute waste of Government money, and have removed almost all the donkey stallions to where their services are fully utilized. The Deccan rayat is strictly opposed to getting his mare covered by a donkey stallion, and, in spite of the efforts of this Department, no material progress has been made.

The Remount Agent purchased 7 head of young stock for the depôt, which, considering the size of the show, is satisfactory. The Poona Horse purchased 4 head of young stock and 11 ponies for transport purposes, and 13 head of stock were purchased by private individuals, making a satisfactory total of 35 animals bought and sold.

General Remarks.—It has definitely been fixed that the show is in future to be held at Ahmednagar, and the alternate arrangement of Poona and Ahmednagar to be abandoned.

Jacobabad (Sind show).

46. Held at Jacobabad and commenced on the 11th January 1897. The total number of animals exhibited amounted to 1,395 (the largest on record) against 956 at Shikarpur last year.

Classes.—Brood mares,—a very large and excellent class.

Young Stock.—Not as good as in former years, no doubt affected to a certain extent by the fact of the Sibi show having been held so shortly before the Sind show.

Remounts.—Numbers less than at Jacobabad in 1895 and practically the same as at Shikárpur last year. As this class is chiefly composed of Northern horses it is impossible to assign any further reason for there being no increase beyond the rumoured action of the Amir with regard to the heavy export duty, and it is to be hoped that the new route will favourably affect this trade. That the horses were useful is proved by the fact that nearly half, *viz.* 90, were purchased as remounts.

Mules and Mule-breeding—Mares.—A very large and excellent class compared with former years, a large number of them capable of breeding good mules.

91 mules were exhibited, out of which 25 were bought for Government purposes. Some of the best, I regret to say, were bought by Punjábi dealers, and it is extremely doubtful if they will eventually find their way into Government service. The Remount Agent purchased 3 head of young stock and was unable to obtain more on account of the high prices asked by breeders. The total number of horse stock sold amounted to 129, of which 98 were for Government and the remainder, private individuals.

General Remarks.—The result again conclusively proves that Jacobabad is far better situated than Shikárpur for holding the Sind show, and it is to be hoped that the financial difficulty, which exists for making the show permanent at Jacobabad, may be arranged by the local officers, and the present alternate system abolished.

Naushahro (Moro).

47. Commenced on the 1st February 1897. The total number of animals exhibited amounted to 878 against 782 last year.

Classes.—Brood mares good, a distinct improvement on former years both as to number and quality.

Young Stock.—Moderate; the great majority of the yearlings are shapely but small.

Remounts.—Moderate as regards Northern horses, but the indigenous stock shows considerable improvement.

Mules and Mule-breeding.—Vast strides have been made within the last three years in this industry due to the commendable efforts of Khán Bahádur Gullám Rasulkhán Jatoi, who not only keeps a Government donkey stallion at his village, but also owns one. In the year 1895 one mule was exhibited and in 1897, 57, the majority bred in the immediate vicinity.

Mares.—A large and a very good class, all of which were in foal to Government donkey stallions.

Donkeys.—A point worthy of notice is the excellent class of donkeys exhibited at this show; and as several of the best mares have been covered by Government donkey stallions, it is to be hoped that some of the produce will eventually turn out good enough for Government stallions.

Talhár.

48. Commenced on the 8th February 1897. The total number exhibited amounted to 791, a great increase on last year, as neither camels nor cattle are included in the above figure, as it was deemed advisable by the Committee last year to do away with the cattle show.

Classes.—Brood mares and three-year old fillies exceptionally good.

Remounts.—Moderate and a large number thoroughly suitable for Police work in this district.

Mules and Mule-breeding.—There is a large number of mares in this district thoroughly suitable for mule-breeding, and it is to be hoped that the industry now fairly started will flourish and become popular in a year or so. Two donkey stallions are now standing in this district.

The total number of animals which changed hands amounts to 15. Eleven were purchased for the Sind Police and four by private individuals. The show taken throughout was most successful and grows more promising year by year.

Bhúj

49. Commenced on the 15th February 1897. The total number exhibited, *viz.*, 522, is a slight increase over last year, due to the fact that 319 cattle were exhibited against 185 last year.

Classes.—The brood mares and young stock were bad and not up to the average of former years. They were also shown in poor condition. The prices asked were exorbitant, and the Remount Agent was unable to buy a single head of stock for the Rearing Depôt.

50. In spite of the great scarcity which prevailed in certain parts of the Presidency, and that the same careful system of classification was again carried out this year, there is an increase in the total number of animals shown, *viz.*, 4,186 against 3,993 last year. The falling off in numbers in the Deccan was compensated by an increase in Sind. The total expenses incurred on account of these shows amounted to Rs. 19,352-14-4, of which Rs. 14,327-15-3 were actually awarded as prizes and Rs. 5,024-15-1 were spent on fodder and the general arrangements of the shows. Government contributed Rs. 6,000 against Rs. 5,000 last year.

Summary.

51. Table XVI gives the number and class of stallions whose produce won prizes at several horse shows held in this Presidency during 1896-97. It will be seen that the produce of 60 sires won 151 prizes, 22 each of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes and 85 of the other classes. The produce of thorough-bred English comes first, Norfolk Trotter second and Arab third in point of merit, the average number of prizes won by the produce per stallion in each class being 5·69, 1·75 and 1·52 respectively.

Stallions whose produce won prizes.

52. Tables XVII—XX are not applicable to this Presidency and are, therefore, not given.

VI.—General.

53. Table XXI shows the total cost of the Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 68,733-4-1 against Rs. 69,074-15-10 last year or a decrease of Rs. 341-11-9. There has been an increase of Rs. 5,864-5-10 mainly coming under the heads " Prizes at Horse Fairs and Shows " and " Feed and keep of stallions " which has been counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 6,206-1-7 principally under " Officers' pay " and " Purchase of stallions," leaving a net decrease of Rs. 341-11-9 as shown above. The total cost of the Department has been divided under the following sub-heads :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Cost of Supervision ...	... 23,123	0	9
2. Keep and Purchase of Stallions	... 39,610	3	4
3. Prizes for Horse-shows ...	... 6,000	0	0
Total	68,733	4	1

Of the total outlay, Rs. 13,075-13-2 were charged to Local Funds, Rs. 13,858-9-5, being the pay of the Superintendent, were debited to the Imperial Funds, and the balance of Rs. 41,798-13-6 were paid from Provincial Revenues.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

I.—Horse-breeding.

54. The Arab stallion " Maxim " maintained by the Hyderabad Local Board covered 23 mares during the year under report. This figure, compared with the individual coverings of the Government stallions located in the district, is not discouraging. Information regarding the results of 12 coverings effected by him in 1895-96 has not been received. The total cost of his feed and keep during the year amounted to Rs. 379-11-11. The Hyderabad Local Board has set a good example by maintaining an independent stallion which can advantageously be followed in other districts.

II.—Mule-breeding.

55. As there are no Local Board donkey stallions in this Presidency, the information required by clauses (1), (2) and (3) under this head is not given.

III.—Cattle-disease—Investigation and Prevention.

(1).—*Information collected.*

56. Reports were received from 17 districts during the year, and the 6 districts noted in the margin did not send any reports; but it is doubtful, for reasons given in my last annual report (paragraph 53), that they were quite free from disease. The total number of attacks from various diseases amounted to 18,513, of which 8,810 or 47·58 per cent. proved fatal.

1 Dhárwár, 2 Surat, 3 Ahmedabad, 4 Panch Maháls, 5 Hyderabad, and 6 Thar and Párkar.

57. The attached sketch map of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, will show at a glance the tracts affected by cattle-disease and the degree of severity with which they were prevalent in each tract.

(2).—*Outbreaks during the year.*

58. A reference to Table XXIII will show that—

Rinderpest—Was the most prevailing disease, as usual, throughout the Presidency being most serious in Ratnágiri and Kánara, Upper Sind Frontier and Shikárpur, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátara, Násik and Belgaum. The total number of attacks and deaths were 16,862 and 8,553 respectively.

Anthrax—Occurred only in the Sholápur and Kaira districts, the total number of animals attacked and died being 237 and 85 respectively.

Foot and mouth disease—Is reported from eight districts. The number of animals attacked was 1,146, of which only 63 died. The death-rate is generally low in all districts except Bijápur, where all attacks proved fatal, and it is doubtful if the disease was correctly diagnosed.

Pleuro-pneumonia—Did not occur in any of the districts.

Charbon Symptomatique—Reported from Sholápur and Belgaum; 185 animals were attacked with 47 deaths.

Other Diseases—Include cases of glanders in Bombay and Jacobabad and of variola in Karáchi, the former of which were all destroyed under the "Glanders and Farcy Act."

Summary.—There is a marked improvement throughout the Presidency in the actual numbers attacked and the percentage of deaths, although the cattle in various parts must have suffered severely from the prevailing scarcity. As far as I am able to judge, considerable improvement has taken place in reporting outbreaks, and I trust in a few years that these statistics will be more or less reliable.

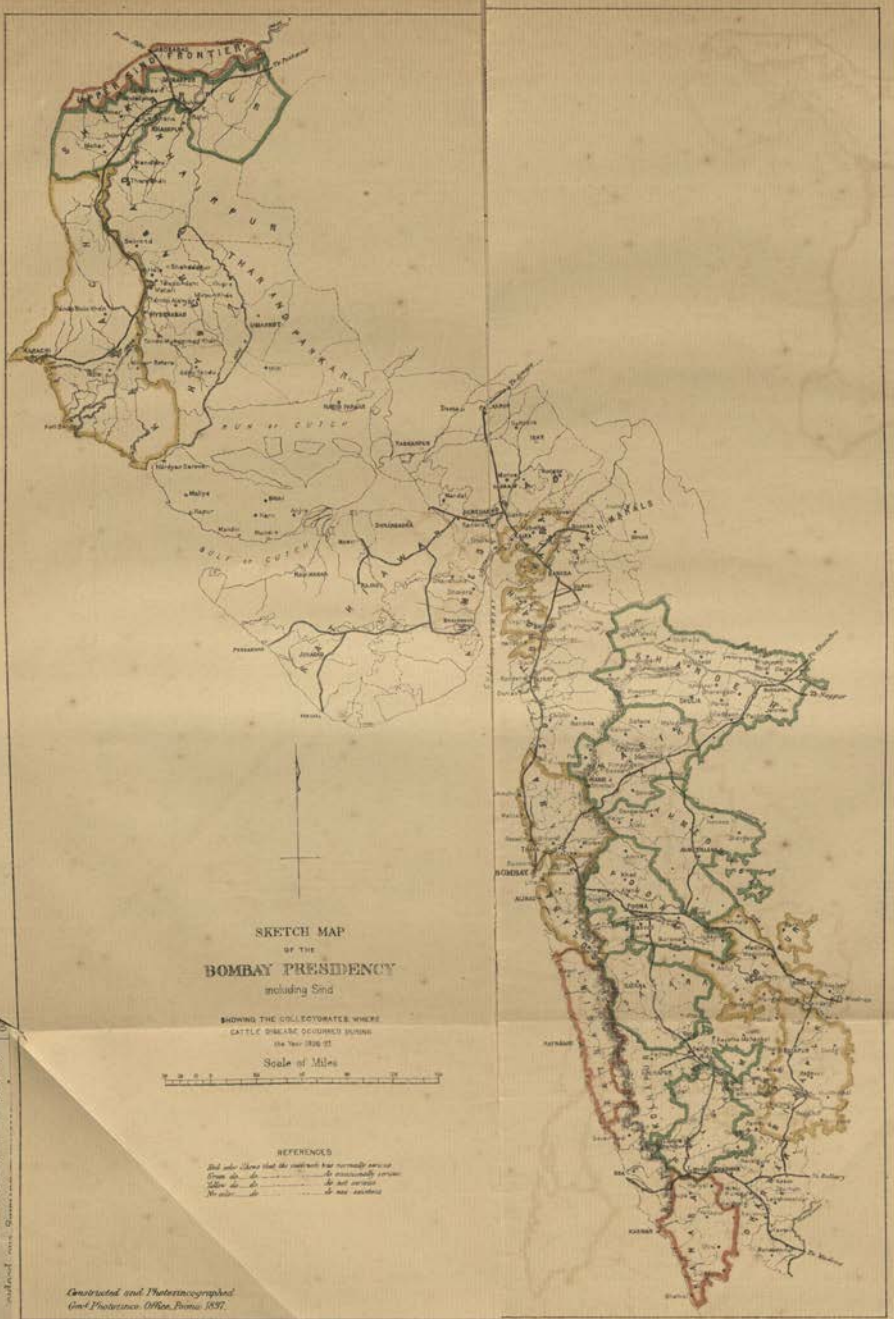
(3).—*Treatment, Vaccination, &c.*

59. Out of 17 districts where cattle-diseases prevailed more or less during the year, 9 districts had the advantage of the services of Veterinary Graduates, who took the usual precautionary measures, as far as possible, by segregating the infected animals and administering medicines. Veterinary Graduates were specially deputed for treating outbreaks in Ratnágiri and Sholápur, as these districts have no veterinary dispensaries. In several cases Veterinary Graduates received intimations of outbreaks too late to enable them to arrive in time to be of much benefit. District Officers also endeavoured to instruct the villagers of the advantages of segregation. Several native drugs were administered as usual by the owners, but their efficacy cannot be ascertained. No recourse to preventive vaccination has yet been had in this Presidency.

IV.—Cattle-breeding, including Cattle Fairs and Shows.

Cattle-breeding.

60. A few Local Boards maintain stud bulls, but there are none in the Presidency the property of Government.


SKETCH MAP
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
including Sind
SHOWING THE COLLECTORATES WHERE
CATTLE DISEASE OCCURRED DURING
the Year 1896-97
Scale of Miles
REFERENCES
Red color shows that the outbreak has normally occurred
Green do. do. do. occasionally occurs
Yellow do. do. do. has not occurred
No color do. do. do. was sporadic
Constructed and Photozincographed
Govt Photozincog. Office, Poona 1897.

to segregate their sick animals, and the work done throughout is satisfactory.

Cattle Fairs and Shows.

61. Commenced on 12th November 1896 and held in conjunction with the horse show. The total number of animals exhibited amounted to 173 against 218 last year. The classes throughout the show were only fair, and it is evident that, in spite of increasing the prizes, little or no interest is taken in this part of the show, and only animals within a radius of a few miles of Ahmednagar are exhibited. It has been determined to do away with the cattle show in future.

Ahmednagar.

62. Commenced on the 1st February 1897 and held in conjunction with the horse show. The total number of animals exhibited amounted to 166 against 147 last year. The bullocks and oxen were fair, milch cattle and buffaloes good. The Committee are of opinion that the majority of the cattle exhibited are inferior to those usually met with in the district, and that they are exhibited in a purely haphazard fashion and simply because they happen to be on the spot. Under these circumstances they are of opinion that the cattle show should in future be abandoned.

Moro.

Talhár. 63. No cattle show held.

64. Commenced on the 15th February 1897 and held in conjunction with the horse show. The total number of animals exhibited amounted to 319 against 185 last year. The animals throughout were very moderate and shown in poor condition. As the show is not a Government one it is difficult to re-arrange this part of the prospectus.

Bhuj.

Chinchli. 65. Show abandoned owing to scarcity.

V.—Veterinary Institution.

Veterinary Dispensaries.

66. Veterinary Graduate R. Reuben.—The total number of cases treated during the year was 1,166 against 933 last year. In-patients 71, out-patients 1,095. Out of this number 240 were horses and the remainder cattle, goats, &c. The Veterinary Graduate attended an epidemic of rinderpest and aptha epizootica and paid 50 visits to owners' houses. The new dispensary was taken over on the 3rd April, and the thanks of Government are due to Sir Dinshaw Mánikji Petit for a further contribution of Rs. 5,000 towards the dispensary with a view of completely fitting the building and adding all the necessary requirements for a hospital. The report is satisfactory and denotes steady progress.

Násik.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	799
„ relieved ...	22
„ incurable ...	11
„ unknown ...	279
„ died	38
„ remaining ...	17
Total ...	1,166

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	19,092	3	4
Expenditure	12,156	10	1
Balance ...	6,935	9	3

67. Veterinary Graduate H. R. Kshirsagar.—The total number of cases during the year was 531 against 503 last year. The Veterinary Graduate toured throughout the year, with the exception of 15 days, when he was in charge of the Veterinary Dispensary at Násik and visited 7 tálukas where rinderpest and aptha epizootica were prevalent. He appears to have been fairly successful in advising the people to segregate their sick animals, and the work done throughout is satisfactory.

Násik (Itinerating).

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	363
„ relieved	17
„ incurable	...
„ unknown	131
„ died	20
„ remaining	...
Total ...	531

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	1,828	10	1
Expenditure	1,372	4	9
Balance ...	456	5	4

68. Veterinary Graduate Somnay.—The total number of cases treated during the year was 1,909 against 1,604 last year. Out of the above number 424 were horses, 1,178 cattle and the remainder goats, sheep, &c. The Veterinary Graduate paid 48 visits to the weekly cattle market, superintended the working, &c., of the Government stallion, and attended mild outbreaks of epizootic aptha. It is satisfactory to find that a new dispensary is in process of construction, and will do away with the present combined system of dispensary and Pinjrápole. The report is satisfactory.

Dhulia.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	1,085
„ relieved	300
„ incurable	26
„ died	68
„ unknown	417
„ remaining	13
Total ...	1,909

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	1,697	7	5
Expenditure	1,580	3	1
Balance ...	117	4	4

69. Veterinary Graduate Soman.—The total number of cases treated during the year was 770 against 925 last year. Out of the above number 113 were horses, 530 cattle and the remainder goats, sheep, &c. The Veterinary Graduate states that the falling off in numbers is due to scarcity which prevailed, and that no serious attacks of epidemic diseases occurred during the year. One case of castration is reported. The report is satisfactory.

Jalgaon.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	415
„ relieved	88
„ incurable	12
„ unknown	192
„ died	55
„ remaining	8
Total ...	770

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	1,172	6	10
Expenditure	1,117	15	1
Balance ...	54	7	9

70. Veterinary Graduate Kulkarni.—The dispensary was only open for 10 months out of 12, as the Veterinary Graduate was in charge of the stationary dispensary at Dhulia during the absence on leave of the permanent incumbent. The total number of cases treated was 585 against 782 last year,—the decrease in the opinion of the Graduate being due to the fact that he was touring and to the Girna floods. Out of the above number, 43 were horses, 522 were cattle and the remainder sheep, goats, &c. The Veterinary Graduate attended outbreaks of rinderpest and aptha epizootica in the Chálisgaon Tâluka, 353 animals dying of the former and three of the latter disease. He also attended the Government stallions. The report is satisfactory.

Bhadgaon (Itinerating).

Of those treated	
Cases cured	257
„ relieved	80
„ incurable	3
„ unknown	219
„ died	20
„ remaining ...	6
Total ...	585

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	2,162	12	4
Expenditure	1,143	15	2
Balance ...	1,018	13	2

71. Veterinary Graduate Sanga.—Inspected by me on the 28th September 1896, and found to be in good order. The total number of cases during the year was 689. Out of the above number 270 were horses, 120 cattle and the remainder sheep, goats, &c. Three cases of castration are reported. The Veterinary Graduate attended outbreaks of rinderpest and influenza at the Government farm. He also visited the Government farms at Kirkee and Manjri and paid several visits to private stables. One case of glanders is reported which was destroyed by the District Superintendent of Police. It appears that some difficulty was experienced by the Veterinary Graduate in persuading the villagers to segregate and treat rinderpest cases. The Poona and Kirkee Cantonment Magistrates sent 48 cruelty cases to be treated during the year. I concur with the Graduate and think that they might be asked to subscribe towards the maintenance of this institution when the use they make of it is taken into consideration. There is a slight increase in the number of cases treated, and the report is satisfactory.

Poona.

Of those treated	
Cases cured	564
,, relieved	26
,, incurable ...	14
,, unknown ...	21
,, died	50
,, remaining ...	14
Total ...	689

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	2,865	14	0
Expenditure	1,299	15	6
Balance ...	1,565	14	6

72. Veterinary Graduate Modak.—Inspected by me on the 28th August 1896, and found to be in good order. Owing to lack of funds the Committee have been unable to make any arrangements to build the much required accommodation for in-patients. The total number of cases during the year was 1,898 against 1,559 last year. In-patients 22, out-patients 1876. Out of the above number 368 were horses, 990 cattle and the remainder sheep, goats, &c. Thirteen cases of castration are reported. The Veterinary Graduate attended mild outbreaks of aptha epizootica and rinderpest. The Veterinary Graduate has done good work, and there is a satisfactory increase in the number of cases treated.

Belgaum.

Of those treated	
Cases cured	1,633
,, relieved	101
,, incurable	8
,, unknown ...	75
,, died	55
,, remaining ...	26
Total ...	1,898

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	2,710	13	7
Expenditure	2,538	4	11
Balance ...	172	8	8

73. Veterinary Graduate Jalihal.—This Graduate was appointed in June 1896. He assisted the stationary Veterinary Graduate at Belgaum until the middle of October and then commenced touring throughout the district. The report therefore embraces a period of 5½ months. He treated 1,021 cases and visited the scenes of three outbreaks of rinderpest when the mortality was exceptionally high, as 22 animals died out of 24 attacked. He also visited the most important cattle markets in the district. The Graduate appears zealous in the discharge of his duties and is anxious to help the villagers. The work done is satisfactory.

Belgaum (Itinerating).

Of those treated	
Cases cured	917
,, relieved	22
,, incurable ...	31
,, unknown ...	27
,, died	4
,, remaining ...	20
Total ...	1,021

74. Veterinary Graduate Sane.—This is the first complete working year of this dispensary. The total number of cases treated was 960, of which 926 were out-patients and 34 in-patients. Out of the above number, 115 were horses, 553 cattle and the remainder goats, dogs, &c. The Veterinary Graduate attended outbreaks of rinderpest at the villages of Navlur and Benkinkatti and adopted preventive measures to ensure the city of Dhárwár from foot and mouth disease which was very prevalent in the neighbourhood owing to the overcrowding of famine cattle in Mallád.

Dhárwár.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	642
,, relieved ...	125
,, incurable ...	3
,, unknown ...	150
,, died	30
,, remaining ...	10
Total ...	960

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	1,920	12	0
Expenditure	1,505	3	6
Balance ...	415	8	6

75. Veterinary Graduate Bhatt.—Inspected by me on the 13th December 1896 and found in excellent order. It is satisfactory to note that the new buildings were occupied on the 1st of March. The total number of cases treated was 1,574 against 1,392 last year. In-patients 88. Pinjrápole in-patients 33, out-patients 1,453. Out of the above number 612 were horses, 554 cattle and the remainder goats, sheep, &c. The Veterinary Graduate attended the weekly cattle markets and removed two bullocks suffering from foot and mouth disease. He also attended an outbreak of variola vaccina at the village of Hansol, of which 27 died out of 87 attacked. He paid 141 visits to owners' houses, attended the Government stallions and visited the Pinjrápole regularly once a week. The report is most satisfactory and it is evident that the institution is gaining in popularity and is managed in a zealous and efficient manner.

Ahmedabad.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	1,348
,, relieved	29
,, incurable	31
,, unknown	96
,, died	25
,, remaining	45
Total ...	1,574

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	4,819	9	2
Expenditure...	1,710	6	3
Balance ...	3,109	2	11

76. Veterinary Graduate Maniar.—Inspected by me on the 28th November 1896 whilst in charge of the Itinerating Veterinary Graduate. The dispensary was in a dirty and insanitary state. The total number of cases during the year was 1,688 against 1,574 last year. In-patients 23, out-patients 1,665. Out of the above numbers 237 were horses, 1,202 cattle and the remainder sheep, goats, &c. Cases of variola, anthrax and aptha epizootica were treated by the Veterinary Graduate. He paid 76 visits to owners' houses and attended the Government stallions at Nadiád. Very satisfactory progress has been made during the year.

Nadiád.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	1,364
,, relieved	122
,, incurable	25
,, unknown	124
,, died	28
,, remaining	25
Total ...	1,688

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	3,389	11	7
Expenditure	3,127	3	4
Balance ...	262	8	3

77. Veterinary Graduate Patel.—The total number of cases treated during the year was 719 against 925 last year, due to the fact that the Veterinary Graduate was in charge of the stationary veterinary dispensary for two months. The Itinerating Veterinary Graduate made his head-quarters at A'nand during the rains, and this arrangement, judging from results, appears satisfactory. Out of the above number 59 were horses, 597 cattle and the remainder goats, sheep, &c. He attended outbreaks of rinderpest at six villages in the Mátar Táluka, 370 animals being attacked, out of which 154 were cured and the remainder died. He also attended an outbreak of gloss anthrax at Chalati, and out of 8 animals 1 died and 7 were cured. The same unnecessary delay appears to have been caused as was noticed last year owing to the village authorities not reporting outbreaks to the Veterinary Graduate at once. The Graduate attended the Government stallions, and the work done is satisfactory.

Kaira (Itinerating).

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	544
„ relieved	47
„ incurable	12
„ unknown	33
„ died	71
„ remaining	12
Total ...	719

78. Veterinary Graduate Vakhária.—Inspected by me on the 16th December 1896 and found to be in good order. The present site has been lent to the Dispensary Committee for a term of three years with option of purchase at the expiration of that period. Negotiations are being carried on with a view to purchase and erect suitable buildings which are urgently required. The total number of cases during the year was 930. In-patients 84, out-patients 846. Out of the above number 385 were horses, 361 cattle and the remainder goats and small animals. Eight cases of castration are reported. A mild outbreak of variola vaccina was treated by the Veterinary Graduate and one case of glanders destroyed. He attended Police horses belonging to the Mounted Police and paid 15 visits to the Government farm. There is a slight increase in the number of patients treated, and the work done is satisfactory.

Surat.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	854
„ relieved	29
„ incurable	5
„ unknown	10
„ died...	11
„ remaining	21
Total ...	930

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	6,271	3	10
Expenditure	1,429	6	8
Balance ...	4,841	13	2

79. Veterinary Graduate Haji.—Inspected by me on the 21st January 1897 and found to be in good order. The total number of cases treated during the year was 2,824 against 2,736 last year. In-patients 290, out-patients 2,534. Out of the above number 1,234 were horses, 574 cattle, 237 camels, and the remainder goats, sheep, &c. Two cases of castration are reported. The Veterinary Graduate attended outbreaks of aptha epizootica both in the district and town of Karáchi and destroyed one case of glanders in the Karáchi Cantonment. He treated animals belonging to the Karáchi Municipality Zoological Gardens, and bought remounts for the Karáchi Police. He also assisted in the purchase of cattle for the Ceylon Government and instructed the police savárs how to treat simple cases. The report is very satisfactory and the steady progress made reflects the greatest credit on the Veterinary Graduate.

Karáchi.

Out of those treated.	
Cases cured	2,691
„ relieved	73
„ incurable	3
„ unknown	...
„ died	30
„ remaining	27
Total ...	2,824

It is satisfactory to note that the system of levying small fees, which has been established since last November, is working well and should be the means of increasing the income of the institution :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	4,855	14	4
Expenditure	4,105	7	9
Balance ...	750	6	7

Hyderabad, Sind.

80. Veterinary Graduate Asudamul.—Inspected by me on the 5th February 1897 and found to be in excellent order. Owing to the great scarcity and plague which prevailed for some months at Hyderabad, the building of the new dispensary has been postponed. The total number of cases during the year was 1,325 against 1,260 last year. In-patients 276, out-patients 1,049. Out of the above number 528 were horses, 272 cattle and the remainder camels, sheep, goats, &c. Ten cases of castration are reported. The Veterinary Graduate attended the horse shows at Moro and Talhár, where his services were most valuable. He superintended the work of the Government stallions and treated animals belonging to the Police, Municipality, &c. It is proposed to further utilize his services in giving instruction to the students of the Agricultural Class at Hyderabad. There is a steady increase in the number of animals treated, and the general management of the institution reflects the greatest credit on the Graduate.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	1,165
„ relieved	79
„ incurable	3
„ unknown	28
„ died...	20
„ remaining	30
Total ...	1,325

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	8,863	10	7
Expenditure	2,447	13	0
Balance ...	6,415	13	7

Shikárpur.

81. Veterinary Graduate Vedh.—Inspected by me on the 17th January 1897 and found to be in good order. It is to be regretted that sufficient funds are not forthcoming to remove the dispensary from its present site to one nearer the city, and to find that it was necessary to dispense with the services of the Itinerating Veterinary Graduate. The total number of cases treated during the year was 1,025 agasnst 894 last year. In-patients 127, out-patients 898. Out of the above number 323 were horses, 428 cattle, and the remainder goats, &c. The Veterinary Graduate attended an outbreak of rinderpest, where the usual precautionary measures were adopted. He attended the horse show at Jacobabad and looked after the working of the Government stallions. Two cases of castration are reported. The report shows considerable improvement on last year and is satisfactory.

Of those treated.	
Caces cured	689
„ relieved	44
„ inecurable	13
„ unknown	212
„ died	45
„ remaining	22
Total ...	1,025

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	6,586	13	6
Expenditure	3,153	14	5
Balance ...	3,432	15	1

Summary.

82. Satisfactory progress has been made under this head, and it is to be regretted that the arrangements partially made for the opening of more dispensaries had to be abandoned owing to the want of funds caused by the famine.

There were 16 veterinary dispensaries open at the end of the year under report—12 stationary and 4 itinerant—the same number as last year. The itinerating veterinary dispensary in the Shikárpur District was closed, and that in the Belgaum District, which was temporarily closed last year, was re-opened. The total number of animals treated during the year amounted to 19,614 against 16,999 last year. Out of the above number 15,330 or 78·16 per cent. were cured, 1,204 or 6·13 per cent. relieved, 570 or 2·91 per cent. died, 200 or 1·02 per cent. incurable, the result of 2,014 or 10·27 per cent. was not known, and the remainder 296 or 1·50 per cent. were under treatment at the end of the year, The percentage of cured and relieved has slightly increased from 82·93 to 84·29. but that of unknown results is nearly the same as last year, and mostly due to the cause given in last year's report, *viz.*, that owners remove their animals before they are either cured or relieved, and the result has to be entered under the head "unknown." 41 cases of castration are reported by the Veterinary Graduates against 32 last year.

VI.—Tours of the Superintendent.

83. The Remount Agent and myself visited the following studs in Káthiáwár during the year :—Bhávnagar, Wánkáner, Pálitána, Morvi and Cutch, and obtained 11 head of stock. Horse-breeding is making rapid progress in this province and the formation of two new studs during the year is satisfactory. The greatest praise is due to Mr. Ganputrav N. Laud, C.I.E., for the rapid strides made by the Wánkáner paddock, the careful management throughout and the excellent results obtained. I was compelled to abandon my tour in Sind, as the whole of my establishment was placed in quarantine for 15 days at Karáchi, at the expiration of which it was necessary for me to proceed at once to the various horse shows. Arrangements will be made for detailed tours, both in Upper and Lower Sind, this season.

General Remarks.

84. It is a matter of regret that no improvement has taken place in the punctuality observed by District Officers in forwarding the annual stud returns, although the matter was brought to the notice of Government last year and District Officers were requested to submit their returns by the 20th of April. Returns from the marginally noted districts were especially late and were received between 25th May and 9th June; besides, there were good many discrepancies and sufficient time has not been allowed for me to get them put right. Under Government orders contained in their Resolution No. 3877, dated 22nd May 1897, in the Revenue Department, I am directed to submit my annual report by the 1st of June, *i. e.* one month earlier than formerly, and it will be very necessary for District Officers to forward their stud returns by the 15th April, if this report is to be submitted punctually by the 1st June in each year.

Shikárpur.	Sholápur.
Hyderabad.	Khándesh.

85. The new stallion stables at Ahmednagar were occupied early in July, and I am pleased to be able to report that the change has been most beneficial to the horses. They rapidly improved in condition, and not a single case of sickness or ill health of any sort has occurred amongst them during the year. The land within the enclosure has been prepared for cultivation, and I trust, when in full working order, to be able to show a considerable saving over former years in the feed and keep of the depôt stallions. The hay supplied to these horses was obtained for the first time from the Shendi kuran, harvested and stacked by the Department, and resulted in a great saving and better fodder. The system, however, is capable of improvement, and I trust this year to be able to complete a more satisfactory arrangement for the supply of hay.

J. W. A. MORGAN, Vety.-Captain,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
Bombay Presidency.

TABLE I.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Return of Government Horse, Pony and Donkey Stallions for the year 1896-97.

Details.	GOVERNMENT HORSE AND PONY STALLIONS.								GOVERNMENT DONKEY STALLIONS.						Remarks.
	Thoroughbred English.	Half-bred English.	Hackneys and Norfolk Trotters.	Arab.		Country-bred.		Total Horses and Ponies.	Italian.	Persian.	Arab.	Khorásan.	Cyprus.	Total.	
				Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Balance of 1st April 1896	14	2	5	26	20	1	1	69	15	6	2	1	2	26	
Increase ... Received by importation ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	4	
Increase ... Purchased in India ...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	16	2	5	28	21	1	1	74	19	6	2	1	2	30	
Decrease ... Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Decrease ... Sold...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease ... Destroyed	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Decrease ... Transferred	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	1	1	3	3	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	2	
Balance on 31st March 1897	16	1	4	25	18	1	1	66	17	6	2	1	2	28	
Distribution... Deccan	8	1	3	12	14	1	1	40	1	1	...	...	...	2	
Distribution... Gujarát and Káthiáwár ...	3	...	...	5	2	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Distribution... Sind and Cutch	5	...	1	8	2	...	...	16	16	4	2	1	2	25	

TABLE II.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Casualty Roll of Government Horse and Pony Stallions during the year 1896-97.

No.	Name.	Class.	Horse or Pony.	Date of purchase.	Price paid.	Description of casualty.	Nature of casualty.	Remarks as to authority for destroying, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.			
1	Latchkey	Arab ...	Horse ...	9th August 1888.	700	Destroyed ...	Old and worn out.	Government Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 2582, dated 24th March 1896.
2	Cupid	N. T. E.	Do. ...	25th June 1883 .	£ 300	Do. ...	Do. ...	
3	Eureka	Arab ...	Do. ...	September 1886 .	Rs. 700	Do. ...	Do. ...	
4	Rocket	Do. ...	Pony ...	4th May 1886 ...	350	Do. ...	Do. ...	Government Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 639, dated 26th January 1897.
5	Hector	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	200	Do. ...	Do. ...	

Abstract.

Province.	Number died.		Number destroyed.		Total.		Percentage of deaths.		Percentage destroyed.		General percentage.	
	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Deccan	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	11·76	...	11·76
Gujarát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Cutch	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	15·78	...	15·78	...
Total ...	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	6·25	9·52	6·25	9·52

TABLE III.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Government Horse and Pony Stallions sold or transferred during 1896-97.

No.	Name.	Class.	Horse or Pony.	Date of purchase.	Price paid.	Amount sold for.	Name of purchaser.	Authority for sale.	Remarks showing cause to rejection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Rs.	Rs.			
1	March	Arab ...	Pony ...	10th October 1895.	600	22	Madhavrao Vithoba, Tádi Contractor.	Government Resolution in the Revenue Department No. 4394, dated 3rd June 1896.	Suffering from chronic disease of generative organs.
2	Lord Napier ...	Do. ...	Horse ...	20th January 1881.	1,500	400	H. H. the Ráo of Cutch.	Government Resolution in the Revenue Department No. 2720, dated 28th March 1896.	Sold for stud purposes.
3	Express II ...	¾ bred ...	Do. ...	February 1892 .	Received from and returned to Bengal...			Government Resolution in the Revenue Department No. 4872, dated 23rd June 1896.	Too big for this Presidency.

TABLE IV.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Services and Produce of each Class of Government Horse and Pony Stallions during the year 1896-97.

Horse or Pony.	Class.	Province.	Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at Stud.		Number of Mares covered.		Average of Mares covered per Stallion employed at Stud.		Results of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per Stallion employed at Stud.		
				Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Of produce.	Of not held.	Of not known.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Horse.	Thorough-bred English.	Deccan	8	5·27	5·00	203	187	38·42	37·40	70	101	16	14·00	20·20	3·20
		Gujarát	3	2·98	2·38	89	87	29·86	36·55	31	55	1	13·02	23·10	0·42
		Sind and Cutch ...	5	3·59	2·49	137	115	38·16	46·18	22	68	25	8·83	27·30	10·04
		Total ...	16	11·84	9·87	429	389	36·23	39·40	123	224	42	12·46	22·69	4·25
	Half and three-fourths bred English.	Deccan	1	0·49	...	13	...	26·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gujarát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind and Cutch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	0·49	...	13	...	26·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hackney and Norfolk Trotter.	Deccan	3	3·00	4·00	125	151	41·66	37·75	55	63	33	13·75	15·75	8·25
		Gujarát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind and Cutch ...	1	0·61	0·50	26	15	42·66	30·00	...	15	...	...	30·00	...
		Total ...	4	3·61	4·50	151	166	41·82	36·80	55	78	33	12·23	17·33	7·34
	Arab	Deccan	12	10·58	9·00	281	269	26·56	29·88	101	122	46	11·22	13·55	5·11
		Gujarát	5	3·94	4·00	120	95	30·45	23·75	45	50	...	11·25	12·50	...
		Sind and Cutch ...	8	8·45	8·00	288	327	34·08	40·87	54	154	119	6·75	19·25	14·87
		Total ...	25	22·97	21·00	689	691	29·99	32·90	200	326	165	9·52	15·52	7·86
	Country-bred ...	Deccan	1	1·00	1·00	27	33	27·00	33·00	15	13	5	15·00	13·00	5·00
		Gujarát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind and Cutch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	1	1·00	1·00	27	33	27·00	33·00	15	13	5	15·00	13·00	5·00
	Total ...	Deccan	25	20·34	19·00	649	640	31·90	33·68	241	299	100	12·69	15·73	5·26
		Gujarát	8	6·92	6·38	209	182	30·20	28·52	76	105	1	11·91	16·45	0·16
		Sind and Cutch ...	14	12·65	10·99	451	457	35·65	41·58	76	237	144	6·92	21·56	13·10
		Total ...	47	39·91	36·37	1,309	1,279	32·79	35·16	393	641	245	10·81	17·62	6·73
Pony.	Arab	Deccan	14	14·61	15·00	468	452	32·03	30·13	136	203	113	9·07	13·53	7·53
		Gujarát	2	2·00	2·00	56	54	28·00	27·00	34	20	...	17·00	10·00	...
		Sind and Cutch ...	2	2·00	2·00	42	58	21·00	29·00	15	19	24	7·50	9·50	12·00
		Total ..	18	18·61	19·00	566	564	30·41	29·68	185	242	137	9·73	12·73	7·22
	Country-bred ...	Deccan	1	1·00	1·00	44	51	44·00	51·00	19	23	9	19·00	23·00	9·00
		Gujarát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind and Cutch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	1·00	1·00	44	51	44·00	51·00	19	23	9	19·00	23·00	9·00
	Total ...	Deccan	15	15·61	16·00	512	503	32·79	31·44	155	226	122	9·69	14·12	7·63
		Gujarát	2	2·00	2·00	56	54	28·00	27·00	34	20	...	17·00	10·00	...
		Sind and Cutch ...	2	2·00	2·00	42	58	21·00	29·00	15	19	24	7·50	9·50	12·00
		Total ...	19	19·61	20·00	610	615	31·10	30·75	204	265	146	10·20	13·25	7·30
	Grand Total ...	Deccan	40	35·95	35·00	1,161	1,143	32·29	32·65	396	525	222	11·31	15·00	6·34
		Gujarát	10	8·92	8·38	265	236	29·70	28·16	110	125	1	13·13	14·92	0·11
		Sind and Cutch ...	16	14·65	12·99	493	515	33·65	39·64	91	256	168	7·00	19·71	12·93
		Total ..	66	59·52	56·37	1,919	1,894	32·24	33·59	597	906	391	10·59	16·07	6·93

TABLE V.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Record of the Class of Stallions which produce the most suitable and unsuitable Stock for Army purposes as inspected during 1896-97.

Remount Rearing Depôt.	Class of Sires of Remounts.	Number of Remounts inspected.	How allotted.				Percentage of Allotments.			Remarks.
			British Cavalry.	Native Cavalry.	Rejected.	Total.	British Cavalry.	Native Cavalry.	Rejected.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ahmednagar	Thorough-bred English ...	20	8	9	3	20	40·00	45·00	15·00	
	Norfolk Trotters	12	5	6	1	12	41·67	50·00	8·33	
	Arabs	24	4	17	3	24	16·67	70·83	12·50	
	Unknown	15	5	7	3	15	33·33	46·67	20·00	
	Thorough-bred Walers ...	2	1	...	1	2	50·00	...	50·00	
	Total ...	73	23	39	11	73	31·50	53·43	15·07	

TABLE VI.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Military Section.

Statement of Country-bred Remounts purchased during 1896-97.

Purchased for	Number purchased.				1½ to under 3 years.	3 to under 6 years.	6 to under 8 years.	8 years and over.	Total.	Breed.				Remarks.
	Horses.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.						Government Sires and branded Dams.	Sires not known and Country Dams.	Country Sires and Country Dams.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bombay Native Cavalry	79	41	8	128	16	94	15	3	128	58	56	14	128	
Police, Northern Division	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	
Police, Central Division	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	2	3	
Police, Southern Division	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	
Police in Sind	111	15	17	143	2	112	26	3	143	6	26	111	143	
Remount Rearing Depôt, Ahmednagar ...	12	6	9	27	27	...	...	...	27	27	...	...	27	
Total ...	207	63	34	304	45	212	41	6	304	91	83	130	304	

TABLE VII.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Casualty Roll of Government Donkey Stallions during 1896-97.

No.	Name.	Class.	Date of purchase.	Price paid.	Description of casualty.	Nature of casualty.	Remarks as to authority for destroying, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Hafijganj ...	Italian ...	Received by transfer from Bengal in March 1887.		Suffering from malignant tumour inside the sheath.	Destroyed ...	Government Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 7729, dated 2nd October 1896.
2	Rap... ...	Do. ...	Received by importation on 29th December 1896.		Enteritis ...	Died.	

Abstract.

Province.	Number died.	Number destroyed.	Total.	Percentage of deaths.	Percentage destroyed.	General percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deccan	1	...	1	50·00	...	50·00
Gujarát	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Cutch	...	1	1	...	4·34	...
Total ...	1	1	2	3·84	3·84	7·68

TABLE VIII.

GGVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Government Donkey Stallions sold during 1896-97.

No.	Name.	Class.	Date of purchase.	Price paid.	Amount sold for.	Name of purchaser.	Authority for sale.	Remarks showing cause of rejection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Nil.				

TABLE IX.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Military Section.

Services and Produce of each Class of Government Donkey Stallions during 1896-97.

Class.	Province.	Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at Stud.		Number of Mares covered.		Average of Mares covered per Stallion employed at Stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per Stallion employed at stud.		
			Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	No. of produce.	No. not held.	No. not known.	Of produce.	Of not held.	Of not known.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Arab ...	Deccan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujarát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind and Cutch ...	2	2·00	2·81	84	157	42·00	55·87	19	103	35	6·76	36·66	12·45
	Total ...	2	2·00	2·81	84	157	42·00	55·87	19	103	35	6·76	36·66	12·45
Italian ...	Deccan	1	1·00	2·22	35	55	35·00	24·77	5	36	14	2·25	16·21	6·31
	Gujarát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind and Cutch ...	16	13·40	10·00	438	404	32·68	40·40	60	224	120	6·00	22·40	12·00
	Total ...	17	14·40	12·22	473	459	32·84	37·56	65	260	134	5·32	21·27	10·97
Persian ...	Deccan	1	1·00	1·00	6	12	6·00	12·00	5	3	4	5·00	3·00	4·00
	Gujarát	1	1·00	1·00	19	19	19·00	19·00	11	8	...	11·00	8·00	...
	Sind and Cutch ..	4	4·00	3·00	83	124	20·75	41·33	16	78	30	5·33	26·00	10·00
	Total ...	6	6·00	5·00	108	155	18·00	31·00	32	89	34	6·40	17·80	6·80
Khorásan ...	Deccan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujarát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind and Cutch ...	1	1·00	1·00	30	41	30·00	41·00	2	15	24	2·00	15·00	24·00
	Total ...	1	1·00	1·00	30	41	30·00	41·00	2	15	24	2·00	15·00	24·00
Cyprus ...	Deccan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujarát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind and Cutch ...	2	2·00	2·00	58	60	29·00	30·00	9	31	20	4·50	15·50	10·00
	Total ...	2	2·00	2·00	58	60	29·00	30·00	9	31	20	4·50	15·50	10·00
Total ...	Deccan	2	2·00	3·22	41	67	20·50	20·80	10	39	18	3·10	12·11	5·59
	Gujarát	1	1·00	1·00	19	19	19·00	19·00	11	8	...	11·00	8·00	...
	Sind and Cutch ...	25	22·40	18·81	693	786	30·93	41·78	106	451	229	5·64	23·97	12·17
	Total ...	28	25·40	23·03	753	872	29·64	37·86	127	498	247	5·52	21·62	10·72

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE IX.

For the Annual Report of 1896-97.

Class.	Province.	Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of Mares covered.		Average of Mares covered per Stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per Stallion employed at stud.		
			Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Of produce.	Of not held.	Of not known.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persian	Sind ...	1	1	1	18	27	18	27	14	5	8	14	5	8

Note.—(Figures in columns 3 to 6 and 8 have been included in Table IX, while that in column 7 is not included, as the number of mares covered by "Kalloo" was not received last year.)

This information was received too late to be incorporated in the general statement showing result of coverings, and is, therefore, appended as a supplement to Table IX. It shows the results of the coverings of one donkey "Kalloo" lent to His Highness the Mir of Khairpur and may be taken as fairly accurate. It will be seen that out of 27 mares covered during last year, 14 or 51·85 per cent. foaled, 5 or 18·51 per cent. did not hold, and the result of 8 or 29·64 per cent. mares is not known. These figures when compared with those given in paragraph 43 of the report will clearly show the unreliability of the statistics obtained from other parts of Sind and how necessary it is that more care should be exercised in collecting information on the point. I see no reason why this individual stallion should give such high percentage of produce and the results from other stallions similarly situated should be so bad; and can only attribute it to the fact that in one case the results have been carefully collected and in the other practically ignored.

ROYAL ... SOCIETY

TABLE X.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Statement of Mules purchased by Government in 1896-97.

Mules purchased for	Total number purchased.	Remarks.
1	2	3
Rearing Depôt	...	
Batteries	1	Purchased at the Sind Horse Show by the Superintendent, Ahmednagar Depôt.
Transport	10	2 in the Quetta District. 8 in the Sind District.
Total ...	11	

Note.—Besides the above numbers, 16 mules were purchased at the Sind Horse Show for the 7 Bombay Lancers.

TABLE XI.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Cost of Feed, Keep, Transit, &c., of Government Horse and Pony Stallions during 1896-97.

Province.	District.	Number of stallions or days.		Total Annual Cost.				Average per Stallion.			
				Horse.		Pony.		Horse.		Pony.	
		Horse.	Pony.	Feed, &c.	Transit.	Feed, &c.	Transit.	Feed, &c.	Transit.	Feed, &c.	Transit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Deccan and Karnátak.	Poona	2,752	1,443	3,380	...	1,378	...	443	...	349	...
	Ahmednagar... ...	4,327	2,710	5,341	848	2,759	15	451	72	372	2
	Sholápur	715	...	852	14	...	...	435	7	...	...
	Sátára	365	365	380	...	378	...	380	..	378	...
	Násik...	...	730	...	...	796	...	...	...	398	...
	Khándesh	...	730	...	...	740	...	...	...	370	...
	Bijápur	...	61	...	...	42	14	...	...	251	84
	Total ..	8,159	6,039	9,953	862	6,093	29	445	39	368	2
Gujarát.	Kaira...	640	...	717	...	...	...	409	...	...	...
	Ahmedabad... ...	744	730	854	85	596	...	419	42	298	...
	Deesa	730	...	759	...	...	...	380	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,114	730	2,330	85	596	...	402	15	298	...
Sind and Cutch.	Bhúj	794	...	783	...	...	...	360	...	...	...
	Hyderabad	1,095	365	748	...	402	...	249	...	402	...
	Shikárpur	1,073	...	1,197	7	...	...	407	2	...	...
	Jacobabad	2,023	365	2,736	263	441	...	494	47	441	...
	Total ...	4,985	730	5,464	270	843	...	400	20	422	...
	Grand Total ...	15,258	7,499	17,747	1,217	7,532	29	425	29	367	1

Note.—Fractions of rupees omitted to facilitate comparison.

TABLE XII.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Return of Branded or Certificated Mares and their Produce for the official year 1896-97.

Details,	Branded or Certificated Mares.					Produce.					Remarks.
	For Horse-breeding.	For Pony-breeding.	For Mule-breeding.	For Donkey-breeding.	Total.	Horse Stock.	Pony Stock.	Mule Stock.	Donkey Stock.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Balance on 1st April 1896	5,278	5,689	1,871	...	12,838	...	...	...	...	...	
Increase ... Branded during the year ...	236	250	39	...	525	...	...	...	...	...	
Increase ... Foaled do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	393	204	127	...	724	
Total ...	5,514	5,939	1,910	...	13,363	393	204	127	...	724	
Decrease ... Died	11	33	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease ... Gone out of the Presidency	5	22	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease ... Struck off the register, being too old for breeding	1,553	978	251	...	2,782	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,569	1,033	251	...	2,853	...	...	...	...	...	
Balance on 31st March 1897 ...	3,945	4,906	1,659	...	10,510	393	204	127	...	724	
Distribution Deccan	742	3,164	57	...	3,963	241	155	10	...	406	
Distribution Gujarát	543	1,143	3	...	1,689	76	34	11	...	121	
Distribution Sind and Cutch ...	2,660	599	1,599	...	4,858	76	15	106	...	197	

TABLE XIII.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Breeders and other Colts castrated by Veterinary Graduates and Salutris in 1896-97.

Province.	District.	Number of Colts castrated.			Number of deaths resulting from effects of castration.	Remarks.
		Horse Stock.	Mule Stock.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deccan ...	Ahmednagar ...	6	...	6	...	
	Poona	20	...	20	...	
	Násik	...	...	...	...	
	Khándesh	68	...	68	...	
Karnátak	Belgaum	13	...	13	1	
	Dhárwár	2	...	2	...	
Gujarát ...	Ahmedabad ...	17	...	17	...	
	Kaira	...	...	...	...	
	Surat	8	...	8	...	
Sind	Karáchi	2	...	2	1	
	Hyderabad ...	10	...	10	...	
	Shikárpur	2	...	2	...	
	Total ...	148	...	148	2	

TABLE XIV.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Cost of Feed, Keep, Transit, &c., of Government Donkey Stallion during 1896-97.

Province.	District.	Number of Stallions or Days.	Total Annual Cost.		Average Cost per Stallion.	
			Feed, &c.	Transit.	Feed, &c.	Transit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Deccan and Karnátak.	Ahmednagar ...	263	285	496	396	668
	Poona	365	335	...	335	...
	Khándesh	365	274	...	274	...
	Total ...	993	894	496	329	182
Gujarát ...	Ahmedabad ...	365	318	...	318	...
	Total ...	365	318	...	318	...
Sind and Cutch.	Shikárpur	4,364	3,633	62	304	5
	Jacobabad	1,825	1,584	...	317	...
	Thar and Párkar ...	365	306	...	356	...
	Hyderabad	1,460	1,044	...	261	...
	Total ...	8,014	6,617	62	301	3
	Grand Total ...	9,372	7,829	558	305	22

NOTE.—*Vide* note below Table XI.

TABLE XV.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Abstract of Particulars regarding each Horse Fair and Show held in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1896-97.

Fair or Show.	Date when Fair or Show was held.		Total number of animals present.		Total number competing for prizes.		Total number of Horse Stock (not including branded Mares) present.		Number of Remounts purchased.				Prices paid for Remounts.			Number of Mules purchased.			Prices paid for Mules.			Total Number of Sales effected.				Prizes awarded.							
	From	To	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Belonging to breeders.	Belonging to dealers.	For Remount Department.	For Native Cavalry.	For Police.	Total.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average prices.	By Government.	By others.	Total.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	Total number sold.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	From Provincial.	From Local and District Funds.	From private subscription.	Total.	Amount actually awarded.	Other expenses.	Total.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
The Deccan Horse and Cattle Show. (Ahmednagar) ...	12th November 1896.	14th November 1896.	600	976	546	926	212	...	7	4	...	11	350	125	227 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	350	125	227 8 9	3,000	2,000 0 0	904 13 6	5,904 13 6	2,016 0 0	1,841 1 11	4,457 1 11	1,447 11 7
Sind Horse Show (Jacobabad) ...	11th January 1897.	14th January 1897.	1,305	956	1,305	876	625	438	3	50	45	98	400	80	204 9 5	25	6	31	200	50	99 12 0	129	400	50	181 10 0	3,000	3,700 0 0	...	5,700 0 0	4,240 0 0	1,460 0 0	5,700 0 0	.....
Naushahro Horse and Cattle Fair (Moro)	1st February 1897.	3rd February 1897.	878	782	623	782	169	22	...	...	13	13	200	120	167 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	200	120	167 13 0	600	3,000 0 0	...	3,600 0 0	3,300 0 0	300 0 0	3,600 0 0	.....
Talhár Horse and Cattle Fair ...	8th February 1897.	10th February 1897.	791	791	791	791	Not known.		...	...	11	11	180	105	142 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	180	105	142 0 0	400	3,500 0 0	...	3,900 0 0	3,187 0 0	713 0 0	3,900 0 0	.....
Bhúj Horse and Cattle Fair ...	15th February 1897.	18th February 1897.	522	488	522	488	109	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,695 12 5	...	1,695 12 5	984 15 3	710 13 2	1,695 12 5	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	4,186	3,903	3,877	3,863	1,114	488	10	54	69	133	400	80	197 11 6	25	6	31	200	50	90 12 0	164	400	50	180 15 3	6,000	13,895 12 5	904 13 6	20,800 9 11	14,327 15 3	5,024 15 1	10,352 14 4	1,447 11 7

* Includes the opening balance and othe miscellaneous receipts.

TABLE XVI.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Revenue Section.

Statement showing Government Stallions whose Produce won Prizes at the Horse Fairs and Shows of 1896-97.

Class of Sires.	Names of Sires.	Number of 1st Prizes.	Number of 2nd Prizes.	Number of 3rd Prizes.	Number of other Prizes.	Total number of Prizes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Thorough-bred English.	Pickle	1	...	...	1	2
	Tam O'Shanter	1	1	1	4	7
	Forgery	...	...	...	1	1
	Allanbane	5	3	2	5	15
	Dagobert	1	2	3	1	7
	Opal	...	...	...	1	1
	Bailiff	...	...	1	4	5
	Spero	...	1	...	...	1
	Hampton	3	1	1	2	7
	Magellan	1	...	...	3	4
	Songster	3	2	2	3	10
	Finale	...	1	2	5	8
	Adonis	...	...	...	6	6
	Total	15	11	12	36	74
Norfolk Trotter	Merrylegs	...	...	1	3	4
	Model	...	...	1	2	3
	Young Freedom	...	1	...	...	1
	The Doctor	...	...	1	2	3
	Luminary	...	...	...	1	1
	Gayakwad	...	1	...	...	1
	Sportsman	1	...	...	...	1
	Bruno	...	...	...	2	2
	Trustee	...	...	...	1	1
	Hinghamswell	...	...	...	2	2
	Cupid	...	...	...	1	1
	Royal Cob	...	...	...	1	1
	Total	1	2	3	15	21
Arab	Peeler	...	1	...	...	1
	Kumayat	...	...	...	1	1
	Kajwa	1	...	...	...	1
	Orator	...	...	...	1	1
	Chinkara	...	...	...	1	1
	Pradhan	...	...	...	2	2
	February	...	...	...	1	1
	Budhist	...	...	...	3	3
	Silvermane	...	1	...	...	1
	May Fly	...	...	...	1	1
	Tehsildar	1	...	1	...	2
	Hakim	...	1	...	...	1
	Ormuz	1	1	...	...	2
	Sardar	...	...	...	1	1
	Scindia	...	1	1	...	2
	Kaldar	...	...	...	1	1

TABLE XVI—*continued.*

Class of Sires.	Names of Sires.	Number of 1st Prizes.	Number of 2nd Prizes.	Number of 3rd Prizes.	Number of other Prizes.	Total number of Prizes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arab—*continued* ...	Kaisar	1	...	...	2	3
	Lassa	...	...	2	...	2
	His Grace	...	...	...	1	1
	Samnite	...	...	...	4	4
	Siahi	...	...	...	1	1
	Rejib	...	...	...	1	1
	Beaver	...	...	...	1	1
	Eurika	...	...	...	1	1
	Sir Frank	...	...	1	1	2
	Total ...	4	5	5	24	38
Italian Donkey ...	Bahadur	1	2	...	2	5
	Pharoah	...	...	1	...	1
	Hafijganj	1	...	...	...	1
	Maidas	...	2	...	...	2
	Aaron	...	...	1	...	1
	Khandoba	...	...	...	2	2
	Plutas	...	...	...	3	3
	Faust	...	...	...	1	1
	Total ...	2	4	2	8	16
Cyprus Donkey	Ramghat	...	...	...	1	1
	Total ...	...	...	...	1	1
Persian Donkey	Socretes	...	...	...	1	1
	Total ...	...	...	...	1	1

Abstract.

Class of Sires.	Number of Sires of each class.	Number of Prizes awarded.					Proportion of Prizes to each Sire.				
		1st Prizes.	2nd Prizes.	3rd Prizes.	Other Prizes.	Total.	1st Prizes.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prizes.	Other Prizes.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thorough-bred English	13	15	11	12	36	74	1·15	0·85	0·92	2·77	5·69
Norfolk Trotter ...	12	1	2	3	15	21	0·08	0·17	0·25	1·25	1·75
Arab	25	4	5	5	24	38	0·16	0·20	0·20	0·96	1·52
Italian Donkey ...	8	2	4	2	8	16	0·25	0·50	0·25	1·00	2·00
Cyprus do. ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1·00	1·00
Persian do. ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1·00	1·00

TABLE XXI.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

General Statement of Expenditure during 1896-97.

Number.	Major Heads.	Amount.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	
1	Prizes at Horse Fairs and Shows ...	6,000 0 0	
2	Establishment Pay—		
	Officers	13,858 9 5	
	Subordinates	5,104 15 4	
3	Travelling Allowance—		
	Officers	1,594 13 0	
	Subordinates	1,558 4 6	
4	Contingencies	1,006 6 6	
5	Purchase of Stallions	4,700 0 0	
6	Feed, Keep, &c., of Stallions—		
	Provincial . { Maintenance	20,031 5 3	
	Provincial . { Transit	1,803 0 11	
	Local Funds	13,075 13 2	
	Total ...	68,733 4 1	

TABLE XXII.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Abstract of Tours of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, during 1896-97.

Rank, name and designation of Touring Officer.	Number of Mares inspected.		Number of Mares branded for								Total Mares branded.		Summary of other duties performed.
			Horse.		Pony.		Mule.		Donkey.				
	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Veterinary Captain J. W. A. Morgan, Superintendent Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency.	705	2,245	236	621	250	294	39	550	...	...	525	1,465	Inspected Government stallions at various stands and veterinary dispensaries; acted as a member of the Board of Examiners at the Veterinary College, Bombay. Attended horse shows and the meetings of Committee of Stewards of the Ahmednagar Horse Show; assisted the Remount Agent in purchasing young stock and remounts; purchased remounts for the Thar and Parkar Police and two Arab stallions, one for the Dhrangadhra State and one for the Rajkot State.

TABLE XXIII.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Statement showing Districts where Outbreaks of Cattle-disease occurred during 1896-97.

Province.	District.	RINDERPEST.			ANTHRAX.			FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.			PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.			CHARBON SYMPTOMATIQUE.			OTHER DISEASES.			TOTAL.			Remar
		Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Bombay ...	Bombay City ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	—	22	22	100·00	22	22	100·00	
Deccan ...	Khándesh ...	526	213	46·19	...	...	...	288	2	0·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	814	245	30·09	
	Násik	1,235	397	32·14	...	...	...	741	53	7·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,976	450	22·77	
	Ahmednagar ...	1,574	565	35·89	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,587	565	40·73	
	Poona	1,476	862	58·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,476	862	58·40	
	Sholápur ...	121	55	45·45	232	81	34·91	4	...	...	...	...	...	168	37	22·02	...	...	...	525	173	32·95	
	Sátára	1,144	577	50·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,144	577	50·43	
Karnátak ...	Belgaum ...	1,031	500	48·49	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	.	17	10	58·82	...	...	...	1,070	510	47·66	
	Bijápur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	100·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	100·00	
Konkan ...	Kánara	1,752	1,094	69·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,752	1,094	62·44	
	Ratnágiri ...	3,510	1,858	52·93	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,510	1,858	52·93	
	Kolába	139	108	77·69	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	108	77·69	
	Thána	515	315	61·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	315	61·16	
Gujarát ...	Broach	336	146	43·45	...	...	...	28	1	3·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	364	147	40·38	
	Kaira	61	16	26·52	5	4	80·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	20	30·30	
Sind	Karáchi	48	7	14·58	...	...	...	44	1	2·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	33	61·11	143	41	28·08	
	Shikárpur ..	804	401	49·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	804	401	49·87	
	Upper Sind Frontier.	2,590	1,409	54·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	100·00	2,597	1,416	54·52	
	Total ...	16,862	8,553	50·72	237	85	35·86	1,146	63	5·49	...	...	...	185	47	25·40	83	62	74·69	18,513	8,810	47·58	

TABLE XXIV.

Provincial Report.

Statement showing the Number of Animals treated during the year 1896-97 and the Totals of 1895-96.

Province.	Dispensary.	Brought over from last year.		Admitted during the year.		Total Treated.				Discharged during the year.														Balance.	
						In 1896-97.			In 1895-96.	Cured.		Relieved.		Died.		Returned incurable.		Result unknown.		Total, 1896-97.			In 1895-96.		
		In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	Total.		In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	Total.		In.	Out.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Deccan ...	Násik	7	16	64	1,079	71	1,095	1,166	933	40	759	8	14	15	23	5	6	...	279	68	1,081	1,149	970	3	14
	Do. Itinerant ...	...	...	...	531	...	531	531	503	...	363	...	17	...	20	...	...	...	131	...	531	531	503	...	...
	Dhulia	9	9	209	1,682	218	1,691	1,909	1,604	126	959	43	257	33	35	5	21	5	412	212	1,684	1,896	1,586	6	7
	Jalgaon	...	27	...	743	...	770	770	925	...	415	...	88	...	55	...	12	...	192	...	762	762	898	...	8
	Bhadgaon Itinerant...	...	...	...	585	...	585	585	782	...	257	...	80	...	20	...	3	...	219	...	579	579	782	...	6
	Poona	12	6	337	334	349	340	689	626	264	300	18	8	40	10	12	2	3	18	337	338	675	608	12	2
Karnátak ...	Belgaum	2	14	20	1,862	22	1,876	1,898	1,559	17	1,616	4	97	1	54	...	8	...	75	22	1,850	1,872	1,543	...	26
	Do. Itinerant ...	...	...	...	1,021	...	1,021	1,021	...	...	917	...	22	...	4	...	31	...	27	...	1,001	1,001	...	...	20
	Dhárwár	1	19	33	907	34	926	960	518	18	654	9	116	3	27	1	2	...	150	31	919	950	528	3	7
Gujarát ...	Ahmedabad	4	30	117	1,423	121	1,453	1,574	1,392	104	1,244	3	26	5	20	1	30	2	94	115	1,414	1,529	1,358	6	39
	Nadiád	2	24	21	1,641	23	1,665	1,688	1,574	13	1,351	4	118	6	22	...	25	...	124	23	1,640	1,663	1,548	...	25
	Kaira Itinerant ...	...	8	...	711	...	719	719	925	...	544	...	47	...	71	...	12	...	33	...	707	707	917	...	12
	Surat	5	13	79	833	84	846	930	738	63	791	4	25	10	1	1	4	...	10	78	831	909	720	6	15
Sind... ...	Karáchi	29	33	261	2,501	290	2,534	2,824	2,736	245	2,446	23	50	14	16	2	1	...	...	284	2,513	2,797	2,674	6	21
	Hyderabad	10	13	266	1,036	276	1,049	1,325	1,260	232	933	15	64	9	11	2	1	...	28	258	1,037	1,295	1,237	18	12
	Shikárpur	3	26	124	872	127	898	1,025	894	111	578	3	41	3	42	6	7	1	211	124	879	1,003	865	3	19
	Total ...	84	238	1,531	17,761	1,615	17,999	19,614	16,999	1,233	14,097	134	1,070	139	431	35	165	11	2,003	1,552	17,766	19,318	16,677	63	233

TABLE XXV.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of Veterinary Dispensaries during 1896-97.

Dispensaries.	RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURE.							Balance.
	Last year's balance.	By Local Fund Grant.	By Government Grant.	By Municipal Contribution.	By other sources.	Total.	Pay.	Travelling allowance.	Medicines, instruments, &c., &c.	Furniture, Land, &c., &c.	Contingencies, stabling, house-rent, &c.	Transferred to India Veterinary Dispensary Fund.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Násik	12,531 6 10	350 0 0	832 8 0	.....	5,378 4 6	19,092 3 4	1,081 0 0	.....	264 7 0	.....	10,811 3 1	...	12,156 10 1	6,935 9 3
Do. (Itinerant) ...	764 15 0	545 0 0	463 11 1	55 0 0	.....	1,828 10 1	790 0 0	344 15 6	13 1 7	.....	224 3 8	...	1,372 4 9	456 5 4
Dhulia...	530 13 2	750 0 0	400 0 0	.....	16 10 3	1,697 7 5	974 8 6	.....	486 6 0	.....	119 4 7	...	1,580 3 1	117 4 4
Jalgaon	21 9 11	750 0 0	400 0 0	.....	0 12 11	1,172 6 10	921 12 11	5 12 0	.....	.....	190 6 2	...	1,117 15 1	54 7 9
Bhadgaon (Itinerant) .	127 14 5	750 0 0	1,284 1 0	.....	0 12 11	2,162 12 4	937 8 11	82 12 0	.....	.....	123 10 3	...	1,143 15 2	1,018 13 2
Poona	612 6 0	1,000 0 0	.....	454 0 0	799 8 0	2,865 14 0	685 0 0	2 5 0	612 10 6	.....	.....	...	1,299 15 6	1,565 14 6
Belgaum	381 10 1	1,180 0 0	1,060 11 6	57 0 0	31 8 0	2,710 13 7	1,685 2 0	90 0 0	568 2 11	.....	195 0 0	..	2,538 4 10	172 8 8
Do. (Itinerant) ...														
Dhárwár	115 12 0	1,000 0 0	700 0 0	100 0 0	5 0 0	1,920 12 0	1,103 12 0	.....	160 9 9	.....	240 13 9	...	1,505 3 6	415 8 6
Ahmedabad	3,064 10 6	300 0 0	986 10 8	250 0 0	218 4 0	4,819 9 2	1,091 0 0	17 0 0	239 0 0	.....	363 6 3	...	1,710 6 3	3,109 2 11
Nadiád	671 5 1	1,000 0 0	1,254 11 10	300 0 0	163 10 8	3,389 11 7	2,158 8 8	57 10 3	578 0 3	.....	333 0 2	...	3,127 3 4	262 8 3
Kaira (Itinerant) ...														
Surat	4,763 12 5	250 0 0	400 0 0	300 0 0	557 7 5	6,271 3 10	928 0 0	.....	251 14 3	55 4 8	194 4 2	...	1,429 6 8	4,841 13 2
Karáchi	265 5 8	2,000 0 0	900 0 0	1,500 0 0	190 8 8	4,855 14 4	2,814 5 4	59 3 4	905 12 2	.....	326 2 11	...	4,105 7 9	750 6 7
Hyderabad	1,588 10 7	6,500 0 0	775 0 0	.....	.....	8,863 10 7	1,958 0 0	102 2 6	68 2 6	69 10 0	249 14 0	...	2,447 13 0	6,415 13 7
Shikárpur	1,805 13 6	2,900 0 0	1,455 0 0	420 0 0	6 0 0	6,586 13 6	2,608 12 0	197 10 6	260 8 0	25 0 0	61 15 11	...	3,153 14 5	3,432 15 1

TABLE XXVI.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Revenue Section.

Statement showing the Names of Places visited by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and the Work done by him during the official year ending 31st March 1897

Date.	Place.	District.	Number of Miles travelled on tour.			Remarks.
			By Road.	By Rail.	By Boat.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1896.						
19th to 30th April	Bombay and back to Ahmednagar.	Bombay	...	438	...	To act as a member of the Board of Examiners at the Veterinary College, Bombay.
17th to 19th July	Bombay and back ...	Do.	...	438	...	To purchase stallions.
7th and 8th August	Poona and back ...	Poona	...	198	...	To confer with the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture.
14th and 15th „	Do. ...	Do.	...	198	...	Do. do.
19th to 31st „	Belgaum and back ...	Belgaum... ...	...	788	...	To inspect veterinary dispensary.
18th September to 4th October ...	Poona and back ...	Poona	...	198	...	Do. do.
10th and 11th October	Shevgaon ...	Ahmednagar ...	42	...	...	To brand mares and inspect stallions.
12th and 13th „	Nevása and back to Ahmednagar *viâ* Belápur.	Do. ..	46	41	...	To brand mares and inspect stallions.
19th and 20th „	Supa	Do. ...	17	...	...	To brand mares.
21st „	Sirúr	Poona	16	...	...	To brand mares and inspect stallions.
22nd and 23rd „	Alegaon... ...	Do.	14	...	...	To brand mares.
24th „	Yeot	Do.	14	...	...	Do.
25th and 26th „	Supa	Do.	15	...	...	Do.
27th and 28th „	Bárámati ...	Do.	18	...	...	To brand mares and inspect stallions.
29th „	Shelgaon... ...	Do.	18	...	...	To brand mares.
30th „	Indápur	Do.	13	...	...	To brand mares and inspect stallions.
31st „	Pomalvádi ...	Sholápur ..	11	...	...	To brand mares.
1st November	Jeur and back ..	Do. ...	...	36	...	Do.
2nd and 3rd November	Karmála, Dhond and back to Ahmednagar.	Do. ...	22	116	...	To brand mares and inspect stallions.
21st to 23rd „	Bombay	Bombay	...	219	...	To purchase stallions.
24th to 26th „	A'nand	Kaira	...	273	...	To brand mares.
27th „	Dákor	Do.	...	21	...	Do.
28th and 29th „	Nadiád	Do.	...	37	...	To brand mares and inspect stallions.
30th „	Mátar	Do.	15	...	...	To brand mares.
1st December	Dholka	Ahmedabad ...	15	...	...	Do.

2nd „	Koth	Do. ...	10	...	...	Do.
3rd and 4th December ...	Deodholera ...	Do. ...	10	...	...	Do.
5th „	Govinda	Do. ...	8	...	...	Do.
6th „	Wásna	Do. ...	8	...	...	Do.
7th and 8th „	Viramgaon ...	Do. ...	15	...	...	Do.
9th „	Ogan	Do. ...	10	...	...	Do.
10th „	Wasodra	Do. ...	10	...	...	Do.
11th „	Sarkhej	Do. ...	13	...	...	Do.
12th and 13th December	Ahmedabad ...	Do. ...	8	...	...	To brand mares, inspect stallions and veterinary dispensary.
14th „	Pálanpur and Deesa ...	Pálanpur Superintendency.	...	102	...	To brand mares and inspect stallions.
15th to 17th „	Surat and back to Ahmednagar.	Surat	...	631	...	To inspect veterinary dispensary.
21st „	Mándaogaon ...	Ahmednagar ...	21	...	...	To brand mares.
22nd „	Mirajgaon ...	Do. ...	16	...	...	Do.
23rd „	Karjat	Do. ...	12	...	...	To brand mares and inspect a stallion.
24th to 31st „	Nimbgaon and back to Ahmednagar.	Do. ...	55	...	...	To brand mares.
1897.						
3rd and 4th January	Bombay	Bombay ...	...	218	...	} *En route* to Jacobabad.
5th to 8th „	Karáchi	Karáchi	...	...	508	
9th to 16th „	Jacobabad ...	Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	352	...	To attend horse show, brand mares, inspect stallions, and assist the Remount Agent in purchasing young stock.
17th „	Shikárpur ...	Shikárpur ...	...	26	...	To inspect veterinary dispensary.
18th to 27th „	Karáchi	Karáchi	...	325	...	Do. do.
28th January to 3rd February ...	Moro	Hyderabad ...	16	217	...	To attend horse show, brand mares and inspect stallions.
4th and 5th February	Hyderabad ..	Do. ...	16	115	...	To inspect veterinary dispensary.
6th to 10th „	Talhár	Do. ...	46	...	...	To attend horse show, brand mares and inspect stallions.
11th to 16th „	Bhúj	State	89	105	143	To attend horse show, inspect stallions and assist the Remount Agent in purchasing young stock.
17th „	Morvi	Do.	37	24	19	To inspect State paddocks
18th to 20th „	Wánkáner and back to Ahmednagar.	Do.	32	675	...	To inspect State paddocks and a Government stallion.
24th February to 1st March	Bombay	Bombay	...	218	...	To purchase stallions.
2nd and 3rd March	Songad	State	...	475	...	} To inspect State paddocks and assist the Remount Agent in purchasing young stock.
4th „	Pálitána	Do.	14	...	...	
5th to 8th „	Bhávnagar and back to Ahmednagar.	Do.	14	727	...	
21st „	Dhond	Poona	...	51	...	} To assist the Remount Agent in purchasing young stock.
22nd „	Jeur and Barsi Road ...	Sholápur ...	...	68	...	
23rd and 24th March	Sholápur, Poona and back to Ahmednagar.	Sholápur and Poona ...	...	312	...	To inspect site for the proposed veterinary dispensary.
28th March	Sirúr and back ...	Poona	66	...	...	To assist the Remount Agent in purchasing young stock.
		Total ...	802	7,642	670	

REVIEW BY THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BOMBAY.

No. $\frac{A}{2435}$ OF 1897.

Poona, 10th August 1897.

Submitted to Government.

2. Veterinary Captain Morgan was in charge of the Department throughout the year. The actual distance covered by him in the course of his tour is not so great as in some previous years. This is partly due to the quarantine, which delayed the Superintendent a fortnight in Sind. But the fact is, the thoroughness of a tour cannot be gauged by its mileage. The Superintendent saw nearly all parts of his charge and did a good year's work, with plenty of travelling. He visited the marginally noted districts and States, and Bombay four times. He inspected eight* out of twelve veterinary dispensaries and attended all the shows including that at Bhúj. He visited the State paddocks in Káthiáwár along with the Remount Agent and assisted him in making purchases of young stock for the Rearing Depôt. He purchased remounts for the Thar and Párkar Police and one stallion each for the Dhrángadra and Rájkot States.

Superintendent's tour.

Poona, Ahmadnagar, Sholápur, Belgaum, Kaira, Ahmadabad, Surat, Karáchi, Hyderabad, Shikárpur, Pálanpur, Cutch, Morvi, Vankáner, Songad, Pálitána, Bhávnagar.

*Belgaum, Poona, Ahmadabad, Nadiád, Surat, Karáchi Hyderabad, Shikárpur.

3. There were 69 horse and pony stallions on the register at the commencement of the year. Of these eight were removed from the register for various causes, five were added—two Thorough-bred English and three Arab. The number of stallions standing at the close of the year was thus 66, out of which 16 were Thorough-bred English, one half-bred English, 43 Arab, 2 Country-bred and only 4 Hackney and Norfolk Trotter.

Horse and pony stallions on the register.

4. The number of Norfolk Trotter and Hackney stallions is becoming smaller year by year, their place being taken by Thorough-breds and Arabs. This policy is looked on with favour by some authorities and it is not for an inexpert person like myself to lay down the law about it. At the same time I venture to think that no case has been made out for the extinction of the Norfolk Trotter or Hackney class of stallion. The case against him indeed seems to be not so much that the stamp of the horse was unsuitable, as that the specimens obtained were too coarse. But it is a known fact that the price paid at home for stallions had recently to be raised, in order to get anything like a satisfactory Thorough-bred, and there is no reason to suppose that a good Hackney will be obtained unless a good price is offered for him also. It is said by the Military authorities that the Norfolk Trotter's produce is soft-boned and deficient in staying power; but it is not contradicted that in districts of Northern India, where that class of stallion has been extensively in use, according to the prediction of Veterinary Colonel Hallen, C.I.E., a larger and roomier class of mare has been obtained, from which eventually produce, conforming to every requirement, not only as regards bone and substance, weight and size, but as regards hardness and quality, would be got by the Thorough-bred and Arab stallion. The theory was, with small mares the Thorough-bred and Arab sire will not give satisfaction; before using them, a leaven of large mares must be obtained by means of the Norfolk Trotter or other similar sire. The following are the remarks of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, of the North-Western Provinces, quoted with approval by the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, in paragraph 39 of his last report:—

"In offering an opinion on the class of stallion most likely to produce suitable stock for the Army, it has to be taken into consideration the class of mare served. In these provinces, the majority of our mares possess a large amount of Norfolk Trotter blood, a great number of them being big roomy mares, and these, I consider, when covered with thorough-bred English, thorough-bred Australian, or good class Arabs, should give us excellent remounts. The Norfolk Trotter persisted in too far I consider a mistake; their produce not only become ill-shapen for cavalry purposes, but they have no staying powers. On the

other hand, to try and breed remounts from thorough-breds or Arabs only, I do not think would be a success. We want a certain proportion of hackneys to keep up the class of mares, and then with thorough-breds like 'Vendor,' 'St. Porcaire,' 'François' and 'Harvester' the produce ought to be capable of carrying a British soldier."

The conclusions of the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, are as follows :—

"1st.—That we cannot do with any one class of horse; that we require some of each class in different districts.

2nd.—That for some time to come, the greatest number must be thorough-breds and Arabs to counteract the long continuance of the Norfolk Trotter strain.

3rd.—That the Arab and thorough-bred sire must be powerful, and that the former must be big; the small Arab, whilst frequently getting most symmetrical stock, does not get them big enough for the weight which they have to carry."

Upon the strength of these high authorities, I venture to think that some pause should be given to the process of gradual elimination of the Hackney or Norfolk Trotter stallion in this Presidency.

Stallions actually at stud-work.

5. The effective strength or the actual number of stallions at stud-work during the year rose from 56·37 to 59·52, of which 8·92 were working in Gujarát, 14·65 in Sind and Cutch, and the rest in the Deccan.

Mares covered.

6. The total number of mares covered was 1,919, *i.e.* 25 in excess of last year. Out of these, 265 were covered in Gujarát, 493 in Sind and 1,161 in the Deccan, against 236, 515 and 1,143 respectively during the preceding year. The average number of mares covered per stallion is 32·24 against 33·59 in the previous year. The Superintendent attributes the falling off to scarcity of forage. But, as the marginal figures will show, the fall was really due to the considerable decrease in Sind, which is, no doubt, owing to the backwardness of the people in Lower Sind (where a beginning has only lately been made) in utilizing the services of the stallions. As the system becomes more familiar, no doubt an improvement will show itself, and the Superintendent is sanguine that the arrangement of stationing stallions at the houses of the most influential zamindárs will work well.

Province.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Deccan ...	32·65	32·29
Gujarát ...	28·16	29·70
Sind ..	39·64	33·65
Average ..	33·59	32·24

Certification system.

7. The certification system can hardly be said to have had a trial. It was put in operation only in Kaira by the Acting Collector, Mr. Bagnell, who certificated no less than 303 mares, many of them undersized and too young to be covered. It is with reluctance that I record an observation calculated to check the interest taken by a district officer in horse-breeding operations. But it is clear that in this instance Mr. Bagnell's zeal outran his discretion. From paragraphs 101 to 107 of the Inspector-General's report it appears that the professional authorities in Northern India find that the system works badly, and is used in order to evade the brand. It might be advisable, if the system is to be further tried, to direct that the certificate should be accompanied by a brand of the letter "V"—the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, to add the letter "I" when he inspects the mare, unless he rejects her. It might also be laid down that no more than a specified number of mares per stallion located in the district should be certificated in any one year and that they should not be less than four years old, and than such height as the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, might prescribe for the district or táluka, having regard to the size and character of the stallion stationed there. The certificate is, by the rules, valid for no more than a year; this restriction should be carefully observed, and no mare be granted a certificate two years in succession. With some such safeguards, the system might be tried a little longer. But I confess, in view of the bad results recorded regarding it in other Presidencies, I am no longer in favour of it. If a larger supply of mares fit for the brand is required, it could more successfully be obtained by means of Local Board stallions, which would be permitted to serve unbranded stock.

Produce statistics.

8. The remarks of the Superintendent on the important subject of the registration of produce are somewhat brief. The results recorded are compared for the different divisions of the Presidency in the following table :—

Province.	Year.	Percentage of produce.	Percentage not held.	Percentage unknown.
Deccan	1895-96	34·14	50·14	15·72
	1896-97	34·65	45·93	19·42
Gujarát	1895-96	59·76	39·85	0·39
	1896-97	46·61	52·97	0·42
Sind	1895-96	17·48	52·44	30·08
	1896-97	17·67	49·71	32·62
Average ...	1895-96	32·90	49·39	17·71
	1896-97	31·52	47·84	20·64

Note.—The results of 27 coverings of one stallion in Shikárpur not being received for 1896-97 have been shown under results unknown.

I venture to think that this table indicates that the results are fairly satisfactory. The statistics are well known to be unreliable, and the improvement of them is under consideration. The unreliability probably varies to a considerable extent with the proportion of "results unknown." The quantity of these is in Gujarát almost *nil*, in the Deccan high, and in Sind exceedingly high. But the satisfactory point to note is that in Gujarát, the province in which the unknown results are *nil*, the percentage of produce is over 46 on the mares covered. The Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, in paragraphs 141 to 144 of his last report, indicates 40 as a fair standard, and quoted 47 in Beluchistan as very satisfactory. I feel little doubt that the actual standard attained throughout the Presidency is not short of this figure, to show which nothing more is required than fuller and more correct registration.

Suitability of stallions as foal-getters.

9. Great caution is required in drawing from the existing statistics any inferences as to the relative merits as foal-getters of the different classes of stallions. The figures for the last two years in the table given by the Superintendent at paragraph 37 of his report show the Arab pony first, the Norfolk Trotter second, the Arab horse third, and the Thorough-bred last. Taking Gujarát alone, where the statistics are most reliable, it will be found that, upon last year's statistics, the Arab pony was successful in 63, the Arab horse in 47 and the Thorough-bred in only 35 per cent. of the coverings. The only inference that I venture to suggest is that the pony stallion of whatever breed is, in a country like Gujarát, where the mares are small, a surer foal-getter than the horse, and the Arab horse probably a somewhat surer foal-getter for the same reason than the larger-made Thorough-bred.

Improvement of the registration of produce.

10. Measures for improving the registration of produce are still under consideration. It had been proposed to prescribe registers to be filled in by village officers, which would, it was to be hoped, furnish more complete and accurate information than the existing returns. Caution will have to be observed in this matter. Experience in the North-Western Provinces and Punjáb, where village registers have been introduced, seems to show that they may not be of much value, and the accuracy, which it has been found possible to obtain without them both in the Gujarát districts of this Presidency and in Beluchistan, suggests that the existing agency can be made to furnish good returns without assistance from the village officers. My own view has hitherto been that village registers might be of considerable use. But Mr. Ozanne was of a somewhat different opinion. The Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, also in paragraph 122 of his report describes a system of check on the Inspector's

return which he hopes will secure an improvement. Some such system could possibly be introduced here. Inquiries are being made and a final report on the subject will be submitted to Government, if not simultaneously with, yet very shortly after, this review.

Suitability of stallions to produce remounts for British Cavalry.

11. The appended table gives a much better idea than the statistics of any one year of the result achieved by the different classes of stallions in producing stock suitable for remount purposes, after rearing in a nursery depôt:—

Year.	Percentage of Allotments.											
	Thorough-bred English.				Norfolk Trotter.				Arab.			
	Number inspected.	British Cavalry.	Native Cavalry.	Rejected.	Number inspected.	British Cavalry.	Native Cavalry.	Rejected.	Number inspected.	British Cavalry.	Native Cavalry.	Rejected.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1893-94	14	29	50	21	10	50	30	20	34	12	32	56
1894-95	17	47	47	6	7	43	57	...	24	46	50	4
1895-96	5	20	80	...	13	77	23	...	12	58	42	...
1896-97	20	40	45	15	12	42	50	8	24	17	71	12

From the figures of 1896-97 Captain Morgan concludes that the first cross between the Arab sire and the Deccani mare will not be large enough for British Cavalry purposes. This conclusion is very possibly true, but it is not supported by the combined figures of 1894-95 and 1895-96, when the Arab as a getter of remounts handsomely beat the Thorough-bred and was not far behind the Norfolk Trotter. In 1893-94 results were similar to those of the present year, and there was a large percentage of rejections. But the fact was then attributed by Captain Morgan to the small size of the Arab stallion, a mere 'galloway' as he termed it, which he intended to replace with a larger class of horse. Whatever may be the value of the first cross, I shall be surprised if, from the large and powerful Arab stallions which I saw at Ahmadnagar, in a few years a considerable percentage of British Cavalry remounts is not obtained. In furnishing British Cavalry remounts it will not fail to be observed that the Norfolk Trotter stallion stands well in front of the others—another argument against allowing this useful class of stallion to be displaced by the Thorough-bred. As regards the quality of remounts obtained in this Presidency, Veterinary Captain Morgan informs me that the Inspector-General of Cavalry and the Principal Veterinary Officer in India concurred at their last inspections in considering the country-bred remounts at the Ahmadnagar Depôt the best they had seen.

Remounts purchased.

12 The facts that the Thorough-bred beats the other stallions in obtaining prizes at shows, and that produce rejected for remounts obtains high prices when sold to the public, are so far beside the question that they do not prove that Government, by means of the class of stallions in favour, is accomplishing its main object, namely, to provide a breed of remounts. Even if it is, the horses, being also valuable for other coveted purposes, are apparently becoming too expensive for Government to buy. Principally, according to the Superintendent, in consequence of this high price of the produce of the Government stallions, and the snapping up of them by private parties, among whom it is believed are many buyers for the Nizám and his nobles, the number of remounts purchased has again this year fallen. The figures for the last three years are given below:—

1894-95	685
1895-96	521
1896-97	304

The only remedy, which the Superintendent suggests, is the maintenance of a lien on the produce of Government stallions. The possibility of introducing such

a system is, however, very questionable, and it has frequently been debated before. But I have invited the Superintendent to make suggestions on the subject. One difficulty, which is certain to be encountered, may be mentioned here. It is hard to trace much of the produce of Government sires as it is. The maintenance of a lien on it, whereby the owner would get a smaller price than he now obtains in the open market, would make the ascertainment harder still. My personal view is that, if Government wishes to get more of the produce, they will have to buy it younger. The risks of satisfactory choice and ill-success in rearing are greater. But I venture to believe that the results with thoroughly expert selecting agency would be more satisfactory than they are at present.

Castration.

13. The number of animals castrated during the year was 148 against 151 during the previous year and 171 during 1894-95. Of these 41 were castrated by Veterinary Assistants against 32 during the preceding year. The work done by these Assistants is still small, and the attention of the Collectors should be again drawn to the subject. On this point the following explanatory remarks recently received from the Superintendent are of interest:—

"When inspecting veterinary dispensaries the question of castration is always carefully gone into by me and I have been disappointed at the results, as I had hoped that considerable progress would have been made under this particular head when veterinary dispensaries were established and in working order. The Graduate invariably gives the same answer: *viz.*, (1) that the people are averse to the operation and that he is unable to persuade them to get their colts castrated; (2) that they refuse to bring them to the dispensary, stating that they have not the time to stay and assist at the after-treatment which is necessary. To obviate this I have ordered all Veterinary Graduates that they can proceed to villages and operate there, providing that they can afford to give the necessary time to the after-treatment, but on no account to run the risk of a fatal termination; as one fatal case in a neighbourhood would have a very prejudicial effect. I have found that the majority of horses castrated by Veterinary Graduates are those which have become so vicious or unmanageable that their owners are only too glad to get anything done to them with a view of making them useful. They are usually the property of men who live in towns and are not likely to influence the breeding interests of the country. This, from my point of view, is not the main object of the scheme and hardly the class of animal that Government is anxious to get castrated."

Donkey stallions and their works.

14. There were 26 donkey stallions on the register at the beginning and 28 at the end of the year. Of these 17 were Italian, 6 Persian, 2 Arab, 1 Khorasan and 2 Cyprus. The actual working strength of the stallions during the year was 25·40 against 23·03 during the previous year. They covered 753 mares, *i.e.* 29·64 mares per stallion against 39·03 during the previous year. The Superintendent states that neither he nor the district officers are able to explain this difference. It would appear to be *primâ facie* due to the stoppage of the Superintendent's tour in Sind and unpopularity of the Persian Jacks. According to the returns, of the 899 * mares covered during the year 1895-96, 16 per cent. foaled, 56 per cent. did not hold, and the result of 28 per cent. was not known. These statistics are quite valueless. The only places for which they are at all correct are Gujarát and Khairpur. In the former division the foalings were no less than 57, and in the latter no less than 51·8 per cent.; and there can be little doubt that Captain Morgan is right in believing that the results are not much inferior elsewhere. I venture here to observe that comments based on these statistics, such as those in paragraph 168 of the Inspector-General's report for 1895-96, to the disparagement, as it happens, of Bombay operations, are completely misleading. Whether improvement be inferred or the reverse, the real variation occurs merely in the accuracy of the returns, not in the working powers of the stallions. There is no doubt that Sind is a promising country for mule breeding and that progress is sure to be made there. Next year's results, when the Superintendent will be able to make a proper tour, will certainly show a considerable forward movement, though time is no doubt required before the high numbers attained in the Punjáb and the North-Western Provinces can be reached. If only for the reason that the mares for mule breeding in those provinces are not branded, it is well worth considering whether branding for

* *Note.*—The number reported as being covered in the report of 1895-96 was only 872. The 27 additional mares were covered by the Jack posted in Khairpur, the returns for which were not furnished in time for publication with the report of 1895-96.

mule breeding should not be given up in this Presidency and the whole of the Superintendent's energy be concentrated on branding for horse and pony breeding.

As Government have already been informed, I concur with the Superintendent in thinking further efforts at mule breeding useless, either in the Deccan or Gujarát. The prejudice against it is inveterate. Instead, greater encouragement might perhaps be given to pony breeding.

Branding of mares.

15. The Superintendent branded only 525 mares against 1,465 during the preceding year. This falling off is much to be regretted, but was under the circumstances absolutely unavoidable. The only part of the country, where even in ordinary years there is any chance of large numbers being branded, is Sind, where the Superintendent's tour was stopped. He toured in the Deccan districts for 60 days and no doubt would have secured better results in a year of plenty. Even as it is, the total of 236 branded for horse breeding only is not very far behind the amount, which in the case of the North-Western Provinces in 1895-96 was found satisfactory by the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department. The grand total of 525, which includes mares branded for pony and mule breeding, is considerably ahead of it. At the same time I have requested the Superintendent to concentrate his energies particularly on the Deccan during the coming season. But it has always to be remembered that in contrast to the people of Sind and Northern India, with whom the brand is highly popular as a frank of superior quality and soundness, the people of the Bombay Presidency are indifferent to, if they do not actually dislike, the brand. This prejudice no one has yet succeeded in overcoming. If any one is likely to do so, it will be the present Superintendent, who has plenty of persuasive power and the will to exercise it. The removal from the register of mares over twenty years of age, which was carried out during the year by the Superintendent, is a sound and reasonable measure. The total number of branded mares standing on the register at the end of the year was 10,510.

The following explanation received from the Superintendent since writing the above will show how real the difficulties are he has to contend with in the Deccan and the extent to which conditions there differ from those of Northern India :—

"The actual breeding grounds of the Deccan are very limited (see my Annual Report for 1893-94, paras. 179—183) and the class of man who owns a mare is totally different to the men on the frontier or in the Punjáb. The latter are, in the majority of cases, rich men with several brood mares and the former a poor man with only one mare. I do not know a single man in the Deccan that owns two brood mares. Under these conditions I do not see how any comparison can be made, as in the one case a man often owns from 10 to 20 head of horse stock, allows the fillies to wander about the place until they are fit to breed, and in the other his great idea is to get rid of the young stock as soon as possible, and in a very large number of instances weaning and selling it before it is six months old. The following table will show that a larger percentage of mares are branded over 3 years of age than under :—

Table showing the number of mares branded in the Deccan from 1894-95 to 1896-97.

Year.	3 years and under.	Over 3 and under 8 years.	Over 8 years.	Total.
1894-95	21	91	22	134
1895-96	20	152	40	212
1896-97	18	97	16	131
Total ...	59	340	78	477

These figures should work out exactly the other way in a district where fillies are reserved for breeding. The selling of young and immature stock into the Nizám's Dominions is fatal to the interest of horse breeding in the Deccan (see my Annual Report for 1893-94, para. 200, and for 1894-95, para. 79). The brand is not unpopular in the Deccan and I have experienced no difficulty whatever in the matter, but what I do think is that there are very few mares left in the Deccan that are not branded,

"Prior to visiting a district a copy of my tour is sent to the Collector giving the dates on which it is proposed to visit a certain village. He is asked to warn all the village authorities to collect mares and give me all the assistance in their power. The Mámlatdárs with a few exceptions (which I have reported) have always attended during the time the mares are being branded, as I make it a rule to ask breeders if they have any complaints to make about the stallions, whether they have any difficulty in getting their mares covered, and generally explaining the system on which Government are endeavouring to work, and the system adopted for the purchase of young stock for the Remount Rearing Depôt. On these occasions I find the presence of the Mámlatdár most useful, as in addition to making him conversant with the system, he is then in a position to explain it hereafter to any breeders who may not be present. I also find that these small village gatherings are most useful in many ways, as they tend to bring one in touch with what is actually taking place in the neighbourhood, and much useful information is obtained which could not be got through any other source. I do not see that any improvement under this particular head could be made on the present system."

Cost of feed and keep of stallions.

16. The following table shows that there is a general increase in the cost of feed of all the stallions during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

Stallion.	Average cost of feed of each stallion.		Difference.	Total cost of each stallion including transit charges.		Difference.
	1895-96.	1896-97.		1895-96.	1896-97.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Horse	363	425	+62	386	454	+68
Pony	329	367	+38	331	368	+37
Average horse and pony ...	351	405	+54	368	425	+57
Donkey	270	305	+35	292	326	+34

The rise of course is due to scarcity and dearness of forage. The new stables at the Depôt, which were occupied this year for the first time, seem to be very satisfactory, and arrangements are being made to raise fodder crops by irrigation, and to secure regular supplies of grass from Government reserves, which, it is hoped, will result in a material economy in feed and keep.

Total cost of the Department.

17. The total cost of the Department was Rs. 68,733, or Rs. 341 less than during the previous year.

Stallions maintained by Local Boards, Native States and private gentlemen.

18. There is only one Local Board stallion in the Presidency, *viz.* the Arab horse stallion at Hyderabad. He covered 23 mares, and the cost of feed on his account was Rs. 379. The performances, even if compared with those of the Government stallions in the neighbourhood, are not very encouraging. Personally I should be very glad to see the system of Local Board stallions expanding. By having in the district a well-chosen horse, which can serve unbranded mares, there is certain to result an improvement in the stock available for the brand. But with the many other calls upon them I doubt whether Local Boards will do much in this direction.

Regarding operations in Native States, I venture to quote the following paragraphs from two reports* recently submitted by me to Government, which will show how things are progressing in Cutch and Káthiáwár :—

* No. $\frac{A}{1148}$ dated 19th April 1897.

No. $\frac{A}{1443}$ dated 15th May 1897.

"5. As regards Cutch and Káthiáwár, a policy of non-interference has been deliberately adopted with marked success. Attempts were at one time made to induce the Chiefs to accept advice regarding the conduct of

horse-breeding operations in their territories, and stallions were stationed there in the hope that Government would obtain the produce as remounts. Owing to various causes, which need not be entered into, these expectations were disappointed. The Chiefs were not on good terms with the then Superintendent of the Horse-breeding Department and took little or no effective interest in breeding operations conducted under his supervision or advice. It became finally necessary to remove the stallions. * * * *

"6. But things are now entirely changed. The Chiefs are allowed to conduct their breeding operations in their own way and with their sires of their own choosing. The Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, however, without being given any official *locus standi* with them, has contrived, with what can hardly be termed anything less than admirable tact, so to win their confidence that they have introduced into their studs several stallions of his choosing, and have sold to him animals fit for remount purposes. They also allow their mares to be mated according to his ideas.

"7. There are, in the paddocks at Ahmadnagar at the present moment more than twenty young stock thus obtained, which I have seen, and which it would be hard to beat. Indeed it may safely be affirmed that since 1893, no Native States in India of similar extent and importance have supplied Government with such high class stock, whether in size or quality, or in such large numbers as the States of Káthiáwár and Cutch. The following are the results since 1894, in which year the present Superintendent commenced going into Cutch and Káthiáwár :—

Year.	State.	Number of young stock purchased.
1894	Cutch	2
	Káthiáwár	11
1895	Cutch	6
	Káthiáwár	9
1896	Cutch	5
	Káthiáwár	18
1897	Cutch	...
	Káthiáwár	11
	Total	62

* * * * * * *"

"2. * * Recently the successful acquisition of remounts in Cutch has been interrupted by the sudden demand on the part of the Darbár of what the Superintendent and the judges at the last show held at Bhúj consider unreasonably high prices. But it is hoped that this difficulty will prove to be only temporary."

Cattle breeding.

19. The details given under this heading are very meagre. The fact is that under existing arrangements, the Superintendent has little or no time to devote to this part of his work, and if more is to be done, an officer to look after cattle breeding must be provided. At the same time, there is no reason why a more complete information of the results of services by stud bulls, maintained by Local Boards, should not be obtained, and steps will at once be taken to procure it.

Horse and cattle shows.

20. Four shows aided by Government were held in the Presidency, *viz.*, at Ahmadnagar, Jacobabad, Moro and Talhár. Veterinary Captain Morgan has given a detailed account of each show, and I have no further remarks to offer other than those I have already made on the reports submitted to Government. A show on a small scale was also held as usual at Bhúj by the Cutch Darbár. No show was held at Junágad and Chinchli on account of the prevailing scarcity.

Cattle diseases.

21. Cattle disease was reported from 17 districts; no reports were received from the six districts of Ahmadabad, Surat, Panch Maháls, Dhárwár, Hyderabad, and Thar and Párkar. The last four named have made no report for three years and Surat for

two years. As Veterinary Captain Morgan states, it is unlikely that these districts were as free from disease as the absence of reports would imply. Indeed the dispensary reports each year show that in some districts, from which it is not reported, disease did occur, and I have ventured to call the attention of the Collectors to the subject. While this state of things exists, I am unable to feel very sanguine as to the value of the statistics. They will, however, no doubt improve as time goes on. It is of considerable importance that in districts where Veterinary Graduates are entertained, the arrangements for giving them early information of outbreaks should be more efficient than at present. Instances occur of Graduates arriving in affected localities after the cessation of the epidemic. Another point in which improvement has been found necessary, is the mode in which the Graduates report the way in which they dealt with the outbreak. A special form of report, approved by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, has been drawn up in this office and circulated for general adoption.

The figures reported in the year under report show that there were 18,513 attacks of epizootic disease, of which 8,810 or 47 per cent. proved fatal. Nearly the whole of the disease was rinderpest. The districts, that suffered most, were Ratnágiri, Upper Sind Frontier, and Kánara. As will be seen from the marginally noted figures, Kánara annually suffers heavily. It has, therefore, been suggested to the Collector that the District Local Board should entertain a Veterinary Graduate for at least a couple of years to visit promptly the scenes of epidemic disease and aid in its suppression and prevention. A similar measure has already been taken by the District Local Board of Ratnágiri.

Year.	Attacks.	Deaths.
1894-95 ...	7,070	4,173
1895-96 ...	2,053	1,431
1896-97 ...	1,752	1,097

Veterinary Dispensaries.

22. There were twelve stationary and four itinerating dispensaries at the end of the year. The figures given below show a steady and satisfactory increase both in the number of patients treated and the percentage of cures :—

Year.	Number of dispensaries open.	Total number of animals treated.	Percentage shown on total animals treated.					
			Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Returned incurable.	Results unknown.	Remaining under treatment at end of year
1892-93	6	4,466	70·3	10·2	2·9	2·9	11·3	2·4
1893-94	9	9,843	74·89	9·99	3·09	1·88	7·80	2·35
1894-95	10	13,936	76·33	8·27	3·01	1·57	9·05	1·77
1895-96	12	17,554	75·36	7·57	3·24	1·31	10·08	2·44
1896-97	12	19,614	78·16	6·14	2·90	1·02	10·27	1·51

The Superintendent appears to have found the work of the Assistants and the condition of the dispensaries inspected generally satisfactory. Mr. Bhatt at Ahmadabad, Mr. Háji at Karáchi, Mr. Asudmal at Hyderabad, Mr. Modak at Belgaum, and Mr. Jalihal, Itinerating Officer in the same district, are justly commended by the Superintendent for their good work. The number of patients treated by the other Itinerating Assistants is somewhat small. But the chief value of these officers will probably be found in the ascertainment, prevention and treatment of epidemics rather than in the treatment of particular cases. The number of out-patients in Poona ought to be far larger than it is. The situation of the dispensary has probably much to do with the difficulty. Enquiries are being made on the matter. Mr. Judah Hyam and not Mr. Sanga was in charge of the dispensary during the year. The proper authorities will be addressed regarding the proposal of the Veterinary Assistant, which is supported by the Superintendent, that the Poona and Kirkee Cantonment Committees should be asked to contribute towards the cost of the dispensary in view of the fact that they send cruelty cases to it for treatment.

The permanent buildings erected for the Násik and Ahmadabad Dispensaries have been occupied, a building for the Dhulia Dispensary is under construction, and one for the Surat Dispensary will shortly be undertaken. For want of funds, buildings for the Belgaum, Hyderabad and Shikárpur Dispensaries have had to be postponed.

The District Local Board, Broach, wanted to start a dispensary, but Government grant-in-aid, asked for, has been deferred for the present owing to financial pressure. The District Local Boards of Poona and Surat are considering the appointment of an Itinerating Assistant, and the Sholápur Dispensary, sanctioned long ago, has not been opened for want of a suitable building. Government will be glad to acknowledge the liberality of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit in presenting a further contribution of Rs. 5,000 for the fitting out of the Násik Dispensary.

Miscellaneous.

23. The Superintendent's proposal that district officers should forward their returns by 15th April, so as to enable him to submit his report by 1st June, should, it is submitted, be approved.

Conclusion.

24. The somewhat critical passages with respect to horse and mule-breeding operations in Bombay, which occur in the last published report of the Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department, had attracted my notice, and I have, therefore, been at particular pains in drawing up this review to examine Captain Morgan's work, so far as the results can be ascertained from reported facts and figures. I have seen a good deal of Captain Morgan himself, and when I visited Nagar last November saw the stallions at the Depôt and the remount young stock. Veterinary Captain Morgan is an active and energetic officer out of doors, a hard traveller, a skilful organiser, classer and judge at shows, and highly expert as a purchaser of stallions and young stock. He gets good work from his subordinates and maintains the most excellent relations with district officers and unusually thorough touch with the officers of the Remount Department. His year's work is, on the whole, always full and good, and the results and progress, which he shows, are, I respectfully maintain, entirely creditable in the circumstances with which he has to deal.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Acting Survey Commissioner, and Director,

Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay.

No. 268-L. of 1897.

Bombay Veterinary College,
Parel, 29th May 1897.

From

The PRINCIPAL, BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE;

To

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

Sir,

In compliance with paragraph 2 of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6773, dated 28th August 1896, I have the honour to submit the following report of the Department entertained in connection with Act XX of 1879, Glanders and Farcy. The last report dealt with a period of twelve months only. The present, therefore, is a report embracing the work of the Department for 15 months, *viz.*, from 1st January 1896 to 31st March 1897.

2. Government in their Resolution No. 10239, Revenue Department, dated 15th December 1896, have transferred the control of the Department from the Commissioner of Police to the Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

3. Government in their Resolution No. 4645, Judicial Department, dated 4th July 1896, withdrew the assistance which had hitherto been afforded by the Police Inspectors of the City, and were pleased to sanction a special body of Police for the duties connected with the Glanders Act and to be under the sole control of the Department. This body consists of 2 Havildárs, 3 Náiks, and 2 sepoys. To distinguish these men from the ordinary Police of the City, each man wears a chevron on the right arm with the letters "V. P." sewed thereon. The staff of Inspectors have been posted as follows:—

"A" Division—Mr. J. R. Padar—which comprises Colába, Fort, Esplanade, Crawford Market, Money School, Dhobi Taláo, Lohár Chawl, Khudak, Chuckla, Mándvi and Umarkhádi.

"B" Division—Mr. S. E. Benjamin—which comprises Sonápur, Kálbádevi, Dabul, Bhuleshwar, Breach Candy, Girgaum, Khetwádi and Tárdeo.

"C" Division—Mr. C. J. Nathani—which comprises Malabár Hill, Chaupáti, Gámdevi, Mahálaxmi, Kámáthipura, Byculla, Mázagáon, and Tárvádi.

"D" Division—Mr. A. I. Shaik—which comprises Máhim, Sion, Dádar, Mátunga, Worli, Parel and Sewri, to which division Bándra has been also added. This Inspector is in subordinate charge of the Government Lazaretto for animals at Sewri.

"The Harbour Division"—Mr. D. F. Dubash. The Harbour has been made a separate division, the duties of which include the inspection of all horse imports. The designation "Harbour Veterinary Surgeon" has been by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 10239, dated 15th December 1896, altered to that of Veterinary Inspector, so that the services of the incumbent of the Harbour Division could during the non-importing season be utilized on land.

Chief Veterinary Inspector C. F. Fernandez is in immediate supervising charge of the Inspectors and Police.

4. Mr. Ainsworth Wilson, M.R.C.V.S., of the firm of Messrs. R. Scott & Co., Veterinary Surgeons, Girgaum, was by Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 230, dated 9th January 1896, appointed a Veterinary Surgeon under Act XX of 1879, vice Mr. St. John Walley, deceased.

The following is a list of the gentlemen appointed under the Glanders Act for the City and Harbour of Bombay:—

1. The Principal, Bombay Veterinary College *(ex officio)*.

2. The Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College *(ex officio)*.
3. H. Rogers, Esq., M.R.C.V.S., of the firm of Messrs. R. Scott and Co.
4. F. Stephens, Esq., M.R.C.V.S., of the firm of Messrs. Stephens and Sons.
5. Ainsworth Wilson, Esq., M.R.C.V.S., of the firm of Messrs. R. Scott and Co.

The Principal and Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, are, in addition, appointed Veterinary Surgeons, under the Act, for the town of Bándra in Thána, and Násik.

5. The number of glandered horses destroyed during the fifteen months under report was 36 as against 26 for the 12 months ending 31st December 1895, which is a slight increase. This I attribute to the very careful supervision exercised by the Department as now constituted and also to Bándra being placed under one of the Divisional Veterinary Inspectors.

Forty horses were admitted to the Lazaretto, 25 were glandered and 15 suspicious cases. 10 of the latter developed glanders, 3 died from debility and 2 were discharged.

Out of these 40 horses, 12 belonged to the owners of carriages plying for hire, 10 came from the Commission stables, 9 were the property of private individuals, 7 were found wandering about the streets ownerless, and 2 came from the Harbour Division. The breeds were as follows :—

Arabs 31. Walers 4. Country-breds 5.

It will be observed that this reprehensible practice of turning diseased horses into the streets still exists,—a practice most difficult of detection in a large city like Bombay.

6. Many of the Arab dealers' stables are kept in an insanitary condition. The bane of these stables is the system of catch-pits, which through ignorance and carelessness are allowed to become blocked, with the consequence that the floors are saturated with urine and offensive. The removal of refuse is not quick enough, and large mounds of it in many of the stables can be frequently seen, which is not conducive to the health of the horses standing there or to their human inhabitants.

7. During the period this report covers, 6,232 animals were imported into Bombay, of which 2,131 were Arab horses, 665 Arab ponies, 334 Persian horses, 175 Northerners, 151 C. B. horses, 202 C. B. ponies, 1,985 Australian horses, 50 Australian ponies, 48 Cape horses, 6 Cape ponies, 13 Cyprian donkeys, 20 Catalonian donkeys, 17 Persian donkeys, 45 English horses, 15 English ponies, 73 Austro-Hungarian horses, 5 Austro-Hungarian ponies, 9 Pegu ponies and 288 mules. In addition to this, a batch of 114 horses arrived in Madras from New South Wales and were brought on to Bombay by rail.

8. A recommendation has been made, and is now before Government, to place the Veterinary Inspectors in uniform. This step seems essential, as there will then be no mistake in regard to the functions of these men.

9. The office has been placed on the telephone system of Bombay, which has materially facilitated the work of the Department.

10. Mr. Fernandez, Chief Inspector, has worked with zeal, and the other Inspectors have performed their duties to my satisfaction.

11. The financial statement will be found in the attached appendix.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

JAMES MILLS,
Veterinary Major, A. V. D.,
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

APPENDIX.

Financial statement of the Lazaretto Establishment in connection with Act XX of 1879 for the official year ending 31st March 1897.

Budget sanction. Heads.	Amount. 1896. Rs. a. p.	Actual Expenditure. Heads.	Amount. 1896. Rs. a. p.
Staff salaries	5,760 0 0	Establishment—	
Contingent grants	290 0 0	Itinerating Veterinary Inspector	438 7 11
Do. for purchase of mallein	200 0 0	Veterinary Inspectors	3,316 3 9
Do. for burning carcasses	1,000 0 0	Harbour Veterinary Inspector	690 0 0
Do. for Veterinary Surgeons' fees	500 0 0	Watchman	120 0 0
		Conveyance allowance to Establishment...	246 1 0
		Fees payable to Veterinary Surgeons	84 10 0
		Supplies and Services—	
		Purchase of mallein	79 10 0
		Feeding charges	60 4 0
		Burning carcasses of horses	729 6 6
		Contingencies—	
		Rates and taxes	39 7 9
		Postage charges	50 3 0
		Purchase of furniture	33 4 0
		Charges for syces	6 2 0
		Water-supply	20 14 3
		Miscellaneous office expenses	300 4 3
Total ...	7,750 0 0	Total ...	6,214 14 5

Bombay, 29th May 1897.

JAMES MILLS, Veterinary Major, A.V.D.,
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency for 1896-97 *and the Annual Report on the working of the Glanders and Farcy Act in Bombay for the* 15 *months ending* 31*st March* 1897.

No. 8560.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th November 1897.

Letter from the Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, No. 268-L., dated 29th May 1897—Submitting his report on the working of the Glanders and Farcy Act in Bombay for the 15 months ending 31st March 1897.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. A.—2819, dated 9th September 1897—Submitting one No. 784, dated 16th June 1897, from the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, together with that officer's Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1896-97, and Mr. Muir-Mackenzie's review of it No. A—2435, dated 10th August 1897; and stating that the Annual Report on the working of the Glanders and Farcy Act in Bombay has been bound with that report as directed in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 6773 dated 28th August 1896.

RESOLUTION.—The progress made by the Civil Veterinary Department in the improvement of horse and mule-breeding in the years 1895-96 and 1896-97 is shown in the subjoined table:—

	Horse-breeding.		Mule-breeding.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Number of stallions on the register at the end of the year	69	66	26	28
Average number employed on stud work	56·37	59·52	23·03	25·40
Number of mares covered	1,894	1,919	872	753
Average number of mares covered per stallion ...	33·59	32·24	37·86	29·64
Total number of foals	615	597	101	127
Percentage of foals to mares covered	39·99	39·72	17	20·32
Average number of foals per stallion employed ...	11·03	10·59	4·42	5·52

2. Of the 69 horse and pony stallions on the register at the commencement of the year under review, five were destroyed, one was cast and sold, being diseased and unfit for breeding, one was sold to the Ráo of Cutch and one was transferred to Bengal, being unsuitable for this Presidency. Two thorough-breds were imported from England and two Arab horses and one pony were purchased locally. The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture observes that the Norfolk Trotter and Hackney stallions are being gradually eliminated and that their place is being taken by thorough-breds and Arabs. The attention of the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, should be invited to Mr. Muir-Mackenzie's remarks on this subject in paragraphs 4 and 11 of his memorandum. Of the 66 stallions on the register during the year under report 40 were located in the Deccan, 10 in Gujarát and 16 in Sind and Cutch. The number of stallions on the average actually at stud work during

1896-97 was 59·52 against 56·37 in the previous year, the remainder having been kept at Ahmednagar for acclimatisation or treatment. Five hundred and ninety-seven foals were reported to have been produced from coverings by Government horses in 1895-96 against 615 in 1894-95, the number of mares covered being 1,894 and 1,669 respectively. The average known produce per stallion also fell from 11·03 in the previous year to 10·59 in the year under review. The decrease in the average number of mares covered per stallion from 33·59 in 1895-96 to 32·24 in 1896-97 is attributed by Veterinary Captain Morgan to the scarcity of forage, but as observed by Mr. Muir-Mackenzie it appears to be mainly due to the backwardness of the people of Lower Sind in utilizing the services of the stallions. The system is new to this part of the Province and it is hoped that it will gradually become popular, especially since arrangements have been made by the Superintendent to station stallions at the houses of the most influential zamindárs. The statistics of produce are again reported to be untrustworthy, notably in Sind, where the proportion of 'results unknown' is very high. The proposals called for in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 4343, dated 17th May 1894, for the improvement of the system of registration of mares and their produce have not yet been received, and the Survey Commissioner and Director should be requested to submit them as early as possible.

3. The number of donkey stallions borne on the register at the commencement of the year under report was 26. In 1896-97 one of the stallions died and one was destroyed, while four were imported. The average number of stallions employed on stud work rose from 23·03 in 1895-96 to 25·40 in 1896-97. The number of pony mares covered by donkey stallions fell from 872 in 1895-96 to 753 in 1896-97 and there was also a decrease in the average number of mares covered per stallion from 37·86 to 29·64. The number of mules foaled however rose from 101 in the previous year to 127 in the year under report. As the result of 786 coverings in Sind and Cutch in 1895-96, only 106 foals were reported, the number of cases 'not held' being as many as 451 and those 'not known' 229. These results are stated to be due to inaccuracy of registration, which would thus seem to be growing greater. In places where the statistics are considered to be correct, the results are not unsatisfactory. Before passing final orders on the question whether mule-breeding in the Deccan and Gujarát should not be given up, Government will await the separate report on the subject called for in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 5780, dated 2nd August 1897.

4. The number of mares branded for horse, pony and mule-breeding borne on the register at the commencement of the year were 5278, 5,689 and 1,871 respectively. The decline in the number (525) of mares branded by the Superintendent in 1896-97 as compared with 1,465 in 1895-96 is reported to be due to the scarcity of fodder, which prevented owners from bringing their mares to the Superintendent's camp, and to quarantine at Karáchi, which interfered with his tour in Sind. Of the 525 mares branded 486 were for horse and pony-breeding and only 39 for mule-breeding. Forty-four mares on the register died during the year, 27 went out of the limits of the Presidency and as many as 2,782 were struck off the rolls as being too old for breeding. The total number of mares on the register at the close of the year under report, viz., 10,510 (of which 8,851 were for horse and pony-breeding and 1,659 for mule-breeding) was therefore less than the number at its commencement by 2,328. Government concur with the Survey Commissioner and Director in considering that the removal from the registers of mares over 20 years of age is a sound measure and trust that the adoption of this method combined with a five-yearly census will result in a more accurate record of the brood mares in the Presidency.

5. The system under which selected Government officers were authorised to certify mares as fit for service by Government stallions has been in force for 16 months, but only one officer (Mr. Bagnell) exercised the powers conferred. The system can therefore hardly be said to have had a trial. The attention of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, should be drawn to the suggestions made by Mr. Muir-Mackenzie in paragraph 7 of his review and he should be requested to submit definite proposals on the subject.

6. The number of country-bred remounts purchased for Government fell from 521 in the previous year to 304 in the year under report. The decrease is mainly due to the purchase of fewer animals for the Bombay Native Cavalry. Of the animals bought only 91 were reported to be the produce of Government stallions against 144 in the year 1895-96. Only 27 remounts were bought for the Ahmednagar Remount-rearing Depôt and Veterinary Captain Morgan points out the steady increase of price that has taken place for stock got by Government sires and suggests that a lien should be maintained by Government on such stock. The report called for from the Superintendent by the Survey Commissioner and Director on this point will be awaited.

7. One hundred and forty-eight colts were castrated by Veterinary Assistants and Salutris during the year under report against 151 in 1895-96. During the year 1896-97 Veterinary Assistants castrated only 41 animals. This number is still very small and as suggested by the Survey Commissioner and Director in paragraph 13 of his review the attention of the Collectors should again be drawn to the subject.

8. The total expenditure of the Department during the year under review was Rs 68,733-4-1 against Rs. 69,074-15-10 for 1895-96. Of the total cost Rs. 41,798 were charged to Provincial Revenues, Rs. 13,859 to Imperial Funds and Rs. 13,076 to Local Funds, as compared with Rs. 40,799, Rs. 16,748 and Rs. 11,527 respectively in 1895-96. The average cost of maintenance of each horse and pony stallion rose from Rs. 368 in 1895-96 to Rs. 425 in the year under report, and that of each donkey stallion from Rs. 292 to Rs. 326. This increase is reported to be due to scarcity and dearness of forage. The Superintendent should notice in his next report any economy in the feed and keep of stallions at the depôt which may result from the arrangements to raise fodder at Ahmednagar which were sanctioned in Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 2338, dated 28th May 1897.

9. Fuller details on the important subject of cattle-breeding might have been given in the Report. As suggested by the Survey Commissioner and Director, steps should be taken to procure complete information of the results of the service of stud bulls maintained by Local Boards. During 1896-97 outbreaks of cattle disease were reported from 17 districts of the Presidency, but no reports on the subject have been received from the districts of the Panch Mahâls, Dhârwâr, Hyderabad and Thar and Pârkar for the last four years and from Surat for the last two years. As remarked by the Superintendent and the Survey Commissioner and Director it is unlikely that these districts were free from disease and the attention of the Collectors should be drawn to this point. It appears that in several cases Veterinary graduates received information of outbreaks of cattle disease too late to enable them to arrive in time to do much good, and arrangements should therefore be made to communicate the information to the officers concerned more promptly in future. The total number of animals reported to have been attacked by various contagious and infectious diseases during the year under report was 18,513 against 18,635 in 1895-96 and the percentage of fatal cases also fell from 53·65 to 47·58. Rinderpest accounted for 16,862 or 91 per cent. of the total number of the attacks reported and 8,552 or 97 per cent. of the total number of fatal cases. As usual Kânara suffered very heavily from the disease and the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, should be requested to notice in his next report the result of the measures suggested by the Survey Commissioner and Director in paragraph 21 of his review for its suppression and prevention in that district.

10. During the year under review the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, inspected 8 out of the 12 Veterinary dispensaries and found the work of the Veterinary Assistants and dispensaries generally satisfactory. The results of the enquiry made by the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture regarding the cause of the smallness of the number of outpatients at the Poona Veterinary Dispensary should be reported to Government. A separate report should also be submitted to Government on the subject of the contribution by the Poona and Kirkee Cantonment Committee towards the cost of the dispensary. The total number of animals treated at the several Veterinary dispensaries rose from 17,554 in

1895-96 to 19,614 in 1896-97 and the percentage of those cured and relieved also increased from 82·93 to 84·30. It is again reported that owners remove their animals before they are either cured or relieved and that such cases swell the number under the head 'result unknown.'

10. The attention of the district officers referred to should be drawn to the remarks made by Veterinary Captain Morgan in paragraph 84 of his report and they should be requested to observe greater punctuality in the submission of their returns for embodiment in the Annual Report. The proposal made by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and supported by the Survey Commissioner and Director, that district officers should furnish their returns by 15th April, is approved and sanctioned.

11. The Report has been fully reviewed by Mr. Muir-Mackenzie and discloses on the whole continued good work on the part of Veterinary Captain Morgan, which however was curtailed by causes above specified.

12. In accordance with the orders contained in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 6773, dated 28th August 1896, the Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, has submitted his report on the working of the Glanders and Farcy Act in Bombay for consideration with the Report of the Civil Veterinary Department. The Report covers a period of 15 months ending 31st March 1897. During this period 36 glandered horses were destroyed against 26 in the 12 months ending 31st December 1895. The slight increase is attributed by Veterinary Major Mills to more careful supervision exercised by the increased establishment of Inspectors and to the fact that Bándra has been placed under one of them. Efforts should be made by the establishment working the Act to check the reprehensible practice of turning glandered horses loose in the streets. The attention of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay should be drawn to the remarks made in paragraph 6 of Veterinary Major Mills's report regarding the insanitary condition of the stables of the Arab horse-dealers. The question of the supply of uniforms to Inspectors working the Act has been disposed of by Government Resolution No. 5175, dated 10th July 1897.

J. P. ORR,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
The Principal, Bombay Veterinary College,
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioners, N., C. and S. Divisions,
The Collectors of the Panch Mahâls, Dhârwár, Hyderabad, Thar and Párkar, Surat, Shikárpur, Sholápur and Khándesh,
All other Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
The Accountant General,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The General Department of the Secretariat,
The Deputy Adjutant General, Bombay Command.
} With copies of the report.

The Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department,
The Government of India,
The Secretary of State for India.
} By letter.

No. of 1897.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

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OF THE

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

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From

The SUPERINTENDENT,
Civil Veterinary Department,
Bombay Presidency;

To

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

Camp Ahmednagar, dated 30th May 1898.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1897-98.

2. I was in charge of the Department throughout the year, except from 15th October to 7th December 1897, during which time I was on leave and Veterinary Lieutenant Walker acted for me.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. W. A. MORGAN, Veterinary Captain,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
Bombay Presidency.

Through the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1897-98.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

(*a*).—MILITARY SECTION.

I.—HORSE-BREEDING.

(*1*).—*Government Horse and Pony Stallions.*

Number present at commencement of year.

In the beginning of the year under report the number of stallions was as follows :—

Class.	Horse.	Pony.	Total.
Thorough-bred English	16	...	16
Half-bred English	1	...	1
Hackney and Norfolk Trotter	4	...	4
Arab	25	18	43
Country-bred	1	1	2
Total ...	47	19	66

Number added to registers.

2. The number added to registers during the year is given below :—

Whence received.	Class.	Horse.	Pony.	Total.
England	Thorough-bred English ...	2	...	2

3. The two following horses were received from England :—

"Montezuma", 7 years—a compact useful horse on short legs, with great quality, good bone and substance.

"Oakwood Towers", 5 years.—a thickset, compact and powerful horse on short legs ; with faulty action in front.

They were landed in excellent condition and were fit to put to work in four months.

As only ponies were required for the Bombay Presidency, I delayed and completed their purchase in April. Early in the season, dealers ask exorbitant prices and generally put animals fit for stud purposes into training. A large percentage of them are found wanting, and I find that in April, when the Arabs are anxious to get back to their country and there are no buyers, good ponies can be obtained at a reasonable price. The Arab market was, I think, a distinct improvement on last year and several horses fit for stallions were imported. The batch bought by the Remount Agent was, taken all round, above the average. One Arab was purchased by me for the Rájkot State in Káthiáwár.

Number removed from registers.

4. It will be seen from Tables II and III that six horses and two pony stallions were removed from registers during the year under report. The sale to His Highness the Ráo of Cutch of the Thorough-bred English "Scheldt" was

completed, and the newly imported Thorough-bred English "Oakwood Towers" was transferred to Beluchistán under instructions from the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department. One Arab pony and one country-bred horse, being old and uncertain foal getters, were sold. The celebrated Thorough-bred English "Tam O'Shanter" was destroyed on the 13th January 1898, as it was deemed inadvisable to keep him alive any longer. He was received in October 1878 as a 7-year old and stood in the Deccan until the time of his death. I believe him to have been the best and most certain foal getter ever imported into this country, and many years must elapse before the mark he has made in the Deccan will die out, and it is highly improbable that the Bombay Government will ever own such a valuable servant or sterling good horse again. Judging from after events, I feel sure that had he remained in England his stud career would have been an unparalleled success. Two Arab horses and one Arab pony also were destroyed, all being incapacitated by age for stud purposes. The general percentage of casualties was 6·38 for horse and 5·26 for pony against 6·25 and 9·52 respectively last year. No horse or pony stallion died during the year.

Number present at close of year.

5. The number of stallions present at the close of the year under report is as shown below :—

Class.	Horse.	Pony.	Total.
Thorough-bred English	15	...	15
Half-bred do.	1	...	1
Hackney and Norfolk Trotter ...	4	...	4
Arab	23	16	39
Country-bred	...	1	1
Total ...	43	17	60

6. This gives a total of 60 against 66 of last year, the decrease being four in horses and two in ponies. The distribution of stallions in the several horse-breeding provinces is given below and compared with the figures of last two years :—

Year.	Deccan.	Gujarat.	Sind.	Total.
1895-96	39	9	21	69
1896-97	40	10	16	66
1897-98	32	10	18	60

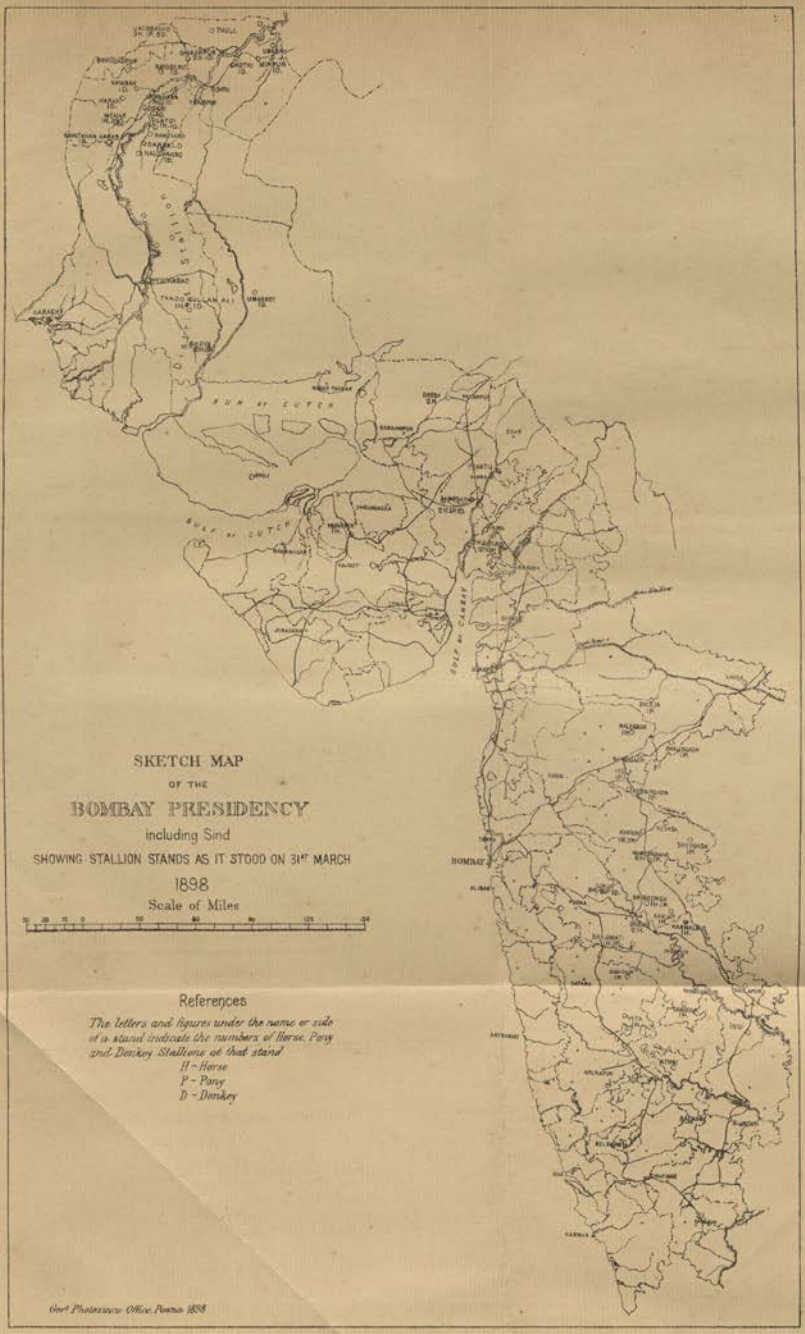
Number at stud work.

7. Out of the 60 stallions present at the close of the year, 58·82 were actually at stud work and the remainder were in the Ahmednagar Depôt for acclimatization or treatment. All Government stallions have been removed from Cutch, and horses working in that district are now the property of the Darbár.

8. The attached sketch map will show the various stands in the Bombay Presidency and the number and class of stallions at each stand on the 31st March 1898.

Number of mares covered and demand for stallions.

9. The total number of mares covered by Government horse and pony stallions during the year was 1,565 against 1,919 last year. Out of the above number, 209 coverings were effected under the certification system, *viz.*, 90 in the Deccan and 119 in Gujarát. There is a decrease of 354 in the total number of mares covered, the average per stallion having fallen from 32·24 last year to 26·60 this year. The effects of famine and plague on horse-breeding in the Deccan during the past year have been most disastrous, and I am agreeably sur-


SKETCH MAP
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
including Sind
SHOWING STALLION STANDS AS IT STOOD ON 31st MARCH
1898
Scale of Miles
References
The letters and figures under the name or side of a stand indicate the numbers of Horse, Pony and Donkey Stallions at that stand
H - Horse
P - Pony
D - Donkey
Govt Photozincco Office, Poona 1898

prised to find that the figures work out as well as they do under the circumstances. All the early part of the year the mares and young stock were starved, and in several villages which I visited, I found the young stock totally blind. The latter part of the year the horses were practically closed to all outsiders owing to the strict quarantine regulations in force. Considerable improvement, however, has taken place lately, and mares are coming in pretty regularly to the Depôt horses.

Horse-breeding has remained more or less stationary in Gujarát and Sind, although similar complaints as to plague quarantine regulations were received from both these provinces.

Stallions which produce the most suitable stock for the Army.

10. Table V shows that out of 47 head of stock inspected by me, and issued from the Ahmednagar Depôt, 18 were issued to British Cavalry, 19 to Native Cavalry, 2 selected as chargers' 1 to Royal Artillery and 7 rejected. 64 per cent. got by thorough-breds, 50 per cent. by Norfolk Trotters, 9 per cent. by Arabs, 45 per cent. unknown, and 16 per cent. by Australian thorough-breds were issued to British Cavalry. 14 per cent. by thorough-breds, 25 per cent. by Norfolk Trotters, 72 per cent. by Arabs, 27 per cent. unknown, 100 per cent. by country breds, and 66 per cent. by Australian thorough-breds to Native Cavalry. Of the rejections 27 per cent. were unknown, 14 per cent. by thorough-breds, 25 per cent. by Norfolk Trotters and 9 per cent. by Arabs. The chargers were got by thorough-breds—one English and one Australian. The above table again bears out my statement of last year, that the first cross of the Arab is seldom big enough for British Cavalry, but that produce again crossed by the thorough-bred (which is without doubt the stallion for the Deccan) produces a powerful, compact horse, full of quality, that is fit and capable of carrying medium British Cavalry. The average height of those issued to British Cavalry was 15-1 and to Native Cavalry nearly 14-3. No exception was taken to a single country-bred issued from this Depôt during the year, and the Officer Commanding the 20th Hussars remarks that "all round they are the best I have ever had." The above speaks volumes for the Deccan country-bred. The horse issued to Royal Artillery was one bred under the old system in the Depôt, and was by an Arab out of a rather well-bred Australian mare. He stood 15-3½, a quick active horse with great bone and power, and was a fair example of what can be produced in these paddocks. I still maintain that there is no part of India which can compare with the Deccan in producing horses with that perfect symmetry, bone, soundness and general beauty which stock got in this district possess. Several noticeable examples have occurred, within the last few years, of thorough-breds which have been standing here and have been transferred to Sind. It is difficult to find fault with the stock got by them here, as they have the best of legs and feet, short backs, well ribbed up, and all the flowing lines of the good Arab. These same horses transferred to Sind and mated with mares, as far as one can trace, bred on identically the same lines as the Deccan mares, produce an animal as different as it is possible for the get of one horse to be. They are high on the leg, flat-sided, upright on their joints, in many cases unsound, and whose hind legs, though perfectly straight when bought, gradually get crooked as they grow older. I have taken very careful notes of these facts, and find that it has not occurred with one horse only, but with all the best thorough-breds that have been in the Deccan long enough to have left their mark behind, and where it was possible to make comparisons. This matter has been made very much more simple the last few years, as stock got by the same horses in the Deccan and Sind are running together under identically the same conditions in the Depôt paddocks, and can be compared day by day. The question is a most interesting one, and I can only attribute the extraordinary difference to the large admixture of Arab blood in the Deccan mare, and after years of experience I find that working on certain lines you can be perfectly sure of breeding an animal which possesses a fixity of type that does not exist in other parts of India, and that a mare bred on these lines can be relied on, if mated with a thorough-bred, to throw true to her type year after year, with practically little variation except increase in size. I do not know of any other part of India of which the same can be said, and mares, although covered by the same horse, will one season produce shapely offspring, and the next an awkward ungainly colt resembling neither sire nor dam.

This state of affairs is, no doubt, due to the fact that at no period of its existence has the Deccan ever been contaminated by coarse blood, and that its mares are more or less pure, whereas in other parts of India it is impossible to say to what coarse, common and remote ancestor your mare is going to throw back to. The drawbacks to the Deccan, however, are very great: it contains few mares, poor owners, and is very liable to famine, all of which militate against any marked progress ever being made in horse-breeding, and the work of years is thrown back by a single famine such as the one experienced last year.

If the causes of rejection are carefully analyzed, it will be found that they work out very satisfactorily, and to a great extent prove that the buying of young stock in this part of India in expert hands need not be such a lottery as is commonly supposed, more especially when it is taken into consideration that stock which do not quite realize expectations, as far as height is concerned, for British Cavalry, can always be sent to Native Cavalry, providing care has been exercised in their purchase and they are suitable in other ways. Out of the number rejected one was a chance get received from the Madras Lancers, one was issued to the 20th Hussars from the Hapur Depôt, found unsuitable and returned to this Depôt to be sold, 3 cast for accidents and unsoundness, and 2 undersized which realized at auction Rs. 385 each. These figures further analyzed show that this Depôt was only answerable for 2 animals that did not grow sufficiently to enter either branch of the service, yet were good enough at $3\frac{1}{2}$ years of age to realize the fair price of Rs. 385 each. Accidents and unsoundness must occur and, therefore, cannot be compared in this table.

(2).—*Remounts, Country-bred.*

Number purchased.

11. The number of country-bred remounts purchased during the year is given in Table VI, and the following table compares the number with that for the last two years :—

For whom purchased.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Bombay Native Cavalry	259	128	332
Police, Northern Division...	6	2	5
Do. Central do.	...	3	6
Do. Southern do.	...	2	2
Do. in Sind	143	143	90
Remount Rearing Depôt, Ahmednagar	69	27	30
Sixteenth Bengal Cavalry...	12	...	...
Fifteenth do. Lancers...	3	...	...
Zhob Levy Corps	29	...	...
Total ...	521	304	465

12. There is an increase of 161 as compared with the previous year. Government during the last year reduced the number of young stock to be kept at the Ahmednagar Depôt from 200 to 150; hence it was necessary to purchase only 30 to make up the full complement. The average number, *viz.*, 150, has been maintained here during the year. The breeders in the immediate neighbourhood have lately taken to bring in their young stock direct to the Depôt for the Remount Agent to purchase. Several have been bought in this way, and every encouragement given to the men to continue this practice, which, for reasons unknown, did not find favour with them before. Out of 465 remounts purchased, 94 are the known produce of Government sires. This, no doubt, appears a very small percentage; but when it is taken into consideration that out of the large number of officers who purchase remounts the Remount Department officers are the only ones who appear to make it a point of endeavouring to find out the pedigree of a horse, the above figures are not altogether unsatisfactory.

13. The number of remounts purchased at each place is given below :—

Place.	Number.	Place.	Number.
		Total B. F. ...	112
Ahmednagar	6		
Poona	15	Jacobabad...	87
Bombay	5	Quetta	143
Deesa	2	Sibi	10
I'dar	1	Rewári	18
Ahmedabad	1	Amritsar	60
Káthiáwár...	10	Sháhpur	7
Karáchi	13	Lahore	6
Hyderabad	13	Dera Gházikhán	8
Naushahro	7	Jellalabad	10
Talhár	17	Not reported	4
Umarkot	22		
Total ...	112	Total ...	465

II.—Mule-breeding.

(*1*).—*Government Donkey Stallions.*

Number present at commencement of year.

14. The number of donkey stallions present on 1st April 1897 was 28, as shown below :—

Breed.	Number.
Italian	17
Persian	6
Arab	2
Khorásán	1
Cyprus	2
Total ...	28

Number added to registers.

15. No donkey stallions were added to the registers during the year.

Number removed from registers

16. One Italian, two Persian and one Arab donkey stallions were destroyed during the year, as they were old, worn out and useless for stud purposes. No donkey died during the year or was sold.

Number present at close of year.

17. There were 24 donkey stallions of the various breeds, as shown below, present on the 31st March 1898 :—

Breed.	Number.
Italian	16
Persian	4
Arab	1
Khorásán	1
Cyprus	2
Total ...	24

Number at stud work.

18. The number of donkey stallions actually at stud work during the year under report was 25·34 against 25·40 last year.

Number of mares covered.

19. The number of pony mares covered during the year is given below with comparative figures for the last two years :—

1895-96...	...	...	872
1896-97...	...	...	753
1897-98...	...	...	713

There is a decrease of 40 over last year, principally in the Deccan. Sind has remained stationary and shows a slight decrease of 9 mares.

Demand for donkey stallions.

20. At the request of the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, the following information with reference to mule-breeding has been incorporated in this year's report :—

Table showing the progress of Mule-breeding in the Deccan.

Year.	Stallions.	Mares covered.	Produce.	Mares covered per stallion.	Produce per stallion.	Remarks.
1881-82	3·50	88	15	25·14	4·28	
1882-83	8·0	123	9	15·37	1·12	Khándesh returns not received.
1883-84	5·41	69	10	12·75	2·29	
1884-85	5·03	80	20	15·90	3·99	
1885-86	3·0	44	18	14·66	6·0	
1886-87	3·0	46	15	15·3	5·0	
1887-88	3·0	52	12	17·3	4·0	
1888-89	2·15	47	7	21·86	3·25	
1889-90	1·0	19	2	19·0	2·0	
1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	
1891-92	0·45	1	1	2·2	2·2	Of the total coverings, 133 were effected at Sirúr and 107 in the Khándesh, Násik and Ahmednagar Districts.
1892-93	1·56	28	3	17·9	1·92	
1893-94	2·35	45	16	19·14	6·8	
1894-95	3·82	59	6	15·44	1·57	
1895-96	3·22	67	10	20·80	3·10	
1896-97	2·0	41	8	20·50	4·0	

Deccan and Khándesh.

21. A glance at the above table will give some idea of the extent to which mule-breeding operations have been carried on in the Deccan and Khándesh. It will be seen that in the year 1884-85, five stallions were stationed in the Deccan and only 80 mares covered. From that date to 1889 a gradual falling off took place, and Government in their Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 3819, dated 25th May 1889, approved the action of the Superintendent in removing all donkey stallions in the Deccan. I took over the Department in May 1892 and for the two previous years no attempt had been made to breed mules. I made most careful enquiries throughout the districts and realized that the ordinary ryot was very averse, from caste prejudices, to carry on the industry, and the only material left me to work upon consisted of a few small and half-starved mares, the property of Mahomedans and low-caste Hindus. I also realized that if caste prejudices were to be broken down, the only possible way was to show the ryot that mule-breeding was an industry where comparatively large profits were to be made at a very small outlay and only on these conditions could I see that any headway was likely to be made. With this view I addressed Government on the advisability of establishing a mule run in Gujarat so as to buy up the young stock as soon as they were weaned. The plan was approved, and I spent considerable time and labour in inspecting various tracts of land which I thought might be suitable for the purpose, being careful to avoid tracts liable to famine, to select some central place where fodder and water were plentiful, where the mule produce of Sind could easily be brought, as well as animals bred in the Deccan and Gujarát. After some 18 months or 2 years the project was abandoned for want of sufficient funds. In the meantime every endeavour had been made by myself and the subordinates of this Department to induce owners to breed mules. Larger prizes were offered at the shows, they were told that Government would purchase their young stock at 6 months old (a promise which

I regret to say I was unable to keep), and at every village I visited, the whole subject was carefully gone into by me with the assembled breeders, and as a last resource I ordered all Inspectors to travel with a donkey stallion from village to village. I obtained promises from several men that they would get their mares covered by donkey stallions which they never fulfilled. Considerable reluctance was shown by owners to get even wretched little mares, which graze along the sides of the road, covered, and only the persistence of the Inspectors and the promise of prizes at the shows gained an unwilling consent. This class of animal was selected, because owners of better mares steadily refused, and it was thought that a start, no matter how bad, was better than attempting nothing. The opposition was steady from the very beginning, and no part of the Deccan showed any signs of giving way or taking up the industry. During the whole time I have been in the Deccan only on two occasions have I seen owners of their own free will bring their mares to be covered by donkey stallions. This alone will give some idea of the tremendous odds that the Department has been working against in endeavouring to establish an industry opposed alike to the prejudices and wishes of the people, and, as I have stated before, when the ryot realizes that money is to be made out of mule-breeding the industry may gradually become popular, but at present there is no market for a young mule, and until that is established any further attempt will be to court failure. This unsatisfactory state of affairs has been carried on for the last four years in the hope that time would effect an improvement, but as that improvement did not take place I was compelled to remove the stallions with the view of preventing further waste of Government money.

22. Identically the same efforts were made in this province as in the Deccan, and the following table will show that the result proved far from satisfactory. The ryot steadily refused to breed mules and I was compelled to abandon any further attempt.

Gujarát.

Table showing the progress of Mule-breeding in Gujarát.

Year.	Stallions.	Mares covered.	Produce.	Mares covered per stallion.	Produce per stallion.	Remarks.
1883-84	0·60	...	...	...	...	Statistics incomplete.
1884-85	0·60	...	...	...	...	
1885-86	1·0	16	...	...	...	
1886-87	...	...	...	...	...	
1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	
1888-89	...	...	...	...	...	There was no donkey stallion.
1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	
1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	
1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	
1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	
1893-94	0·35	11	3	31·42	8·57	
1894-95	1·0	17	6	17·0	6·0	
1895-96	1·0	19	11	19·0	11·0	
1896-97	1·0	19	9	19·0	9·0	

23. Several of the State paddocks have purchased donkey stallions within the last few years, and quite recently three more applications have been received. It is proposed, as soon as they are obtainable, to locate one or two donkey stallions in every paddock, and I trust that the industry, when fairly started, will flourish in this province. The Bhávnagar State, some 8 years ago, bred a few mules which are at present in the transport of the Imperial Lancers. They are without exception some of the finest I have ever seen in India, short-legged, with immense bone and very powerful, and prove without doubt that the climate and soil of Káthiáwár is well adapted for this purpose.

Káthiáwár.

Table showing the progress of mule-breeding in Sind.

Year.	Stallions.	Mares covered.	Produce.	Mares covered per stallion.	Produce per stallion.	Remarks.
1882-83	1·0	4	3	4·0	3·0	
1883-84	4·16	140	18	33·65	5·62	
1884-85	6·57	214	10	32·57	4·80	
1885-86	8·88	278	40	34·57	9·09	
1886-87	15·08	570	61	37·79	9·80	
1887-88	18·22	751	81	41·21	11·37	
1888-89	19·25	838	66	43·53	6·38	
1889-90	19·00	797	57	41·94	4·52	
1890-91	20·00	846	83	42·3	4·88	
1891-92	23·13	988	92	44·64	6·74	
1892-93	19·13	814	99	42·55	5·17	
1893-94	17·40	788	91	45·28	5·95	
1894-95	18·00	687	89	38·16	4·94	
1895-96	18·81	786	106	41·78	5·64	
1896-97	22·40	693	164	30·93	7·32	

Sind.

24. Mule-breeding was commenced in Sind in the year 1882 and the above table will show what progress has been made. The majority of the stallions have been concentrated in the Shikárpur and Jacobabad districts. But stallions have within the last few years been placed in the Hyderabad District, where the industry has taken root rapidly and promises to flourish. The Sindi, I think, prefers breeding a mule to a horse, and if only some scheme could be devised whereby a market could be found for all young mule stock, I feel sure that the industry would make very much more rapid progress than it has hitherto done. The proposed scheme of the Government of India, for allowing all mares whether branded or not to be covered by donkey stallions, is a step in the right direction, although I wish to bring to the notice of Government that the rule of covering only branded mares has been more or less held in abeyance for several years, and the general principle followed out that no mare, no matter how bad she may be, is unfit to be mated with a donkey stallion, as it is an undoubted fact that some of our best and most shapely mules are out of the most unsound and ill-shaped mares in India. Parts of Sind can, therefore, be classed as distinctly good, and capable of still further improvement.

Breeding from donkey mares.

25. Owing to the failure which attended all efforts to breed mules in this Presidency an alternative scheme was suggested by the late Colonel Humfrey of covering donkey mares with selected Pegu-pony stallions. The subject of donkey mares was carefully gone into by me, and it was found that throughout this Presidency and in Sind the majority of the donkeys were either the property of bunnyas, who owned one or two, or small contractors, who owned from 20 to 30. The former are men who seldom breed from their animals, while the latter are generally very poor, and whose donkeys earn a precarious livelihood by grazing along the sides of the roads, and are worked long before they are capable of carrying a load. I saw no prospect of success attending a scheme where 90 per cent. of the donkey mares belonged to the above class of men, and could not see how it was possible for animals bred and reared under such adverse conditions ever to grow, and become useful for transport purposes. For this reason I was strongly opposed to trying the experiment of spending Government money on so hopeless a venture.

26. A short summary of the above goes to prove that under present conditions it is both a waste of time and money to attempt to breed mules in the Presidency Proper; that State aid in Káthiáwár will, no doubt, produce a certain number annually, but the conditions under which it is proposed to carry on the industry must necessarily ristrict any large output, at any rate for several years

to come ; and the parts of Sind where the industry is established are distinctly good, and that those portions which have recently taken to mule-breeding are promising and capable of extension.

(2).—Number of mules purchased by Government.

27. Table X will show that 12 mules were purchased during the year against 11 last year—3 for Batteries, 3 for Transport and 6 for the Bombay Municipality. The Bombay Municipality suffer considerable loss annually from the constant sickness and mortality which take place amongst their bullocks, and I suggested to the Municipal Commissioner that it would be advisable to try mules for this work. Three pairs of good stout mules were purchased by me during the past year, and it is proposed to give the experiment a thorough trial. I feel sure, if conducted on careful lines, it will be found that mules can do this work quicker, cost less, live longer, and that sickness amongst them will be practically unknown. Besides the above number, 16 mules were purchased at the Jacobabad Horse Show—4 by the 15th Bengal Lancers and 12 for the 5th Bombay Cavalry, making a grand total of 28 mules purchased during the year.

(*b*).—REVENUE SECTION.

I.—HORSE-BREEDING.

(1).—Government Horse and Pony Stallions.

Cost of feed, keep and transit.

28. Table XI gives the cost of feed, keep and transit of Government horse and pony stallions during the year, and the average annual cost per stallion for the last two years is compared below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1896-97	425	6	11
1897-98	548	9	3

There is an increase of Rs. 123-2-4 over last year, principally due to the unusually high prices of fodder in the Deccan districts, as will be seen from the following table, which gives the cost of maintaining a horse and pony stallion separately in each district, excluding the transit charges :—

District.	Horse.			Pony.		
	1896-97.	1897-98.	Difference.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Difference.
Khándesh	...	...	...	370	559	+189
Násik	...	...	...	398	386	—12
Ahmednagar	451	661	+210	372	581	+209
Poona	443	635	+192	349	521	+172
Sholápur	435	565	+130	...	608	...
Sátára		Complete	figures not	received.		
Kaira	409	379	—30	...	435	...
Ahmedabad	419	427	+8	298	354	+56
Deesa	380	394	+14	...	...	...
Hyderabad	467	402	—65	402	385	—17
Shikárpur	407	413	+6	...	...	...
Jacobabad	494	508	+14	441	489	48
Average ...	425	543	+118	367	512	+145

29. It will be seen that the increase is chiefly confined to the Deccan districts except Násik, where there is a slight decrease. In Kaira, the cost has decreased in the case of horse, but it is curious to find that the cost of maintaining a pony is greater than that of a horse. The same thing is observed in the Sholápur District; in both these districts, however, ponies were standing only for a portion of the year, and no satisfactory explanation is forthcoming. In other districts the variations are small and need no comments. Hyderabad

figures for 1896-97 have been corrected since the publication of the last annual report (paragraph 26).

(2).—Branded Mares.

Number present at commencement of year.

30. The number of branded mares in the beginning of the year under report is shown in the table below:—

Province.	Mares branded for breeding.			
	Horse.	Pony.	Mule.	Total.
Deccan	742	3,164	57	3,963
Gujarát	543	1,143	3	1,689
Sind	2,660	599	1,599	4,858
Total ..	3,945	4,906	1,659	10,510

Number added to registeas.

31. During the year under report the following number of branded mares was added to the registers:—

Province.	Mares branded for breeding.			
	Horse.	Pony.	Mule.	Total.
Deccan	39	76	...	115
Gujarát	25	136	3	164
Sind	479	1	785	1,265
Total ...	543	213	788	1,544

32. During the year, 1,544 mares were branded against 525 last year. Complete detailed tours were made in the horse-breeding tracts of the Deccan and in Upper and Lower Sind. In the Deccan a very large number of mares had either been sent away or sold owing to the famine, and the young stock were small and stunted. The number of mares branded in Lower Sind, *viz.* 468, is very satisfactory considering that three years ago the people were very averse to the brand. During the whole of my tour no difficulty was experienced, and I believe the majority of the mares in the district are now branded.

Number removed from registers.

33. The following table shows the number of mares removed from registers for reasons stated:—

Particulars.	Horse-breeding.	Pony-breeding.	Mule-breeding.	Total.
Died	34	64	...	98
No trace	2	10	...	12
Gone out of Presidency.	3	...	...	3
Total ...	39	74	...	113

34. Last year all mares over 20 years of age were struck off the registers, and it is not thought necessary to go through the registers again this year for this purpose.

Number present at close of year.

35. The balance remaining on the 31st March 1898 is shown in the table below :—

Province.	Horse breeding.	Pony-breeding.	Mule-breeding.	Total.
Deccan	743	3,168	57	3,968
Gujarát	567	1,277	6	1,850
Sind	3,139	600	2,384	6,123
Total ...	4,449	5,045	2,447	11,941

Number served by Government stallions.

36. The number of branded mares served by Government horse and pony stallions during the year under report was 1,356. Besides this 209 mares were served under the certification system.

Certification system.

37. In continuation of paragraph 34 of my last annual report I give here full details of the work done under this system, discussing the advisability or otherwise of its continuance any longer. Since 1895 Government have empowered 36 officers to certify mares as being fit to be served by Government stallions. Out of the above number, two have retired and one is dead. Ten officers were on leave, and circulars were issued to the remaining 23, requesting them to forward lists of mares certified by them from 1st November 1896 to 31st March 1898. Replies have been received from 21 officers, 16 stating that they have not issued any certificate owing to their being in non-breeding districts, or for want of opportunity, being employed on plague duty, &c. The remaining five officers, named below, have forwarded lists of certificates issued by them :—

Name of Officer.	Number of mares certified.
Mr. Pogson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khándesh	2
Mr. Lambert, District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad	20
Mr. Gibb, Collector of Ahmedabad	5
Mr. Kennedy, District Superintendent of Police, Poona...	4
Mr. Ingle, District Superintendent of Police, Bijápur (issued certificates in Kaira District)	6
Total ...	37

Messrs. Pogson and Kennedy state that the system does not work well, as the owners do not take sufficient interest in it. Out of the above 37 certificates, 25 were issued in Ahmedabad, 6 in Kaira, 2 in Khándesh and 4 in the Poona District. These officers have not adhered to the rule whereby certificates were only to be issued in districts where the number of branded mares has not reached an average of 50 per stallion. As noticed in last year's annual report (paragraph 34), Mr. Bagnell issued 291 certificates. Out of the above number, 54 were inspected this season, 53 branded and one rejected. This work was done during the time I was on leave by Veterinary Lieutenant Walker and I am unable to state what the mares were like, but gather from their descriptive rolls that the majority were under 13 hands. Owners in several instances in this district failed to produce their certificates, and it could not be properly ascertained whether all of them had been certified or not. The above facts will at once prove that little or no headway has been made by civil officers during the past two years, and I am of opinion that the work is such that few take any interest whatever in it. Under these circumstances I think it would be advisable to abandon the scheme entirely, as Sind having been removed from my jurisdiction gives me time to make complete and thorough detailed tours annually throughout the Presidency.

Proper, and I see no reason why my camp during the cold weather should not be so arranged as to give every owner that wishes, an opportunity of bringing his mare to be branded.

(3).—*Produce.*

38. Out of 1,919 mares covered during the last year, 714 foaled, 857 did not hold, and the result of 348 is not known. The following table shows the percentages of results in each province separately which are compared with the figures of the last year :—

Province.	Year.	Percentage of Produce.	Percentage not held.	Percentage unknown.
Deccan	1896-97 ...	34·65	45·93	19·42
	1897-98 ...	34·97	48·41	16·62
Gujarát	1896-97	46·61	52·97	0·42
	1897-98 ...	31·32	65·29	3·39
Sind	1896-97 ...	17·67	49·71	32·62
	1897-98 ...	45·64	24·74	29·62
Average ...	1896-97 ...	31·52	47·84	20·64
	1897-98 ...	37·21	44·66	18·13

39. It will be seen that there is a satisfactory increase in the percentage of produce with a corresponding fall in percentage "not held" and "unknown." The results are more or less stationary in the Deccan, rather disappointing in Gujarát, which, however, has been more than counterbalanced by the results in Sind. The statistics in Sind are not reliable: for instance, in the Upper Sind Frontier District no mare is shown under the heading "not held" during the year, which cannot be correct.

40. The average produce foaled per stallion has increased from 10·59 last year to 11·99 this year, being stationary in the Deccan, slightly fallen in Gujarát, and considerably risen in Sind. The following table shows the working of the principal classes of stallions for the last two years :—

Class of Stallion.	Average number of mares covered per stallion.		Average number of produce known per stallion.		Percentage of known produce to mares covered.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Thorough-bred English ...	39·40	36·23	12·46	13·51	31·7	37·28
Hackney and Norfolk Trotter ...	36·80	41·82	12·23	16·89	33·1	40·38
Arab Horse	32·90	29·99	9·52	11·01	28·9	36·71
Arab Pony	29·68	30·41	9·73	11·45	32·8	37·65

41. There is a slight rise in the number of mares covered by the Hackney and Norfolk Trotter and the Arab pony, while the results of the coverings are satisfactorily improved in all cases.

(4).—*Castration.*

42. The number of horse and mule colts castrated in various districts by Veterinary Graduates and salutris during the year is given in Table XIII and the total number of castrations is compared below with the figures for the past two years :—

1895-96	151
1896-97	148
1897-98	87

Out of this number, 64 colts were castrated by salutris and 23 by Veterinary Graduates, against 107 and 41 respectively last year. The falling off is attributed to the effects of famine and plague and the general unsettled state of the country.

II.—Mule-breeding.

(1).—*Government Donkey Stallions.*

43. The cost of feed, keep, &c., of Government donkey stallions during the year is given in Table XIV, and the table below compares the average annual cost for the last two years:—

Cost of feed and keep.

District.	Average Cost.			Remarks.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	Difference.	
	Rs.	Rs.		
Khándesh	274	339	+65	
Ahmednagar	396	639	+243	
Poona	335	371	+36	
Ahmedabad	318	363	+45	
Hyderabad	251	279	+28	
Shikárpur	304	276	—28	
Upper Sind Frontier	317	323	+6	
Thar and Párkar	356	298	—58	
Average ...	305	299	—6	

44. Although most of the districts show an increase in the annual cost of feeding a donkey, the average has fallen by Rs. 6 from the last year. This is due to the fact that nearly half the number of donkey stallions are located in the Shikárpur District, where the annual cost per stallion has decreased by Rs. 28. This, together with the fall in Thar and Párkar, more than counterbalances the rise in all other districts put together. In Ahmednagar the cost of keeping a donkey is slightly greater than that of a pony, but the fact that the donkey was standing here at a time when the prices were unusually high, will, I think, account for the anomaly.

(2).—*Pony and Donkey Mares.*

45. The number of pony mares served by donkey stallions during the year has fallen from 753 to 713, although the number of stallions actually employed at stud has remained almost stationary. The decrease is chiefly noticeable in the Deccan, where the average number of mares covered per stallion has fallen from 20·50 to 6·38 for the reasons given above (paragraph 21).

Number served by Government donkey stallions.

(3).—*Produce.*

46. Out of 753 mares covered during last year, 181 or 24·03 per cent foaled, 381 or 50·60 per cent. did not hold, and the results of 191 or 25·37 per cent. mares is not known. The average number of produce foaled per stallion has increased from 5·52 to 7·12 with a corresponding decrease in the number "not held" and "unknown," *viz.*, from 21·62 and 10·72 to 15·00 and 7·52 respectively. These results, though better than previous year, are not thoroughly satisfactory. The results of 48 mares covered last year by "Hafizganj," "John" and "Kaloo," the stallions lately destroyed, have not been received and have been included under "unknown."

III.—Horse Fairs and Shows.

47. Table XV shows that there were four horse shows held during the year. A short review on each is given below.

48. Held at Jacobabad and commenced on the 10th of January 1898. The total number of animals exhibited amounted to 1,125 against 1,395 last year. Although there was a falling off in numbers, the quality and general excellence of the exhibits was more than maintained. Greater care wes exercised in classifying, and resulted in 80 animals being eliminated.

Jacobabad (Sind).

Classes—Brood Mares.—A very large and excellent class, better than former years.

Young Stock.—Very good, shapely, well grown and a considerable improvement on last year.

Remounts.—A very inferior lot of Northern horses, due no doubt to the fact that all the best had been bought at Quetta.

Geldings.—The largest and best class that has ever been exhibited at Jacobabad.

Mules and Mule-breeding.—Very good, a great many of the mares in the opinion of the Judges too good for the industry. 71 mules were exhibited; with few exceptions all under 3 years of age, and it is evident that a large trade in mules is carried on between Sind and the Punjab. Only 16 mules were purchased at the show—4 by the 15th Bengal Lancers and 12 for the 5th Bombay Cavalry.

Eight very good young stock were purchased for the Ahmednagar Depôt. They were well grown and shapely. The total number of horse stock sold amounted to 160, of which 69 were for Government and the remainder, private individuals.

The following table in connection with this show is of great interest and shows at a glance the districts from which the best and largest number of horses come. Shikárpur compares very unfavourably with the Jacobabad District and Baluchistán:—

Year.		Shikárpur.	Jacobabad District.	Baluchistán.	Afghanistán.
1897	Exhibits	163	670	500	63
	Prizes	42	81	127	10
1898	Exhibits	81	434	449	107
	Prizes	26	68	166	14

General Remarks.—The show taken throughout was most successful, and the rigid system adopted, of making all breeders produce their certificates, should be carefully adhered to in the future.

Moro (Naushahro).

49. Commenced on the 17th January 1898. The total number of animals exhibited amounted to 399 against 791 last year, camels and cattle being excluded. This great falling off is attributed to the fact that the season was unfavourable and that an idea was prevalent amongst the people that Government proposed seizing this opportunity to impress animals for transport purposes in connection with operations on the Frontier. The success of a show depends, in a great measure, in the general interest taken by the officer in charge, and the inferiority of the exhibits this year may be partly accounted for by the fact that the division changed hands no less than three times.

Classes—Brood Mares.—A poor class in comparison to former years; all the mares in this classs in foal to Government stallions.

Young Stock.—The stock got by Government sires good. Indigenous animals light in bone and small.

Remounts.—Not up to the average of former years, either in Northern horses or indigenous stock. Seven were purchased for the Sind Police.

Mules and Mule-breeding.—The mares covered by donkey stallions formed a large and good class, and all the mules exhibited at this show were bred in the immediate neighbourhood. A great many more mules bred and known to be in the district were not brought by their owners for the reasons above stated.

Donkeys.—Exceptionally good.

General Remarks.—The show taken throughout cannot be considered to have been as successful as in former years, although it is satisfactory to note that this is the first show in which it was made compulsory to produce covering and foaling certificates. This, with one or two exceptions, was done without any difficulty, and it is to be hoped that the system once established will be strictly adhered to in the future. The arrangements of the show were good and successfully carried out.

Talhár.

50. Commenced on the 24th January 1898. The total number of exhibits amounted to 823 against 791 last year, a very satisfactory increase, taking into consideration the strict and careful way that animals were classified, and only those fit to compete were allowed on the show ground. With 77 mares in foal to Government stallions, 19 young stock sired by Government horses, besides the mares in foal to donkey stallions, the prospects of this district are distinctly encouraging.

The object of the show seems to be better understood, certificates of covering and foaling were readily produced, and mares willingly brought to be branded. Since last year the stallions have all been placed in charge of selected Zámindárs of position and the results have fully justified the course. Two of the stallions "Spero" and "Madina" had to be closed before the date of the show owing to having completed their full complement of mares, and owing to financial difficulties with the Local Board I was unable to send more stallions, and it is to be hoped that this difficulty will soon be overcome and the desirable increase of stallion power sanctioned.

Classes—Brood Mares (of which 434 were exhibited) very good.

Class I (85 exhibits).—All the mares in this class were in foal to Government stallions, showing a great and rapid improvement on last year, when only 10 mares were exhibited in foal to Government stallions.

Young Stock.—Very promising, representing the first get of Government stallions in this district.

Remounts.—A large and good class, with a very large percentage fit for police remounts. Seventeen were purchased for the Sind Police.

Mules and Mule-breeding.—The industry has taken root rapidly and promises to flourish. Young mules bred in the district were exhibited for the first time at the show, and the size and quality of the mares covered by donkey stallions is very encouraging. In 1895-96 five mules were exhibited and 28 at the present show. The large and excellent class of donkeys is also a point worthy of note in this district.

General Remarks.—The show taken throughout was the most sucessful one ever held. The prejudice against the brand has gradually been overcome, and I think that I may safely say that horse and mule-breeding operations which have started so favourably in this district hold out every promise of success in the future. My warmest thanks are due to Mr. B. A. Brendon, Assistant Collector, for the hearty and ready support which he has always afforded me, and he is to be congratulated on the success which has attained his energetic efforts to promote horse and mule-breeding in his sub-division.

Junágad (Káthiáwár).

51. Held at the Junágad State Paddock and commenced on the 10th March 1898. The total number of animals exhibited amounted to 255.

Classes.—The brood mares exhibited by breeders were light-boned, old and very unsound; the Darbár mares good.

Young Stock.—The young stock exhibited by breeders were small, badly grown, suffering from want of liberty. The Darbár stock well grown and very promising.

Remounts.—A few suitable for Police, but none for Cavalry.

General Remarks.—The show taken throughout was not as successful as the one held at Bhávnagar, as the animals exhibited by breeders were, in the majority of cases, old and very unsound; the Darbár stock, on the contrary, very

promising. There seems some doubt whether the system inaugurated, of holding shows at the four following places, *viz*, Rájkot, Junágad, Wadhwán and Bhávnagar, is likely to be attended with the success that was anticipated, and that a return to Rájkot is to be recommended. It is yet early to form an opinion on this point, as only two shows have been held under the present system. In the ordinary course of events, the next show will be held at Rájkot and on its success or otherwise it will be possible to form a more definite opinion. The arrangements of the show were very good and the general management throughout excellent.

Summary.

52. There were four horse shows during the year under report against five last year. Owing to the prevalence of bubonic plague, the Ahmednagar and Bhúj shows were abandoned and a show was held at Junágad in Káthiáwár. The total number of exhibits at all the shows was 2,602 against 3,064 last year, the decrease being particularly noticeable at Moro for reasons given under the review of that show. The total expenses amounted to Rs. 15,180, of which Rs. 11,023 were actually awarded as prizes and Rs. 4,157 were spent for other purposes. Government contributed Rs. 3,000 against Rs. 6,000 last year.

Stallions whose produce won prizes.

53. Table XVI gives the number and class of stallions whose produce won prizes at several horse shows. It will be seen that the produce of 21 sires won 53 prizes, *viz.*, 3 each of the first 3 classes and 44 of other classes. When compared with the last year's results these figures appear to be meagre, but the fact is that no horse show was held during the year at Ahmednagar, and complete information of the stock which won prizes at the Moro and Talhár shows has not been received.

54. Tables XVII to XX are not given, as they are not applicable to this Presidency.

VI.—General.

55. Table XXI shows the total cost of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 67,878-5-10 against Rs. 68,733-4-1 last year or a decrease of Rs. 855. The saving of Rs. 7,748, principally under the heads of "Purchase of Stallions" and "Prizes at horse shows," was nearly counterbalanced by the increase of Rs. 6,893 mainly under the heads "Cost of feed, &c.","Pay of officers, &c." and "Contingencies," leaving a net decrease of Rs. 855 as stated above. The total cost of the Department has been divided under the following sub-heads:—

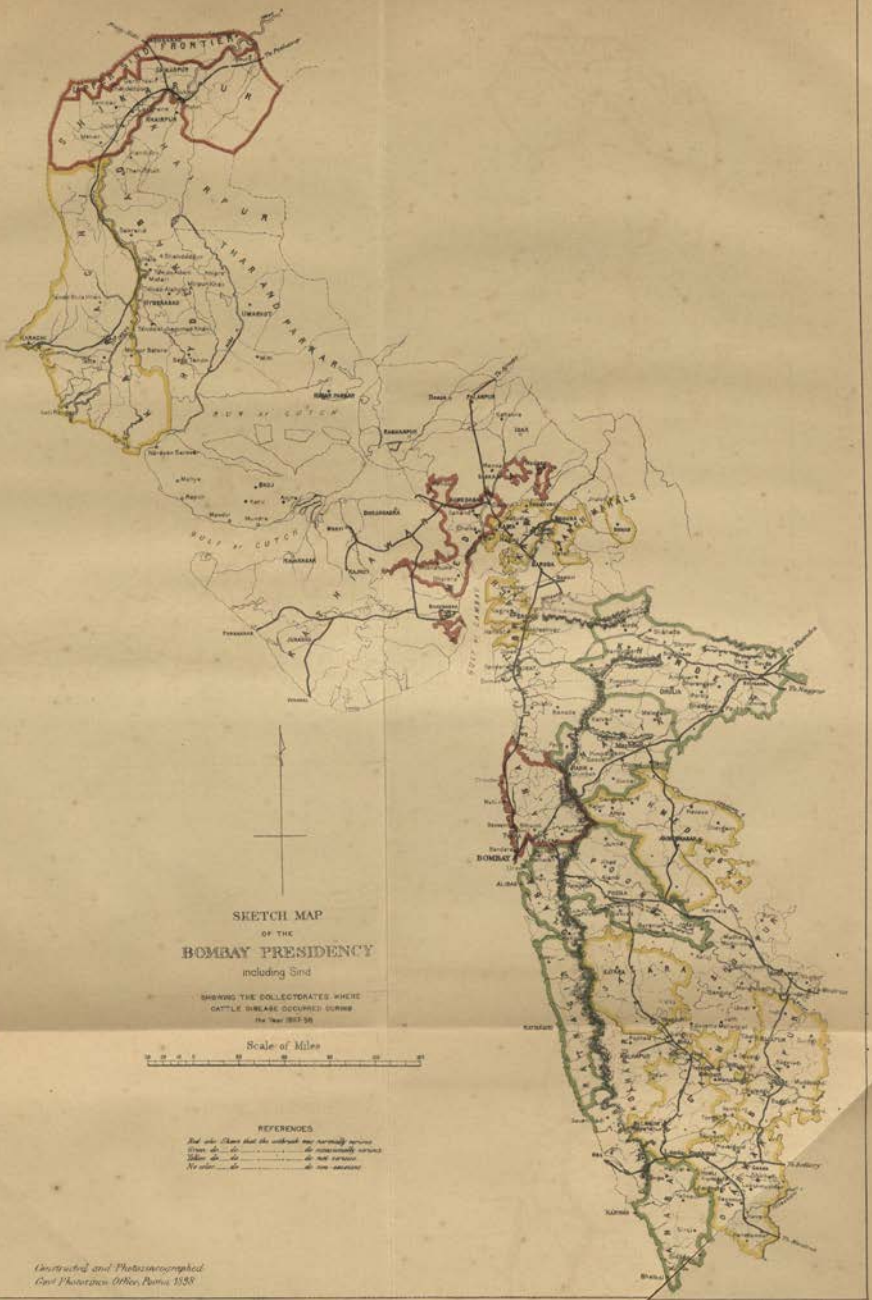
		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Cost of Supervision ...	... 24,590	8	7
2.	Keep and Purchase of Stallions	... 40,287	13	3
3.	Prizes for Horse Shows...	... 3,000	0	0
	Total	... 67,878	5	10

Of this amount Rs. 16,513-10-2 were charged to Local Funds, Rs. 14,737-3-6, being the pay of the Superintendent, were debited to the Imperial Funds, and the remainder, Rs. 36,627-8-2, were paid from Provincial Revenues.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

I.—Horse-breeding.

56. The Arab stallion "Maxim" maintained by the Hyderabad Local Board covered 63 mares against 23 last year. Out of the 23 mares covered last year, 11 foaled, 6 not held, and the result of 6 mares is not known. The total cost of feed, keep, &c., on account of this horse was Rs. 445. The work done by him is most satisfactory, and clearly proves that he is popular and that there is great demand for his services.


SKETCH MAP
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
including Sind
SHOWING THE COLLECTORATES WHERE
CATTLE DISEASE OCCURRED DURING
Scale of Miles
REFERENCES
Constructed and Photozincographed
Govt Photozinco Office, Poona 1898
THAR AND PARKAR
RUN OF CUTCH
GULF OF CUTCH
BOMBAY

II.—Mule-breeding.

57. A donkey stallion named "Jubilee" was purchased by Khán Bahádur Gullam Rasulkhán Jatoi last year and presented to the Hyderabad Local Board. This stallion covered 8 mares. No detailed information as to the cost of his feed, keep, &c., has been received.

III.—Cattle-Disease—Investigation and Prevention.

(*1*).—*Information collected.*

58. Reports were received, in the prescribed form, from all districts except the four noted in the margin. The total number of attacks from various diseases amounted to 12,648 against 18,513 last year, of which 5,918 or 46·79 per cent. proved fatal. In addition to the above numbers, reports were received too late for incorporation in last year's annual report, to the effect that 2,200 cattle were attacked with rinderpest in the Upper Sind Frontier, out of which 1,400 died. By adding these figures to last year's total, *viz.*, 18,513, it makes a grand total of 20,713 attacks and 10,211 deaths last year against 12,648 attacks and 5,918 deaths this year.

1 Sholápur, 2 Surat, 3 Hyderabad and 4 Thár and Párkar.

This shows a very satisfactory decrease, as I am of opinion that these statistics are getting more accurate every year and that a certain amount of reliance can be placed on them as giving approximately the true mortality of the Presidency. All Veterinary Graduates reported that rinderpest during the past year assumed a very much milder form than in previous years and was more amenable to treatment. This statement does not tally with the figures, as the precentage of deaths this year was 67·25 against 50·72 last year. Sufficient figures are not yet forthcoming to prove the somewhat risky statement, that I am about to make, *viz.*, that rinderpest in this country will, in the course of years, become milder and milder in each successive generation through the fact of a very large percentage of the animals getting the disease and recovering, thereby becoming immune, and that they will to a certain extent transmit this immunity to their offspring.

59. The attached sketch map will show the tracts affected by cattle disease during the year under report and the degree of severity with which they were affected.

(*2*).—*Outbreaks during the year.*

60. Table XXIII showing the attacks and deaths under several diseases is summarised below :—

Rinderpest.—This disease was prevalent in almost all districts throughout the Presidency, being very serious in the Upper Sind Frontier and Shikárpur districts in Sind, and Thána and Kánara in the Konkan. The total number of attacks and deaths was 7,295 and 4,906 respectively.

Anthrax—Reported from the Belgaum District only. 39 animals were attacked, of which 20 died.

Foot and mouth disease—Prevailed more or less in most of the districts in the Presidency Proper. The innocuous nature of the disease was apparent throughout, except in Ahmednagar and Kánara, where the death-rate reached as far as 20 and 44 per cent. respectively. This, no doubt, was due to the fact that the animals attacked were suffering from the severe effects of the famine and were in a wretched and emaciated condition. The total number of animals attacked was 3,986, of which only 132 or 3·31 per cent. died.

Pleuro-pneumonia.—Only 4 attacks and 2 deaths have been reported from Belgaum.

Charbon Symptomatique—Was reported from the districts of Násik, Kánara and Kaira. The total number of attacks is 55, all of which proved fatal.

Other diseases—Include 35 cases of glanders, all of which were destroyed under the Act, cases of variola and gloss anthrax in Poona, Ludiána disease in Dhárwár, spleenic appoplexy in Ratnágiri, and variola vaccinia in Ahmedabad.

(3).—*Treatment, Vaccination, &c.*

61. Out of 19 districts from which cattle-disease reports were received during the year, 11 districts had the advantage of the services of Veterinary Graduates. The Veterinary Graduate specially deputed to Ratnágiri still continues to work in that district, and a Graduate has lately been deputed to treat outbreaks in the Kolába District. It is to be regretted that the Collector of Kánara, in whose district cattle-disease has been so severe during the past 3 or 4 years, has expressed his disinclination to move the Local Board to employ the services of a Veterinary Graduate for a few years as suggested by the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, owing to want of funds and to the fact that the people will not allow their cattle to be treated by a Veterinary Graduate. This difficulty has not been experienced in other parts of the Presidency, and I think that it is only a matter of time when villagers will of their own free will segregate affected cattle, as reports received this year are very much more satisfactory on this particular point. Several native drugs are reported to have been used by the owners, but it is difficult to ascertain how far they proved efficacious. No recourse to preventive vaccination has yet been had in this Presidency.

VI.—Cattle-breeding, including Cattle Fairs and Shows.

Cattle-breeding.

62. Enquiries were made throughout the Presidency of the number of stud bulls kept by Local Boards and elicited the following answers:—

1st.—In the Panch Maháls a bull was bought by the Board in 1891 and has since been handed over to a herdsman with the only stipulation that he be kept in good condition and no payment be charged for his services.

2nd.—The Hyderabad (Sind) Local Board purchased a bull in 1894 at Jacobabad, and I had an opportunity of seeing him whilst touring in Sind. He was a very fine specimen of the large and heavy breed that are so famous in the Kachee Hills, and was stabled at the house of Mir Imám Baksh, a wealthy Zamindár in Sind. He received no exercise; was tied up in a stall and in very high condition. During the time he had been there he had served some thirty cows, several of whom had died whilst calving to him, and the majority of the calves that were born alive were unable to stand the climate, and died before reaching maturity. The Zamindárs were naturally averse to utilizing his services, and the well-meant endeavours of the Board did not meet with the success it deserved.

I simply quote this case as an example of the evil effects of endeavouring to introduce a foreign bull out of all proportion to the size of the indigenous cows, and to show how necessary it is, when attempting to improve the breed of cattle in this country, that our efforts should be confined to reserving only the best of that particular class, and that no violent outcross of foreign blood should be attempted.

A statement has been received from the Hyderabad Local Board that a bull purchased in February 1897 has during the past year served thirty-six cows, and that three cows which were served by him early in the year have since calved, and that one calf died the day after calving.

Cattle Fairs and Shows.

63. No cattle fair and show was held during the year.

V.—Veterinary Institution.

Veterinary Dispensaries.

64. Veterinary Graduate Reuben.—Inspected on the 9th July 1897, and found to be in good order. The new dispensary, which provided accommodation for 8 horses and 12 cattle, was occupied on the 31st April. During the year 1,024 cases were treated,

Násik.

Of those treated	
Cases curred ...	702
,, relieved ...	42
,, died	32
,, incurable ...	8
,, unknown ...	207
,, remaining ...	33
Total ...	1,024

against 1,166 last year. In-patients 102 and out-patients 922. Out of the above number 217 were horses, 675 cattle and the remainder goats, dogs, &c. Satisfactory arrangements appear to have been made to feed the tonga ponies belonging to the town at the dispensary whilst the famine lasted. The Veterinary Graduate attended an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the town, and paid 31 visits to owners' houses. The report is satisfactory, but the number of unknown results is very large, and should receive more attention in the future.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	7,628	13	3
Expenditure	4,125	9	10
Balance ...	3,503	3	5

65. Veterinary Graduate Kshirsagar.—The total number of cases treated amounted to 553 against 531 last year. Out of the above number 74 were horses, 467 cattle, and the remainder goats, &c. The Veterinary Graduate travelled over nine tálukas out of twelve in his charge, attended slight outbreaks of rinderpest and foot and mouth disease, and paid 87 visits to owners' houses. He appears to have done good service, and the report is satisfactory.

Násik (Itinerating).

Of those treated	
Cases cured ...	371
,, relieved ...	33
,, died	5
,, incurable ...	1
,, unknown ...	143
,, remaining ...	...
Total ...	553

66. Veterinary Graduate Somnay.—Inspected on the 8th July 1897, and found to be in good order. The dispensary has, during the year, been transferred to the new dispensary buildings. The total number of cases treated was 1,841 against 1,909, showing a slight decrease of 68. This is attributed to the famine which prevailed during the early part of the year, and to bubonic plague restrictions, and the absence of the Graduate for ten days on plague duty. Out of the above number 413 were horses, 1,221 cattle, and the remainder sheep, goats, &c. The Graduate paid 48 visits to the local cattle market, superintended the working and feeding of the Government stallions, and treated animals belonging to the Police, Municipality and Jail. He also attended mild outbreaks of foot and mouth disease, and some few cases of rinderpest. There is a slight decrease of unknown results over last year, although the numbers are still high, and some attempt should be made to further improve this in future years. The report is satisfactory.

Dhulia.

Of those treated	
Cases cured... ...	1,188
,, relieved ...	207
,, died	44
,, incurable ...	38
,, unknown ...	359
,, remaining ...	5
Total ...	1,841

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	1,303	4	4
Expenditure	1,759	4	9
Balance (deficit) ...	—456	0	5

67. Veterinary Graduate Soman.—Inspected on the 8th July 1897, and found to be in good order. The present system of amalgamating the dispensary and Pinjrapol is very undesirable, and should as soon as funds are obtainable be done away with. 1,030

Jalgaon.

Of those treated	
Cases cured	502
„ relieved ...	141
„ died	33
„ incurable ...	13
„ unknown ...	334
„ remaining ...	7
Total ...	1,030

animals were treated during the year against 770 last year, showing a very satisfactory increase in spite of bubonic plague. Out of the above number 140 were horses, 573 cattle, and the remainder sheep, goats, &c. Two in-patients and 1,028 out-patients. No outbreaks are reported, but a few isolated cases of rinderpest and foot and mouth disease were treated. The Veterinary Graduate was employed on plague duty, in addition to his own work, for four months of the year. The dispensary shows steady progress, and the work done is satisfactory.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	1,228	7	9
Expenditure	1,088	12	0
Balance ...	139	11	9

68. Veterinary Graduate Kulkarni.—The dispensary was in charge of Veterinary Graduate Kulkarni from 1st April to the 21st May 1897. He was then relieved by Veterinary Graduate Soman, who remained in charge until the 18th December, when the permanent incumbent again assumed charge until the end of the year. The total number of cases treated was 854 against 585 last year, horses 69, cattle 749, and the remainder sheep, goats, &c. The Veterinary Graduate attended outbreaks of rinderpest at Sindad and Akhatwáda in the Páchora Táluka, when 48 animals died out of 64 attacked. He also attended outbreaks of foot and mouth disease, and assisted the authorities in bubonic plague measures adopted in the district. This was the only dispensary not inspected during the year, as I was unable to reach it owing to the floods which existed at the time I was touring in that district. The report is satisfactory and shows gradual improvement.

Bhadgaon.

Of those treated	
Cases cured	527
„ relieved ...	95
„ died	19
„ incurable ...	16
„ unknown ...	183
„ remaining ...	14
Total ...	854

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	2,191	10	5
Expenditure...	1,461	5	7
Balance ...	730	4	10

69. Veterinary Graduate Sanga.—Inspected on the 1st October 1897 and found to be in good order. The total number of cases treated during the year amounted to 718. In-patients 320 and out-patients 398. Out of the above number 258 were horses, 136 cattle and the remainder goats, dogs, &c. The Veterinary Graduate visited 73 villages in the Poona District during the months of December, January and February and states that all the villages visited by him contained animals suffering from foot and mouth disease. He attended the cows at the Government Dairy Farm, Kirkee, and assisted the teaching staff at the College of Science. The suggestion of the Graduate that a shoeing forge should be attached to the dispensary is, I think, a good one, and if properly managed, should be a source of considerable income. It is to be regretted that some arrangement cannot be made with the Poona and Kirkee Cantonment Magistrates whereby a certain percentage of the fines be given to the dispensary, as 40 cruelty cases were treated during the year. There is a slight improvement over the number treated last year, and the report is satis-

Poona.

Of those treated	
Cases cured	576
„ relieved	19
„ died	47
„ incurable	11
„ unknown	47
„ remaining	18
Total ...	718

factory, but considering the size and importance of a town like Poona, the average compares unfavourably with other dispensaries.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	4,092	12	6
Expenditure...	1,632	11	10
Balance ...	2,460	0	8

70. Veterinary Graduate Modak.—Inspected on the 2nd November 1897 and found to be in good order. No arrangements, owing to lack of funds, could be made during the past year to erect the much needed buildings, &c. The number of animals treated during the year amounted to 1,607 against 1,898 last year, decrease being due to bubonic plague restrictions. In-patients 33, out-patients 1,574. Out of the above number, 307 were horses, 728 cattle and the remainder sheep, dogs, &c. Only 4 cases of castration are reported. The Veterinary Graduate paid 500 visits to owners' houses and surrounding villages and appears to have done good work. The report is satisfactory.

Belgaum.

Of those treated	
Cases cured	1,431
,, relieved	78
,, died	29
,, incurable	1
,, unknown	40
,, remaining	28
Total ...	1,607

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	2,577	3	3
Expenditure	2,279	4	9
Balance ...	297	14	6

71. Veterinary Graduate Mamtora.—His services were engaged at the beginning of January 1898 and his report, therefore, embraces a period of 3 months only. During that term he made a tour in the district and treated 401 cases, of which 34 were horses, 327 cattle and the remainder sheep, goats, &c. He also attended two mild outbreaks of foot and mouth disease and endeavoured to explain to the people the advantages to be gained by utilising the dispensary, &c. He made it a practice to attend all weekly cattle markets and afford advice and inspect cattle. The report is satisfactory.

Belgaum (Itinerant).

Of those treated	
Cases cured	347
,, relieved	23
,, died	9
,, incurable	6
,, unknown	6
,, remaining	10
Total ...	401

The figures for receipts, expenditure and balance are included in the review of the stationary Veterinary Graduate's report.

72. Veterinary Graduate Sane.—Inspected on the 1st November 1897 and found to be in good order. During the year, 2,041 cases were treated against 960 last year. The large increase is due to the number of foot and mouth disease cases which appears to have been prevalent in the town and surrounding districts during the year. In-patients 50 and out-patients 1,991. Out of the above number, 134 were horses, 1,564 cattle and the remainder sheep, goats, &c. The Veterinary Graduate attended an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the Dhárwár City and paid several visits to owners' houses. The report is satisfactory and shows steady and good progress. The percentage of unknown results is very high.

Dhárwár.

Of those treated	
Cases cured	1,604
,, relieved	114
,, died	50
,, incurable	6
,, unknown	257
,, remaining	10
Total ...	2,041

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	2,245	15	6
Expenditure...	1,771	1	11
Balance ...	474	13	7

73. Veterinary Graduate Bhatt.—Inspected on 23rd November 1897 and found to be in excellent order. The total number of cases treated during the year amounted to 2,035 against 1,574 last year. In-patients 160 Pinjrapole and out-patients 1,875. Out of this number 680 were horses, 791 cattle and the remainder goats, &c. The Veterinary Graduate attended the weekly cattle markets and was instrumental in discovering 13 cases of foot and mouth disease during his inspection. He attended 13 villages where epidemic diseases broke out and was successful in stamping them out. He paid 132 visits to owners' houses, attended the Mounted Police horses, the cattle belonging to the Municipal Tramway, superintended the working and feeding of the Government stallions and visited the Pinjrapole once a week. His work throughout the year has been good and thorough and the report is satisfactory in every way.

Ahmedabad.

Of those treated	
Cases cured	1,816
,, relieved	27
,, died...	23
,, incurable	20
,, unknown	91
,, remaining	58
Total ...	2,035

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	5,632	1	2
Expenditure...	1,951	9	9
Balance ...	3,680	7	5

74. Veterinary Graduate Maniar.—Inspected by me on the 18th November 1897 and found to be in good order. The total number of cases treated amounted to 1,849 against 1,688 last year. 23 in-patients and 1,826 out-patients. Out of the above number, 248 were horses, 1,337 cattle and the remainder goats, sheep, &c. The Veterinary Graduate attended mild outbreaks of foot and mouth disease and appears to have been very successful in persuading the people to segregate their animals. In one instance the village authorities had carried out these measures before his arrival, and satisfactorily proves that villagers are at last commencing to realize the value of segregation, and I have no doubt that in time no difficulty will be experienced when it is necessary to adopt these measures. He made 68 visits to owners' houses, superintended the feeding, working, &c., of Government stallions, submitted the annual stud returns, and acted for the Itinerating Veterinary Graduate whilst he was on leave for one month and 25 days. The dispensary has been making steady progress yearly and great credit is due to the Veterinary Graduate for his tact and successful management of the people in dealing with epidemic diseases, and the report taken throughout is most satisfactory.

Nadiád.

Of those treated	
Cases cured	1,597
,, relieved	89
,, died...	16
,, incurable	18
,, unknown	99
,, remaining	30
Total ...	1,849

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	3,638	3	3
Expenditure	3,049	14	10
Balance ...	588	4	5

75. Veterinary Graduate Patel.—The total number of cases treated during the year was 795 against 719 last year. Out of the above number 55 were horses, 702 cattle and the re-

Kaira (Itinerating).

mainder goats, sheep, &c. He attended outbreaks of epidemic diseases at 10 villages, was active in his movements throughout the district, attended the Government stallions, and the work done shows progress, and is satisfactory. The figures for receipts, &c., are included in the review of the Nadiád Veterinary Graduate's report.

Of those treated	
Cases cured	621
„ relieved	58
„ died	20
„ incurable	7
„ unknown	84
„ remained	5
Total ...	795

76. Veterinary Graduate Vakhariya.—Inspected on the 25th November 1897. The outbuildings were dirty and in an insanitary state, and considerable carelessness was displayed by the Graduate in his work. It is to be regretted no progress has been made to complete the negotiations that were being carried on with a view to purchase a site and construct the necessary buildings which are urgently required. The total number of cases treated amounted to 980 against 930 last year, which must be considered satisfactory considering the prevalence of bubonic plague. 59 in-patients and 921 out-patients. Out of the above number, 445 were horses, 394 cattle and the remainder goats, dogs, &c. A mild outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the town was treated by the Graduate. He attended Police horses and animals at the Government farm and paid 50 visits to owners' houses. Only 4 cases of castration are reported. The report is satisfactory.

Surat.

Of those treated	
Cases cured	924
„ relieved	19
„ died...	10
„ incurable	1
„ unknown	2
„ remaining	24
Total ...	980

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	6,244	1	9
Expenditure	1,318	15	9
Total ...	4,925	2	0

77. Veterinary Graduate Haji.—Inspected on the 5th March 1898 and found to be in excellent order. During the year 2,232 animals were treated against 2,824 last year, the decrease being due to plague and the general unsettled state of the town. In-patients 208 and out-patients 2,024. Out of the above number, 874 were horses, 450 cattle, 187 camels and the remainder goats, sheep, &c. The Veterinary Graduate attended outbreaks of foot and mouth disease and rinderpest in the town of Karáchi. He appears to have been very successful in dealing with these outbreaks, as the mortality was small and the disease rapidly stamped out. He also attended a somewhat severe outbreak of rinderpest in the district and was equally successful in dealing with it. The isolation arrangements in the town are very good and no difficulty appears to have been experienced in persuading owners to bring their rinderpest cattle to these wards. He made all arrangements for the disembarkation, locating and despatching of Government stallions, attended the animals of the Zoological Gardens, Mounted Police, and paid over 600 visits to owners' houses. The Ceylon Government requisitioned his services for the purchase of milch cattle, and all Police remounts were examined by him prior to purchase. 7 cases of castration are reported (3 horses and 4 bulls). The system of levying fees on wealthy people for the treatment of their animals appears to have been satisfactory and resulted in a net gain of Rs. 1,011-10-0 towards the dispensary. The receipts for the shoeing forge, *viz.*, 254-4-0, are not so satisfactory, but it is yet early to form an opinion on this point, as this branch of the dispensary has only been in working order since September 1897. The report is as

Karáchi.

Of those treated	
Cases cured	2,056
„ relieved	68
„ died	44
„ incurable	...
„ unknown	...
„ remaining	64
Total ...	2,232

usual very satisfactory and denotes the thorough and energetic manner in which the Veterinary Graduate carries on his duties.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	6,283	2	7
Expenditure	5,056	8	7
Balance ...	1,226	10	0

78. Veterinary Graduate Asudamal.—Inspected by me on the 21st January 1898 and found in excellent order. The total number of cases during the year amounted to 1,123 against 1,325, a slight falling off due to bubonic plague restrictions. In-patients 216, out-patients 907. Out of the above number, 397 horses, 190 cattle, 87 camels and the remainder donkeys, dogs, &c. 6 cases of castration are reported, the property of breeders. The Veterinary Graduate attended the horse shows of Moro and Talhár and toured in the Hyderabad District with me when I found his services of the greatest value. He superintended the working of the Government stallions and assisted the Transport Officer in purchasing animals for the Frontier. He has also compiled a pamphlet in Sindi on the subject of horse-breeding and the worst forms of contagious diseases in cattle, carefully detailing the repressive measures to be adopted. It was submitted to, and approved by, me, is now in the press, and I trust will have the wide circulation that it so fully deserves. He also treated animals belonging to the Police, Transport and Commissariat, and animals sent in under the Cruelty Act. The question as to utilising his services in giving veterinary instruction to the students of the Agricultural Class was negatived by the Educational Inspector and the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, on the plea that there was not sufficient time at the disposal of the students. I think that the subject might with advantage be re-opened, as Tapedárs are appointed from this school and it is on them that we rely for timely intimation of epidemics, &c., whose duties are such that they could well assist in popularising veterinary dispensaries throughout the country. The site has been selected, plans, estimates, &c., made, and it is to be hoped that the new dispensary will be completed this year. The report again is most satisfactory and clearly proves the zeal and energy displayed by this Graduate in the performance of his duties and his thorough tact in dealing with the people.

Hyderabad.

Of those treated	
Cases cured	972
„ relieved	33
„ died	38
„ incurable	4
„ unknown	47
„ remaining	29
Total ...	1,123

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	9,592	11	1
Expenditure	2,807	14	1
Balance ...	6,784	13	0

79. Veterinary Graduate Ansari—Inspected by me on the 19th of January 1898; the dispensary was then stationed at Moro, which in my opinion was unsuitable, and arrangements were at once made to remove it to Naushahro, the head-quarters of the Division. The dispensary was established on the 1st November 1897. This report, therefore, covers a period of only five months. During the above period, 125 animals were treated—14 in-patients, 111 out-patients. Out of the above number, 33 horses, 35 cattle, 37 camels and the remainder goats, &c. The Veterinary Graduate was detailed to attend an outbreak of rinderpest at Karáchi when he appears to have done good work; he also inspected Government stallions and paid 4 visits to owners' stables. He appears to have been considerably hampered in the early part of his work for want of medicines and appliances, but this difficulty was subsequently overcome, and I trust that his establishment at head-quarters will result in a successful year. The report, considering the circumstances, is satisfactory.

Naushahro.

Of those treated	
Cases cured	84
„ relieved	6
„ died	5
„ incurable	1
„ unknown	28
„ remaining	1
Total ...	125

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts ...	711	4	1
Expenditure ...	586	4	1
Balance ...	125	0	0

80. Veterinary Graduate Vedh.—Inspected on the 3rd March 1898 and found to be in good order. I would again wish to call the attention of the Board to the fact that the dispensary is not making the progress that it should—due, no doubt, to its faulty situation, and strongly recommend that some effort be made to remedy this defect. The total number of cases treated was 768 against 1,025 last year. 144 in-patients, 624 out-patients. There is a slight increase if the large number of rinderpest cases which occurred last year, *viz.* 299, are excluded. The Veterinary Graduate attended the Jacobabad Horse Show and paid several visits to owners' houses. 4 cases of castration are reported. The report is meagre, but shows a slight improvement over former years.

Shikárpur.

Of those treated	
Cases cured	698
„ relieved	30
„ died	10
„ incurable	8
„ unknown	6
„ remaining	16.
Total ...	768

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	7,793	15	1
Expenditure	2,880	2	0
Balance ...	4,913	13	1

81. Veterinary Graduate Mudliar.—The Veterinary Graduate during the year visited most of the villages in the Dápoli Táluka and some of the villages in the Ratnágiri and Vengurla tálukas, and attended mild outbreaks of rinderpest and foot and mouth disease. He kept no register until July and from that date to the end of the year treated 224 cases and some 80 cases, of which no record was kept. The Graduate does not appear to have worked on systematic lines, and the report is short and incomplete. Arrangements have been made to correct this in the future.

Ratnágiri (Itinerating.)

82. There were 17 veterinary dispensaries open at the end of the year—12 stationary and 5 itinerant—the itinerant veterinary dispensary being newly opened at Naushahro in the Hyderabad District. The total number of animals treated during the year amounted to 19,976 against 19,614 last year. Out of the above number, 16,016 or 80·18 per cent. were cured, 1,082 or 5·41 per cent. relieved, 434 or 2·18 per cent. died, 159 or 0·79 per cent. returned incurable, the result of 1,933 or 9·68 per cent. was unknown, and the remainder 352 or 1·76 per cent. were under treatment at the end of the year. It is satisfactory to note that the percentage of cured and relieved has again increased this year, being 85·59 against 84·29 last year with a corresponding fall in the percentage "died," "incurable" and "unknown." Only 23 colts were castrated by Veterinary Graduates against 32 last year, and it is to be regretted that no improvement has taken place in this important branch of their duties.

Summary.

VI.—Tours of the Superintendent.

83. The marginally noted studs were visited during the year and 10 head of young stock purchased. Owing to the keen interest in horse-breeding displayed by Colonel Hunter, Political Agent, and the constant help I have received from him, I am pleased to be able to report that considerable progress has been made in Káthiáwár during the past two or three years. New studs have been established and considerable sums of money have been spent in constructing new paddocks and buildings and purchas-

Bhávnagar, Gondal, Vankáner, Morvi, Pálitána, Junágad, Dhrángadra and Rájkot.

ing brood mares. The Chiefs are anxious that the industry should be carried out on sound lines and are willing to introduce improvements so as to ensure their studs being a success. The mares in the various paddocks have during the past year been carefully examined by me, and only the best retained, the remainder being drafted or put aside for mule-breeding. It is proposed that a similar drafting take place annually and all vacancies filled up with the best home-bred fillies. This policy systematically carried out, for the next five or six years, will result in the Káthiáwár studs owning some of the very best brood stock in India. I need hardly point out that this step unheard of in Káthiáwár before, of doing away with old, barren and unsound mares, will at once show what vast strides have been made, and further prove that the Chiefs are now willing to accept advice and adopt recommendations for the well-being of their studs.

All the studs have been supplied with good Arab sires, as these are obtainable in the country, but considerable difficulty is experienced by them in procuring thorough-breds. Some of the States have applied for the services of thorough-breds on what appears to me to be conditions most favourable to Government. Taking all circumstances into consideration, and the position we now stand with regard to these studs, I trust that Government will be pleased to accede to their wishes, as these stallions will only be mated with big roomy mares, whose offspring placed under such favourable conditions should grow into typical remounts. I think that I can safely say that the majority of these studs are now in good working order and their future very promising.

General Remarks.

Fodder Arrangements.

84. The total amount of fodder raised under departmental arrangements during the past year amounted to 72,745 lbs. and shows a distinct saving to Government of Rs. 951-8-0, which must be looked upon as fairly satisfactory taking into consideration the short time the experiment has been in working order and the disadvantageous conditions under which it was commenced.

The small patch of land within the stallion stable enclosure was prepared for sowing early in May and the first seeds of jowári and guinea grass planted early in June after the first heavy shower of rain. These crops failed completely, as the season was very unfavourable and comparatively no rain fell until early in September. This necessitated a second sowing and entailed a certain amount of loss in time, labour and seed.

The new well in the stallion stables was abandoned by the Public Works Department after sinking some 35 feet, when only a small quantity of water quite insufficient for irrigation purposes was obtainable. At a cost of Rs. 51, I made arrangements to sink a further depth of 5 feet and it resulted in a plentiful supply of water. I think it is possible to still further improve matters, and propose sinking 5 feet more during the coming hot weather, when it is anticipated an abundant supply will be obtainable.

The whole area which this well can irrigate is now planted with guinea grass in a thriving condition, which will yield sufficient green fodder for all requirements throughout the year. One or two crops of jowári will be taken off the remainder of the enclosure and should be sufficient to keep the bullocks during the year. Some 120 grafted mangoes of the best varieties have been planted in the enclosure; they are doing remarkably well and should be a source of considerable income in a few years.

85. According to Government Resolution No. 2114, dated 24th March 1898, in the Revenue Department, complete control of the Padampur Kuran was assumed by this Department at the end of the official year, and a contract entered into by which the contractor engages to completely clean out all scrub jungle by the roots, make the necessary gates and enclose the kuran by a cactus fence impervious to cattle, on consideration that all cut wood becomes his property. This arrangement is, I think, satisfactory, as it entails no further expense to

Government, gives the Department a fair start with a thoroughly clean piece of land, fenced on all sides and capable of being made into a high class grass reserve, when it will be possible to cut and harvest the whole crop and entirely do away with the great waste of good grass that occurs annually in lands set aside for grass purposes, half of which are covered with useless scrub jungle. All fodder arrangements in connection with these horses are now complete and in full working order, and I anticipate a very large saving annually. The following statement gives receipts and expenditure, is worked out at contract rates, and shows a net profit to Government of Rs. 951-8-0 under the above system :—

Expenditure.	Amount.			Outturn.	Amount.		
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Pay of máli and motwála (6th April 1897 to 31st March 1898)	189	5	4	Jowári seed, 60 lbs., at 15 lbs. a rupee	4	0	0
Charges for maintaining a pair of bullocks from 7th June 1897 to 31st March 1898 ...	109	7	7	Kirbi, 1,770 lbs., at 30 lbs. a rupee	59	0	0
Cost of jowári seed, including railway charges	36	4	3	Lucern, 1,450 lbs., at 100 lbs. a rupee	14	8	0
Pay of watchman (18th August 1897 to 24th January 1898)...	37	5	7	Guinea grass, 3,330 lbs., at 100 lbs. a rupee	33	4	5
Paid to contractor for cutting grass in the Shendi kuran, carting it to the stables, and stacking it there... ...	326	6	1	Grass from kuran, 66,195 lbs., at 43 lbs. a rupee ...	1,539	8	8
				Total ...	1,650	5	1
Total ...	698	12	10	Net profit to Government ...	951	8	3

86. Owing to the small quantity of oats grown in this Presidency and the total ignorance of the majority of the Zamindárs of the existence of such a grain and its value as a food stuff for horses, I have been endeavouring to persuade a certain number to try experiments in various parts of the Presidency and have succeeded in getting crops grown in the Ahmedabad District and Sind. The crop in Sind was most successful and has yielded the best sample of oats I have ever seen in this country. I have been unable to obtain full details of the Ahmedabad experiments, but the Collector reports that our field of fifteen gunthas produced about 20 Gujarát maunds of oats in good condition. It is to be hoped that Zamindárs will realize the value of this crop, and that its cultivation will spread, as the market rates compare very favourably with other cereals, and much value would accrue to the land as a rotation crop.

Transfer of Sind.

87. According to Government Resolution No. 261 in the Revenue Department, dated 11th January 1898, the stallions, veterinary dispensaries, and all work in connection with the Civil Veterinary Department in Sind was handed over to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Beluchistán, on the 1st April 1898. I take this opportunity of giving a few details in connection with this Province that may be of assistance to the above-named officer, and further to point out that a mistaken idea appears to have crept into the Government of India's letter No. 1868-66-2, dated 16th December 1897, Revenue and Agricultural Department, to the effect that the whole of Sind is a tract of country which only requires to be thoroughly opened out to at once yield good and promising results, both in horse and mule-breeding. I need hardly say that this is not the case, and that it differs from its neighbour Beluchistán as much as it is possible for two countries bordering each other to do. Parts of Sind are absolutely worthless from a horse-breeding point of view and, unless it is possible to make a considerable change both in the condition of the country and the ideas of the people, no efforts on the part of the Civil Veterinary Department are ever likely to be attended with the success that the letter would warrant one to suppose.

88. The Province of Sind is divided into the following collectorates,—Jacobabad, Shikárpur, Hyderabad, Karáchi and Thar and Párkar, and for the sake of convenience the capabilities of each district will be given separately.

Collectorates.

89. The horse-breeding of Sind may be said to be entirely concentrated in the Jacobabad Collectorate and is carried on by the large number of semi-Beluch tribes which have settled over our frontier, and it is these men alone who make the Jacobabad District so successful a breeding centre. They are keen horsemen, much addicted to racing and other sports, and differ widely from the pure Sindhi in their love of horses. Eliminate these men, and Jacobabad would at once sink to the level of Shikárpur as a horse-breeding district. On the arrival of a new stallion at Jacobabad he is immediately surrounded by these men, keenly criticised, anxious enquiries are made as to his blood, performances, price, what his stock are like—in fact, every detail in connection with the horse is fully discussed, and herein lies the difference between the Beluch and the Sindhi, and on no occasion do I ever remember the latter asking a question or working up any enthusiasm about the merits or otherwise of a stallion.

Jacobabad—Horse-breeding.

A fairly satisfactory amount of mule-breeding is done in this district by the Sindhi, but the Beluch is a horse-breeder and does not enter into the industry with any spirit.

Mule-breeding.

During the last six years the stallion power on the Upper Sind Frontier has remained more or less stationary and little variation has taken place in the number of mares covered. This to a great extent denotes that the district is fully horsed, and that breeding is carried out on systematic lines by a certain number of men who get all their mares covered annually, and that its capabilities are worked to the full. During the past year one horse and one donkey were added, making a total of 16 horses and 6 donkeys. I found it necessary to make a complete change in the class of stallions supplied to this district and to do away with all Norfolk Trotters and substitute good class Thorough-breds and Arabs and to establish a system of summering the English horses at Quetta, as the great heat of Jacobabad was very detrimental to their well-being. This district now contains some of the best horses in the Presidency thoroughly tested and acclimatized before being sent there.

Stallion power.

All the best mares are concentrated in the central and northern portion of the district. The north-east portion contains very few of any value.

Mares.

90. The Shikárpur Collectorate, although embracing a very large area, is practically useless for horse-breeding, and the district has made no progress during the past 6 years. In the year 1892, I carefully enquired into the subject with a view of endeavouring to improve matters, and it was stated at the time that the slow progress horse-breeding made, was due to the fact that the district contained nothing but old and worn-out stallions. I rectified this as soon as possible and replaced the old stallions by young and vigorous horses. The results for the following two years were distinctly better, but things gradually lapsed into their former state and I found that the Zamindárs were averse to using the Government stallions, alleging the most paltry excuses when asked their reasons. With the exception of one or two men close to Shikárpur and Larkhána, who appeared to take an interest in horses, the remainder of the breeding was done in a lax and unsatisfactory manner, and in a very different spirit to the same industry in the Jacobabad District. As a last resource I tried touring stallions in this collectorate, but had to abandon any further attempts, as the results were not satisfactory.

Shikárpur-Horse-breeding.

As a mule-breeding district Shikárpur is distinctly good and the Sindhi in that neighbourhood takes more interest in this industry than he does in horse-breeding.

Mule-breeding.

During the last 6 years the average stallion power in this district has been four horse and twelve donkey. The former have never covered their full complement of mares, but the latter

Stallion power.

have always done good work, and I think that it would be advisable to endeavour to extend mule-breeding in these parts.

Mares.

The best mares are concentrated in the central portion of the district, and the north-east and southern portions contain nothing but a few small weedy animals unfit for any purposes.

Hyderabad.

91. The extreme southern portion is next to Jacobabad, I think, the most promising part of Sind and was opened up by me some four years ago. It was the only part of Sind where no attempts had been made to breed horses and mules, and it was, therefore, necessary that a certain amount of care should be exercised in our method of procedure. I realised the uselessness of attempting to tour in this particular tract until the Zamindárs and people had been made conversant with the wishes of Government on horse-breeding and with that view it was decided by Mr. Woodburn and myself that the quickest and best way to accomplish this end would be to hold a show at Talhár, the most central and convenient place in the division; and a show was accordingly held in 1894. It was a success and the opportunity was taken of collecting all the most wealthy and influential Zamindárs and explaining to them the wishes and procedure of Government when opening up a new district for horse-breeding. The first year I endeavoured to brand mares and failed completely, as the whole country side was averse to it. The following year a few mares were branded at the show and Government stallions placed in the district, the year after a few more were branded, and some attempts made by the Zamindárs to utilize the horses. This year a complete detailed tour was made in the district, 446 mares were branded and all the horses had covered their full complement of mares. The success which has followed the policy adopted in this district leads me to suppose that it was the right one, and I feel sure that any undue haste in attempting to tour in a district when branding, &c., was unknown, could only have resulted in failure, instead of which this district is now in fair working order. The mares throughout are branded, and the people willing and anxious to carry on the work which took some three years to bring to its present pitch.

The extreme northern portion has had stallions stationed there for several years, and by way of giving horse-breeding an impetus in these parts, it was decided to establish a show at Moro. The first one was held in February 1893 and has since become an annual institution. The influential Zamindárs take considerable interest in it, but the district does not contain many mares of any size.

Mule-breeding.

The same difficulty was experienced in this district with mule-breeding, but this has gradually been overcome, and the stallions are now doing good work.

Stallions.

This collectorate in 1893 contained two horse and two donkey stallions and at the end of this year five Government horse stallions, five Government donkeys, one Local Fund horse, and two private donkeys, and if the Mir of Khyrpur's territory is included, contains a total of 8 horses and 9 donkeys. Owing to the excessive work done by the horses in this district, I was anxious to place more stallions in the southern portion, but owing to financial difficulties the Local Board were unable to entertain my proposals, and operations were to some extent retarded on this account.

Mares.

The extreme southern portion contains good mares, supposed to be the descendants of a ship-load of Arabs wrecked on that coast, and the central portion only a few very indifferent and small mares, and the northern portion contains a few good mares but the majority small.

Thar and Párkar.

92. This collectorate is, I think, valueless from a horse-breeding point of view. In the year 1893 I placed one stallion at Umarkot and he covered 13 mares, the following year 5 and the year after 26. He was removed, and enquiries made as to the class of horse the Zamindárs would be likely to patronize, and elicited the following answer that, if a Kathi C. B. was obtainable, to send one, otherwise no horse was required.

It is needless to say none was sent.

Mule-breeding.

One donkey has been placed there and during the past year covered 27 mares.

93. The same remarks, more or less, apply to this collectorate as to Thar and Párkar, and it was found that a stallion located in different parts of it, covering a period extending something like six years, did no work at all, and he was removed by me in 1894. There are no mares of any size in the whole of this collectorate.

Karáchi.

94. A brief summary of the above facts will at once show that the Jacobabad Collectorate is the only one that can be rightly called a horse-breeding district and that the southern portion of the Hyderabad District, which has lately been opened up, is the next most promising, and that a very large portion of Sind contains practically no mares and is unsuitable for the industry.

95. My experience of Sind now extends over a period of six years and I would respectfully beg to state that during that time there are few parts of it of which I have not made myself thoroughly acquainted. I have averaged 50 days a year travelling through the Province and have come to the conclusion that the pure Sindhi would rather breed mules than horses, and would suggest that this industry be pushed to its very limit. All young stock bought for the Government rearing depôts have been bred by the Beluchis in the Jacobabad District, and not a single one, to my knowledge, has ever been bred and sold to Government by a Sindhi.

96. In the year 1892 the Province contained 16 horse and 20 donkey stallions, 3,437 branded mares and one horse show; at the end of March 1898 it contained the following:—19 Government horses, one Local Board, 2 belonging to His Highness the Mir of Khyrpur, 22 Government donkey stallions and 2 private, making a total of 24 horse stallions, 24 donkeys, 6,123 branded mares, 3 horse shows and four veterinary dispensaries.

97. My sincere thanks are due to Messrs. Giles, Mules, Mackenzie, Rieu and Brendon for the great interest which they have always displayed in all work connected with horse-breeding in Sind and for the cordial assistance which they have rendered me during the last 6 years. I would also wish to place on record the excellent work done by the following Veterinary Graduates:—Messrs. Asudamul, Hyderabad, and Haji, Karáchi. The zeal and energy invariably displayed by these two men in the performance of their duties is to be highly commended, and the success which has attended their efforts is most satisfactory.

98. In Government Resolution No. 8560, dated 24th November 1897, Revenue Department, paragraph 10, my proposal, that District Officers should furnish their returns by 15th April, was approved and sanctioned, and all District Officers were particularly requested to see that their returns were punctually forwarded by the prescribed date. I regret to say that very few returns were received in April, the majority being received in the first fortnight of May. The returns from the marginally noted districts were especially late and were received between 16th and 25th May.

Khándesh ...	16th May.
Thar and Párkar	
Hyderabad ...	... 20th May
Shikárpur ...	...23rd and 25th May.

The Jacobabad Horse Show Report was not received until the 26th May, although repeated applications were made for it. Discrepancies must occur in all district returns and at least a fortnight is required to correct them by referring to the officers concerned. I feel most reluctant in bringing the above facts to the notice of Government, but, if my report is to be submitted punctually on the 1st June, it is very necessary that all District Officers should carry out the instructions laid down in the above Government Resolution.

J. W. A. MORGAN, Veterinary Captain,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
Bombay Presidency.

TABLE I.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Return of Government Horse, Pony and Donkey Stallions for the year 1897-98.

Details.	Government Horse and Pony Stallions.								Government Donkey Stallions.						Remarks.
	Thoroughbred English.	Half-bred English.	Hackneys and Norfolk Trotters.	Arab.		Country-bred.		Total Horses and Ponies.	Italian.	Persian.	Arab.	Khorásan.	Cyprus.	Total.	
				Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Balance on 1st April 1897	16	1	4	25	18	1	1	66	17	6	2	1	2	28	
Increase ... Received by importation ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Increase ... Purchased in India ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	18	1	4	25	18	1	1	68	17	6	2	1	2	28	
Decrease ... Died...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease ... Sold	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease ... Destroyed	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	4	1	2	1	...	...	4	
Decrease ... Transferred	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	3	...	...	2	2	1	...	8	1	2	1	...	...	4	
Balance on 31st March 1898	15	1	4	23	16	...	1	60	16	4	1	1	2	24	
Distribution . Deccan	6	...	3	9	13	...	1	32	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Distribution . Gujarát and Káthiáwár ...	3	...	...	5	2	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Distribution . Sind...	6	1	1	9	1	...	...	18	15	3	1	1	2	22	

TABLE II.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Casualty Roll of Government Horse and Pony Stallions during the year 1897-98.

No.	Name.	Class.	Horse or Pony.	Date of purchase.	Price paid.	Description of casualty.	Nature of casualty.	Remarks as to authority for destroying, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.			
1	Sir Frank	Arab ...	Horse ...	5th September 1885.	1,200	Destroyed ...	Old and worn out.	Government Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 2164, dated 18th March 1897.
2	Nazzar	Do. ...	Do. ...	20th January 1881.	1,400	Do. ...	Do. ...	Government Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 4663, dated 23rd June 1897.
3	Tam O'Shanter ...	T. B. E. ...	Do. ...	11th October 1878.	£315	Do. ...	Do. ...	Government Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 7058, dated 24th September 1897.
					Rs.			
4	Paradox	Arab ...	Pony ...	24th August 1886.	500	Do. ...	Do. ...	Government Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 2199, dated 20th March 1897.

Abstract.

Province.	Number died.		Number destroyed.		Total.		Percentage of deaths.		Percentage destroyed.		General percentage.	
	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Deccan	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	8·00	...	8·00	...
Gujarát	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	7·14	50·00	7·14	50·00
Total ...	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	6·38	5·26	6·38	5·26

TABLE III.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Government Horse and Pony Stallions sold or transferred during 1897-98.

No.	Name.	Class.	Horse or Pony.	Date of purchase.	Price paid.	Amount sold for.	Name of purchaser.	Authority for sale.	Remarks showing cause to rejection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						Rs. a. p.			
1	Scheldt ...	T. B. E. ...	Horse ...	23rd June 1892.	£210	3,733 5 4	His Highness the Rão of Cutch.	Government Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 4913, dated 30th June 1897.	Sold for service.
					Rs.				
2	Pradhan ...	Arab ...	Pony ...	26th July 1886.	500	41 0 0	Hajarimal	Government Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 456, dated 20th January 1898.	Old and worn out.
3	Mekran ...	C. B. ...	Horse ...	12th January 1894.	450	181 0 0	Shet Laxumandas Ramdas.		Uncertain foal getters.
4	Oakwood Towers.	T. B. E. ...	Do. ...	14th April 1897.	Gs. 150	.....	.....	.....	Transferred to Beluchistán by order of the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.

TABLE IV.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Services and Produce of each Class of Government Horse and Pony Stallions during the year 1897-98.

Horse or Pony.	Class.	Province.	Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.		
				Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Of produce.	Of not held.	Of not known.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Horses.	Thorough-bred English.	Deccan	6	5·61	5·27	143	203	25·49	38·51	66	101	36	12·52	19·16	6 83
		Gujarát	3	3·00	2·98	70	89	23·33	29·86	23	59	7	7·71	19·80	2·35
		Sind	6	3·72	3·59	160	137	43·01	38·16	71	27	39	19·78	7·52	10·86
		Total ...	15	12·33	11·84	373	429	30·25	36·23	160	187	82	13·51	15·79	6·93
	Half and three-fourths bred English.	Deccan	...	0·80	0·49	14	13	17·50	26·53	3	8	2	6·12	16·33	4·08
		Gujarát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	1	0·20	...	9	...	45·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	1·00	0·49	23	13	23·00	26·53	3	8	2	6·12	16·33	4·08
	Hackney and Norfolk Trotters.	Deccan	3	3·00	3·00	93	125	31·00	41·66	42	72	11	14·00	24·00	3·66
		Gujarát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	1	0·5	0·61	20	26	34·48	42·62	19	...	7	31·14	...	11·48
		Total ...	4	3·58	3·61	113	151	31·56	41·82	61	72	18	16·89	19·94	4·99
	Arab	Deccan	9	9 62	10·58	279	281	22·76	26·56	108	128	45	10·21	12·10	4·25
		Gujarát	5	4·86	3·94	148	120	30·45	30·45	33	85	2	8·38	21·57	0·50
		Sind	9	8·39	8·45	244	288	29·08	34·08	112	88	88	13·26	10·41	10·41
		Total ...	23	22·87	22·97	611	689	26·71	29·99	253	301	135	11·01	13·10	5·88
	Country-bred ...	Deccan	...	0·93	1·00	19	27	20·43	27·00	11	12	4	11·00	12·00	4·00
		Gujarát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	0·93	1·00	19	27	20·43	27·00	11	12	4	11·00	12·00	4·00
	Total	Deccan	18	19·96	20·34	488	649	24·44	31·90	230	321	98	11·31	15·78	4·81
		Gujarát	8	7·86	6·92	218	209	27·73	30·20	56	144	9	8·09	20·81	1·30
		Sind	17	12·89	12·65	433	451	33·59	35·65	202	115	134	15·97	9·09	10·59
		Total ..	43	40·71	39·91	1,139	1,309	27·97	32·79	488	580	241	12·22	14 53	6·04
Ponies.	Arab	Deccan	13	13·97	14 61	292	468	20·90	32·03	163	214	91	11·16	14·65	6·22
		Gujarát	2	2·00	2·00	72	56	36·00	28·00	27	29	...	13·50	14·50	...
		Sind	1	1·14	2·00	27	42	23·68	21·00	23	7	12	11·50	3·50	6·00
		Total ...	16	17·11	18·61	391	566	22·85	30·41	213	250	103	11·45	13·43	5·53
	Country-bred ...	Deccan	1	1·00	1·00	35	44	35·00	44·00	13	27	4	13·00	27·00	4·00
		Gujarát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	1·00	1·00	35	44	35·00	44·00	13	27	4	13·00	27·00	4·00
	Total	Deccan	14	14·97	15·61	327	512	21·84	32·79	176	241	95	11·27	15·44	6·08
		Gujarát	2	2·00	2·00	72	56	36·00	28·00	27	29	...	13·50	14·50	...
		Sind	1	1·14	2·00	27	42	23·68	21·00	23	7	12	11·50	3·50	6·00
		Total ...	17	18·11	19·61	426	610	23·52	31·10	226	277	107	11·52	14·12	5·46
	Grand Total ...	Deccan	32	34·93	35·95	815	1,161	23·33	32·29	406	562	193	11·29	15·63	5·37
		Gujarát	10	9·86	8·92	290	265	29·41	29·70	83	173	9	9·30	19·39	1·01
		Sind	18	14·03	14·65	460	493	32·78	33·65	225	122	146	15·36	8·3	9·96
		Total ...	60	58·82	59·52	1,565	1,919	26·60	32·24	714	857	348	11·99	14·40	5·85

TABLE V.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Records of the Class of Stallions which produce the most suitable and unsuitable Stock for Army purposes as inspected during 1897-98.

Remount Rearing Depôt.	Class of Sires of Remounts.	Number of Remounts inspected.	How allotted.				Percentage of Allotments.			Remarks.
			British Cavalry.	Native Cavalry.	Rejected.	Total.	British Cavalry.	Native Cavalry.	Rejected.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ahmednagar	Thorough-bred English ...	14	9	2	2	13	64·3	14·3	14·3	1 Charger.
	Norfolk Trotters	4	2	1	1	4	50·0	25·0	25·0	
	Arabs	11	1	8	1	10	9·1	72·7	9·1	1 Field Artillery.
	Unknown	11	5	3	3	11	45·4	27·3	27·3	
	Country-breds	1	...	1	...	1	...	100·0	...	
	Australians	6	1	4	...	5	16·7	66·6	...	1 Charger.
	Total ...	47	18	19	7	44	38·3	40·4	14·9	The remaining 6·4 per cent. were allotted as shown above.

TABLE VI.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Statement of Country-bred Remounts purchased during 1897-98.

Purchased for	Number purchased.				1½ to under 3 years.	3 to under 6 years.	6 to under 8 years.	8 years and over.	Total.	Breed.				Remarks.
	Horses.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.						Government Sires and branded Dams.	Sires not known and Country Dams.	Country Sires and Country Dams.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bombay Native Cavalry	229	82	21	332	33	269	30	...	332	59	132	141	332	
Police, Northern Division	4	...	1	5	2	3	...	...	5	1	1	3	5	
Police, Central Division	4	...	2	6	...	...	1	5	6	3	...	3	6	
Police, Southern Divison	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	2	
Police in Sind	67	12	11	90	...	62	25	3	90	...	8	82	90	
Remount Rearing Depôt, Ahmednagar ...	18	8	4	30	27	3	...	...	30	30	...	...	30	
Total ...	323	102	40	465	62	338	56	9	465	94	141	230	465	

TABLE VII.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Casualty Roll of Government Donkey Stallions during 1897-98.

No.	Name.	Class.	Date of purchase.	Price paid.	Description of casualty.	Nature of casualty.	Remarks as to authority for destroying, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs.			
1	John ...	Persian ..	10th November 1882.	285	Destroyed.	Old and worn out.	Government Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 2164, dated 18th March 1897.
2	Kaloo ...	Do. ...	14th January 1886.	Received from the Government of India.			Government Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 3015, dated 21st April 1897.
3	Pindi ...	Italian ...	12th February 1884.				Government Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 456, dated 20th January 1898.
4	Balaam ...	Arab ...	4th October 1880.				

Abstract.

Province.	Number died.	Number destroyed.	Total.	Percentage of deaths.	Percentage destroyed.	General Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deccan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarát	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	4	4	...	16·00	16·00
Total ...	...	4	4	...	14·28	14·28

TABLE VIII.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Government Donkey Stallions sold or transferred during 1897-98.

No.	Name.	Class.	Date of purchase.	Price paid.	Amount sold for.	Name of purchaser.	Authority for sale.	Remarks showing cause to rejection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Nil.				

TABLE IX.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Services and Produce of each Class of Government Donkey Stallions during 1897-98.

Class.	Province.	Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at Stud.		Number of Mares covered.		Average of Mares covered per Stallion employed at Stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per Stallion employed at Stud.		
			Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	No. of produce.	No. not held.	No. not known.	Of produce.	Of not held.	Of not known.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Arab	Deccan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujarát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	1	1·87	2·00	52	84	27·80	42·00	3	65	16	1·50	32·50	8·00
	Total ...	1	1·87	2·00	52	84	27·80	42·00	3	65	16	1·50	32·50	8·00
Italian	Deccan	1	1·00	1·00	9	35	9·00	35·00	7	27	1	7·00	27·00	1·00
	Gujarát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	15	15·87	13·40	479	438	30·18	32·68	115	224	99	8·58	16·71	7·39
	Total ...	16	16·87	14·40	488	473	28·92	32·84	122	251	100	8·47	17·43	6·94
Persian	Deccan	...	0·41	1·00	...	6	...	6·00	1	5	...	1·00	5·00	...
	Gujarát	1	1·00	1·00	20	19	20·00	19·00	9	10	...	9·00	10·00	...
	Sind	3	2·58	4·00	59	83	22·86	20·75	21	14	48	5·25	3·50	12·00
	Total ...	4	3·99	6·00	79	108	19·79	18·00	31	29	48	5·17	4·83	8·00
Khorásan	Deccan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Gujarát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	1	1·00	1·00	28	30	28·00	30·00	2	19	9	2·00	19·00	9·00
	Total ...	1	1·00	1·00	28	30	28·00	30·00	2	19	9	2·00	19·00	9·00
Cyprus	Deccan	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujarát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	2	1·61	2·00	66	58	40·99	29·00	23	17	18	11·50	8·50	9·00
	Total ...	2	1·61	2·00	66	58	40·99	29·00	23	17	18	11·50	8·50	9·00
Total	Deccan	1	1·41	2·00	9	41	6·38	20·50	8	32	1	4·00	16·00	0·50
	Gujarát	1	1·00	1·00	20	19	20·00	19·00	9	10	...	9·00	10·00	...
	Sind	22	22·93	22·40	684	693	29·82	30·93	164	339	190	7·32	15·13	8·48
	Total ...	24	25·34	25·40	713	753	28·13	29·64	181	381	191	7·12	15·00	7·52

TABLE X..

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Statement of Mules purchased by Government in 1897-98.

Mules purchased for	Total number purchased.	Remarks.
1	2	3
Rearing Depôt	...	
Batteries	3	By the Superintendent, Remount Rearing Depôt.
Transport	3	By the Commissary General.
Bombay Municipality	6	By the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.
Total ...	12	

Note —Besides the above number, 16 mules were purchased at the Sind Horse Show (Jacobabad)—4 by the 15th Bengal Lancers and 12 by the 5th Bombay Cavalry.

TABLE XI.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Cost of Feed, Keep, Transit, &c., of Government Horse and Pony Stallions during 1897-98.

Province.	District.	Number of Stallions or days.		Total Annual Cost.				Average per Stallion.			
				Horse.		Pony.		Horse.		Pony.	
		Horse.	Pony.	Feed.	Transit.	Feed.	Transit.	Feed.	Transit.	Feed.	Transit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Deccan.	Poona	2,921	1,439	5,083	...	2,053	...	635	...	521	...
	Ahmednagar	4,210	1,996	7,625	348	3,178	24	661	30	581	4
	Sholápur	462	204	716	3	340	1	565	2	608	2
	Sátára	Information not received.									
	Násik	...	730	...	...	771	...	...	...	386	...
	Khándesh...	...	672	...	...	1,029	...	...	...	559	...
	Total ...	7,593	5,041	13,424	351	7,371	25	645	17	533	2
Gujarát.	Kaira	1,065	267	1,105	...	3[illegible]8	...	379	...	435	...
	Ahmedabad	730	435	854	...	423	4	427	...	354	3
	Deesa	674	...	728	...	...	...	394	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,469	702	2,687	...	741	4	397	...	385	2
Sind and Cutch.	Bhúj	37	...	50	37	...	...	403	365	...	...
	Hyderabad	1,448	92	1,596	...	97	...	402	...	385	...
	Shikárpur...	1,116	...	1,264	151	...	...	413	49	...	...
	Jacobabad...	1,886	365	2,625	273	489	...	508	53	489	...
	Total ...	4,487	457	5,535	461	586	...	450	38	468	...
	Grand Total ...	14,549	6,200	21,646	812	8,698	29	543	20	512	2

Note.—Fractions of rupees omitted to facilitate comparison.

TABLE XII.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Return of Branded or Certificated Mares and their Produce for the official year 1897-98.

Details.	Branded or Cetificated Mares.					Produce.					Remarks.
	For Horse-breeding.	For Pony-breeding.	For Mule-breeding.	For Donkey-breeding.	Total.	Horse Stock.	Pony Stock.	Mule Stock.	Donkey Stock.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Balance on 1st April 1897... ...	3,945	4,906	1,659	...	10,510	...	...	...	...	...	
Increase ... Branded during the year.	543	213	788	...	1,544	...	...	...	...	...	
Increase ... Foaled do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	488	226	181	...	895	
Total ...	4,488	5,119	2,447	...	12,054	488	226	181	...	895	
Decrease ... Died...	34	64	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease ... Gone out of Presidency	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease ... No trace	2	10	...	...	12	...	...	...			
Total ...	39	74	...	...	113	...	...	...	...	...	
Balance on 31st March 1898 ...	4,449	5,045	2,447	...	11,941	488	226	181	...	895	
Distribution... Deccan	743	3,168	57	...	3,968	230	176	8	...	414	
Distribution... Gujarát	567	1,277	6	...	1,850	56	27	9	...	92	
Distribution... Sind	3,139	600	2,384	...	6,123	202	23	164	...	389	

TABLE XIII.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Breeders' and other Colts castrated by Veterinary Graduates and Salutries in 1897-98.

Province.	District.	Number of Colts castrated.			Number of deaths resulting from effects of castration.	Remarks.
		Horse Stock.	Mule Stock.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deccan ...	Poona	16	...	16	...	
	Khándesh	22	...	22	...	
Karnátak ...	Belgaum	4	...	4	...	
	Dhárwár	1	...	1	...	
Gujarát ...	Ahmedabad ...	27	...	27	...	
	Surat	4	...	4	...	
Sind	Karáchi	3	...	3	...	
	Hyderabad... ...	6	...	6	...	
	Shikárpur	4	...	4	...	
	Total ...	87	...	87	...	

TABLE XIV.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Cost of Feed, Keep, Transit, &c., of Government Donkey Stallions during 1897-98.

Province.	District.	Number of Stallions or Days.	Total Annual Cost.		Average Cost per Stallion.	
			Feed, &c.	Transit.	Feed, &c.	Transit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deccan ...	Ahmednagar ...	153	268	81	639	193
	Poona	365	371	...	371	...
	Khándesh	100	93	17	339	62
	Total ...	618	732	98	432	58
Gujarát	Ahmedabad ...	365	363	...	363	...
	Total ...	365	363	...	363	...
Sind	Shikárpur	4,153	3,145	4	276	...
	Jacobabad	1,829	1,617	43	323	9
	Thar and Párkar ...	365	298	...	298	...
	Hyderabad... ...	2,316	1,769	...	279	...
	Total ...	8,663	6,829	47	287	2
	Grand Total ...	9,646	7,924	145	299	5

Note.—*Vide* note below Table XI.

TABLE XV.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Abstract of Particulars regarding each Horse Fair and Show held in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1897-98.

Fair or Show.	Date when Fair or Show was held.		Total Number of Animals present.		Total Number competing for prizes.		Total Number of Horse Stock (not including branded Mares) present.		Number of Remounts purchased.				Prices paid for Remounts.			Number of Mules purchased.			Prices paid for Mules.			Total Number of Sales effected.				Prizes awarded.					
	From	To	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Belonging to Breeders.	Belonging to Dealers.	For Remount Department.	For Native Cavalry.	For Police.	Total.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	By Government.	By others.	Total.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	Total number sold.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	From Provincial.	From Local and District Funds.	From private subscription.	Total.	Amount actually awarded.	Other expenses.	Total.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sind Horse Show (Jacobabad) ...	10th Jan. 1898.	13th Jan. 1898.	1,125	1,395	1,125	1,395	858	267	8	51	10	69	420	130	242 15 0	16	...	16	160	65	119 6 0	85	420	65	219 11 4	2,000	3,782 15 0	...	5,782 15 0	4,489 0 0	1,293 15 0	5,782 15 0	.....
Naushahro Horse Show (Moro) ...	17th Jan. 1898.	20th Jan. 1898.	399	878	399	623	355	...	...	...	7	7	250	160	195 0 0	...	...	...	...	....	...	7	250	160	195 0 0	600	3,000 0 0	...	3,600 0 0	2,384 0 0	1,216 0 0	3,600 0 0	.....
Talhár Horse Show.	24th Jan. 1898.	27th Jan. 1898.	823	791	823	791	Not known		...	...	17	17	310	125	215 0 0	...	..	...	...	....	...	17	310	125	215 0 0	400	3,247 1 9	...	3,647 1 9	3,150 0 0	497 1 9	3,647 1 9	.....
Káthiáwár Horse Show (Junágad)...	10th Mar. 1898.	12th Mar. 1898.	255	...	255	...	255	...	...	10	...	10	375	200	218 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	375	200	218 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	1,000 0 0	1,150 0 0	2,150 0 0	.....
		Total ...	2,602	3,064	2,602	2,809	1,468	267	8	61	34	103	420	125	232 0 3	16	...	16	160	65	119 6 0	119	420	65	217 7 0	3,000	10,030 0 9	...	13,030 0 9	11,023 0 0	4,157 0 9	15,180 0 9	.....

TABLE XVI.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Statement showing Government Stallions whose Produce won Prizes at the Horse Fairs and Shows of 1897-98.

Class of Sires.	Names of Sires.	Number of 1st Prizes.	Number of 2nd Prizes.	Number of 3rd Prizes.	Number of other Prizes.	Total number of Prizes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Thorough-bred English.	Spero	1	...	...	...	1
	Magellan	1	...	...	7	8
	Finale	...	1	1	2	4
	Orange Prince	...	...	1	1	2
	Adonis	...	...	...	2	2
	Cerda	...	...	...	2	2
	Total ...	2	1	2	14	19
Norfolk Trotter ...	Cupid	...	...	...	1	1
	Total ...	...	...	...	1	1
Arab	Madina	...	1	...	2	3
	Samnite	...	...	...	1	1
	Kaiser	...	...	...	3	3
	Eureka	...	...	...	1	1
	Waverly	...	...	...	1	1
	Total ...	...	1	...	8	9
Italian Donkey ...	Aaron	...	...	...	1	1
	Plutas	...	...	...	6	6
	Maidas	...	...	...	1	1
	Moses	...	...	...	2	2
	Billy	1	1	1	3	6
	Baggut	...	...	...	2	2
	Total ...	1	1	1	15	18
Arab Donkey... ...	Balaam	...	...	...	2	2
	Total ...	...	...	...	2	2
Persian Donkey ...	Socrates	...	...	...	3	3
	Total ...	...	...	...	3	3
Cyprus Donkey ...	Ramghat	...	...	...	1	1
	Total ...	...	...	...	1	1

Abstract.

Class of Sires.	Number of Sires of each class.	Number of Prizes awarded.					Proportion of Prizes to each Sire.				
		1st Prizes.	2nd Prizes.	3rd Prizes.	Other Prizes.	Total.	1st Prizes.	2nd Prizes.	3rd Prizes.	Other Prizes.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thorough-bred English ...	6	2	1	2	14	19	0·33	0·17	0·33	2 33	3·16
Norfolk Trotter	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1·00	1·00
Arab	5	...	1	...	8	9	...	0·20	...	1·60	1·80
Italian Donkey	6	1	1	1	15	18	0·16	0·17	0·17	2·50	3·00
Arab do.	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2·00	2·00
Persian do.	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3·00	3·00
Cyprus do.	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1·00	1·00

TABLE XXI.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

General Statement of Expenditure during 1897-98.

Number.	Major Heads.	Amount.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	
1	Prizes at Horse Fairs and Shows ...	3,000 0 0	
2	Establishment Pay—		
	Officers	14,737 3 6	
	Subordinates	5,544 4 3	
3	Travelling Allowances—		
	Officers	1,569 6 7	
	Subordinates	1,536 4 6	
4	Contingencies	1,203 5 9	
5	Feed, Keep, &c., of Stallions—		
	Provincial ... { Maintenance	22,789 5 0	
	Provincial ... { Transit	984 14 1	
	Local Funds	16,513 10 2	
	Total ...	67,878 5 10	

TABLE XXII.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Abstract of Tours of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, during 1897-98.

Rank, name and designation of Touring Officer.	Number of Mares inspected.		Number of Mares branded for								Total Mares branded.		Summary of other duties performed.
			Horse.		Pony.		Mule.		Donkey.				
	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Veterinary Captain J. W. A. Morgan, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency.	2,360	705	543	236	213	250	788	39	...	...	1,544	525	Inspected Government stallions at various stands and veterinary dispensaries; acted as President of the Board of Examiners at the Veterinary College, Bombay; attended horse shows and the meetings of Committee of Stewards of the Ahmednagar Horse Show; purchased young stock for the Ahmednagar Depôt, and visited State paddocks and purchased stallions.

TABLE XXIII.

Provincial Report.

Statement showing Districts where Outbreaks of Cattle-disease occurred during 1897-98.

Province.	District.	Rinderpest.			Anthrax.			Foot and Mouth Disease.			Pleuro-pneumonia.			Charbon-Symptomatique.			Other Diseases.			Total.			Remarks.
		Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Bombay	Bombay City ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	100·00	35	35	100·00	
Deccan ...	Khándesh ...	145	100	68·96	...	...	...	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	369	100	27·10	
	Násik	242	111	45·86	...	...	...	803	11	1·36	...	...	...	23	23	100·00	...	...	...	1,068	145	13·57	
	Ahmednagar ...	41	32	78·04	...	...	...	113	23	20·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	55	35·71	
	Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	15	8·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	254	187	73·62	424	202	47·64	
	Sátára	66	42	63·63	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	87	42	48·27	
Karnátak ...	Belgaum ...	31	12	38·70	39	20	51·28	367	22	5·99	4	2	50·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	441	56	12·69	
	Bijápur... ...	9	9	100·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	100·00	
	Dhárwár ...	79	31	39·24	...	...	...	268	10	3·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	11	68·75	363	52	14·32	
Konkan ...	Kanára... ...	479	262	54·69	...	...	...	81	36	44·44	...	...	...	22	22	100·00	34	30	88·23	616	350	56·81	
	Ratnágiri ...	181	93	51·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	10	45·45	203	103	50·73	
	Kolába	131	98	74·80	...	...	...	1,110	8	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,241	106	8·54	
	Thána	1,151	831	72·11	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,191	831	69·77	
Gujráth... ...	Broach	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	3	1·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	3	1·53	
	Kaira	50	9	18·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	100·00	...	...	...	60	19	31·66	
	Ahmedabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	593	4	0·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	908	530	58·37	1,501	534	35·57	
	Panch Máhals ...	37	28	75·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	28	75·67	
Sind	Karáchi ...	209	86	41·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	86	41·14	
	Shikárpur ...	1,657	1,143	68·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,657	1,143	68·98	
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	2,787	2,019	72·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,787	2,019	72·44	
	Total ...	7,295	4,906	67·25	39	20	51·28	3,986	132	3·31	4	2	50·00	55	55	100·00	1,269	803	63·27	12,648	5,918	46·79	

TABLE XXIV.

Provincial Report.

Statement showing Number of Animals treated by Veterinary Assistants during the year 1897-98.

District.	Name of Dispensary Town.	Brought over from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Details of Column 5 or Column 36.																				Total treated.							Number of Villages visited.	Number of Veterinary Assistants employed.	Remarks.
					Rinderpest.				Anthrax.				Foot and mouth disease.				Pleuro-pneumonia.				Charbon Symptomatique.				Other Diseases.										
					Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Returned incurable.	Result unknown.	Balance.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Násik ...	Násik	17	1,007	1,024	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	134	...	1	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	568	42	30	859	702	42	32	8	207	33	1,024	...	1	
	Násik (Itinerant) ...	...	553	553	9	...	3	16	...	...	...	...	77	4	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	29	2	451	371	33	5	1	143	...	553	51	1	
Khándesh ...	Dhulia	13	1,828	1,841	4	...	3	13	...	...	...	...	143	4	...	160	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,041	208	41	1,668	1,188	207	44	38	359	5	1,841	...	1	
	Jalgaon	8	1,022	1,030	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	17	12	1	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	485	129	26	989	502	141	33	13	334	7	1,030	...	1	
	Bhadgaon (Itinerant) ..	6	848	854	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	7	...	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	87	19	700	527	95	19	16	183	14	854	2	1	
Poona	Poona	14	704	718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	556	19	47	637	576	19	47	11	47	18	718	73	2	
Belgaum ...	Belgaum	26	1,581	1,607	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,395	78	29	1,571	1,431	78	29	1	40	28	1,607	...	1	
	Belgaum (Itinerant) ...	...	401	401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	347	23	9	401	347	23	9	6	6	10	401	10	1	
Dhárwár... ...	Dhárwár	10	2,031	2,041	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	710	20	1	805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	894	94	48	1,235	1,604	114	50	6	257	10	2,041	...	1	
Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad	45	1,990	2,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,728	27	23	1,945	1,816	27	23	20	91	58	2,035	14	1	
Kaira	Nadiád	25	1,824	1,849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	...	...	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,388	89	16	1,626	1,597	89	16	18	99	30	1,849	1	1	
	A'nand (Kaira Itinerant)	12	783	795	4	...	9	13	...	...	2	2	161	16	1	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	456	42	8	580	621	58	20	7	84	5	795	35	1	
Surat	Surat	21	959	980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	880	19	10	984	924	19	10	1	2	24	980	...	1	
Karáchi	Karáchi	27	2,205	2,232	47	...	25	79	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	68	18	2,149	2,056	68	44	...	...	64	2,232	...	1	
Hyderabad ...	Hyderabad	30	1,093	1,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	972	33	38	1,123	972	33	38	4	47	29	1,123	8	1	
	Naushahro (Hyderabad Itinerant)	...	125	125	18	...	2	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	6	3	93	84	6	5	1	28	1	125	4	1	
Shikárpur ...	Shikárpur	22	746	768	17	...	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	681	30	7	747	698	30	10	8	6	16	768	17	1	
	Total ...	276	19,700	19,976	102	...	53	179	...	...	2	2	1,758	63	5	2,020	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	14,156	1,018	374	17,773	16,016	1,082	434	159	1,933	352	19,976	215	18	

Note.—The difference if any, between the total cases under each disease and cases shown as "cured, relieved and died" represent cases falling under the heads "returned incurable", "result unknown" and "balance".

TABLE XXV.

Provincial Report.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of Veterinary Dispensaries during 1897-98.

Dispensary.	Receipts.						Expenditure.							Balance.
	Last year's Balance.	By Local Fund Grant.	By Government Grant.	By Municipal Contribution.	By other sources.	Total.	Pay.	Travelling allowance.	Medicines, instruments, &c., &c.	Furniture, Land, &c., &c.	Contingencies, stabling, house-rent, &c.	Transferred to India Veterinary Dispensary Fund.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Násik	6,935 9 3	350 0 0	.....	.....	343 4 0	7,628 13 3	1,211 8 0	.....	400 9 0	32 12 0	2,480 12 10	...	4,125 9 10	3,503 3 5
Do. (Itinerant) ...						Information	not received.							
Dhulia...	117 4 4	750 0 0	400 0 0	.....	36 0 0	1,303 4 4	1,091 0 0	.....	440 7 0	.....	227 13 9	...	1,759 4 9	—456 0 5
Jalgaon	60 7 9	750 0 0	400 0 0	.....	18 0 0	1,228 7 9	924 8 0	2 14 0	.....	.....	161 6 0	...	1,088 12 0	139 11 9
Bhadgaon (Itinerant) .	1,018 13 2	750 0 0	400 0 0	.....	22 13 3	2,191 10 5	911 0 0	31 13 0	297 13 0	.....	220 11 7	...	1,461 5 7	730 4 10
Poona	1,565 14 6	1,000 0 0	...	442 0 0	1,084 14 0	4,092 12 6	761 11 8	63 0 0	808 0 2	.....	.....	...	1,632 11 10	2,460 0 8
Belgaum	172 8 8	1,325 0 0	962 10 7	57 0 0	60 0 0	2,577 3 3	1,486 7 4	71 4 3	541 9 2	.....	180 0 0	...	2,279 4 9	297 14 6
Do. (Itinerant) ...														
Dhárwár	415 8 6	1,000 0 0	700 0 0	100 0 0	30 7 0	2,245 15 6	1,123 5 8	.....	.....	.....	647 12 3	...	1,771 1 11	474 13 7
Ahmedabad	3,109 2 11	400 0 0	1,026 10 8	250 0 0	846 3 7	5,632 1 2	1,356 0 0	44 6 0	336 2 0	.....	215 1 9	...	1,951 9 9	3,680 7 5
Nadiád	262 8 3	1,600 0 0	1,312 4 0	300 0 0	163 7 0	3,638 3 3	2,109 15 0	218 6 0	.....	.....	721 9 10	...	3,049 14 10	588 4 5
Kaira (Itinerant) ...														
Surat	4,841 13 2	250 0 0	400 0 0	300 0 0	452 4 7	6,244 1 9	944 0 0	.....	245 12 1	27 0 0	102 3 8	...	1,318 15 9	4,925 2 0
Karáchi	750 6 7	2,000 0 0	900 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,132 12 0	6,283 2 7	3,277 10 0	48 0 0	1,115 9 10	.....	615 4 9	...	5,056 8 7	1,226 10 0
Hyderabad	6,415 13 7	2,100 0 0	775 0 0	300 0 0	1 13 6	9,592 11 1	2,099 0 0	80 15 6	290 10 4	.....	337 4 3	...	2,807 14 1	6,784 13 0
Do. (Itinerant) ...	.....	586 4 1	125 0 0	.....	.....	711 4 1	333 2 7	5 10 6	236 7 0	.....	11 0 0	...	586 4 1	125 0 0
Shikárpur	3,432 15 1	2,900 0 0	1,455 0 0	.....	6 0 0	7,793 15 1	2,112 0 0	202 11 0	385 10 2	.....	179 12 10	...	2,880 2 0	4,913 13 1

TABLE XXVI.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Statement showing the Names of Places visited by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and the Work done by him during the official year ending 31st March 1898.

Date.	Place.	District.	Number of Miles travelled on tour			Remarks.
			By Road.	By Rail.	By Boat.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1897.						
14th to 18th May	Bombay and back to Ahmednagar.	Bombay	...	436	...	To confer with Dr. Koch.
31st May	Walki and back ...	Ahmednagar	20	...	...	To purchase bullocks.
6th July	Chálisgaon	Khándesh	...	137	...	
7th „	Dhulia and back ...	Do.	68	...	...	
8th „	Jalgaon	Do.	...	57	...	To inspect Veterinary Dispensaries.
9th and 10th July	Páchora, Násik and back to Ahmednagar.	Do.	...	285	...	
28th August to 5th September	Bombay and back to Ahmednagar.	Bombay	...	436	...	To preside at the Board of Examiners of the Veterinary College, Bombay.
28th and 29th October	Sholápur	Sholápur	...	167	...	To brand mares and inspect a stallion.
30th and 31st October	Dhárwár	Dhárwár	...	231	...	To inspect Veterinary Dispensary.
1st to 3rd November	Belgaum and back to Ahmednagar.	Belgaum	...	496	...	Do. do.
11th to 16th „	Bombay	Bombay	...	218	...	To inspect Arab stables for suitable stallions for Civil Veterinary Department.
17th to 19th „	Kaira	Kaira	7	291	...	To brand mares and inspect stallions.
20th „	Viramgaum	Ahmedabad	7	58	...	To brand mares.
21st „	Deesa	Deesa	...	134	...	Do.
22nd and 23rd November	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	...	100	...	To brand mares, inspect stallions and Veterinary Dispensary.
24th „	A'nand	Kaira	...	40	...	To brand mares.
25th and 26th „	Surat	Surat	...	103	...	To inspect Veterinary Dispensary.
27th to 30th „	Bombay and back to Ahmednagar.	Bombay	...	385	...	To inspect Arab stables for suitable stallions for Civil Veterinary Department.

TABLE XXVI—*continued.*

Date.	Place.	District.	Number of Miles travelled on tour			Remarks.
			By Road.	By Rail.	By Boat.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1897.						
2nd December	Ráhuri	Ahmednagar	4	25	...	To brand mares and inspect stallions.
3rd „	Kopargaon, Yeola and back to Ahmednagar.	Ahmednagar and Násik.	12	129	...	Do. do.
9th „	Supa	Ahmednagar	15	...	...	To brand mares.
10th „	Sirúr	Poona	17	...	...	To brand mares and inspect Government stallions.
11th „	Nhawra	Do.	14	...	...	To brand mares.
12th „	Rahu and back	Do.	24	...	...	Do.
13th „	Supa	Do.	24	...	...	Do.
14th „	Bárámati	Do.	17	...	...	To brand mares and inspect Government stallions.
15th „	Kálas	Do.	17	...	...	To brand mares.
16th „	Indápur	Do.	17	...	...	To brand mares and inspect Government stallions.
17th „	Jeur	Sholápur	17	...	...	To brand mares.
18th „	Karmála...	Do.	11	...	...	To brand mares and inspect Government stallions.
19th and 20th December	Karjat	Ahmednagar	16	...	...	Do. do.
21st December	Ruigahun	Do.	18	...	...	*En route* to Ahmednagar.
22nd „	Pimpri	Do.	16	...	...	Do.
23rd „	Dhond and back to Ahmednagar.	Poona	...	63	...	To brand mares and inspect Government stallions.
31st December 1897 to 2nd January 1898 ...	Bombay	Bombay	...	218	...	*En route* to Sind and to inspect stables with a view to purchase stallions.
1898.						
3rd to 13th January	Jacobabad	Jacobabad	...	351	508	To attend Horse-show, purchase young stock for the Ahmednagar Depôt, brand mares and inspect Government stallions.
14th to 19th „	Moro	Hyderabad	16	144	...	Do. do.
20th and 21st „	Hyderabad	Do.	16	116	...	*En route* to Telhar.
22nd to 29th „	Telhar	Do.	46	...	...	To attend Horse-show, purchase young stock for the Ahmednagar Depôt, brand mares and inspect Government stallions.
30th January	Bádin	Do.	16	..	...	To brand mares.
31st „	Tando Bago	Do.	15	...	...	Do.
1st February	Dadah	Do.	16	...	...	D .

1898.

2nd February	Dighri	Hyderabad	15	...	...	To brand mares.
3rd „	Tando Gullamali ...	Do.	16	...	...	Do.
4th and 5th February	Tando Mahomed ...	Do.	21	...	...	Do.
6th and 7th „	Hyderabad	Do.	21	...	...	To inspect Veterinary Dispensary.
8th February	Sukkur	Do.	...	222	..	*En route* to Rohari.
9th „	Rohari and back ...	Shikárpur	6	...	...	To brand mares and inspect Government stallions.
10th and 11th February	Panoakil...	Do.	...	22	...	To brand mares.
12th February	Ghotki	Do.	...	16	...	To brand mares and inspect stallions.
13th „	Dreho	Upper Sind Frontier ...	16	...	...	To brand mares.
14th „	Kandkot	Do. ...	12	...	...	Do.
15th and 16th February	Tangwani	Do. ...	15	...	...	Do.
17th February	Mirpur	Do. ...	21	...	...	Do.
18th and 19th February	Bâhâdurpur	Do. ...	16	...	...	Do.
20th February	Jacobabad	Do. ...	10	...	...	To brand mares and inspect Government stallions.
21st „	Bhalinabad	Do. ...	9	...	...	To brand mares.
22nd „	Dodapur	Do. ...	17	...	...	Do.
23rd „	Gadikhyro	Do. ...	15	...	...	Do.
24th to 26th February	Shâhdâdpur	Do. ...	16	...	...	Do.
27th February	Ratodero	Shikárpur	22	...	...	To brand mares and inspect stallions.
28th February and 1st March	Kamber	Do.	25	...	...	Do. do.
2nd March	Lárkhána *viâ* Nasirabad and Badrah.	Do.	22	19	...	Do. do.
3rd „	Shikárpur and back ...	Do.	...	88	...	To brand mares, inspect stallions and Veterinary Dispensary.
4th to 15th March	Junágad *viâ* Karáchi and Veráwal and back to Ahmednagar.	Káthiáwár	...	1,091	321	To attend Horse-show. *En route* to Ahmednagar inspected Veterinary Dispensary at Karáchi and held Conference at the Veterinary College, Bombay.
18th and 19th „	Bombay	Bombay	...	218	...	To inspect stables with a view to purchse stallions.
20th to 22nd „	Wadhwán	Káthiáwár	...	390	...	
23rd March	Dhrangadhra and back to Vankaner.	Do.	46	52	...	
24th and 25th „	Rájkot	Do.	...	25	...	Visited State paddocks.
26th „ „	Gondal	Do.	...	23	...	
27th to 31st „	Bháwnagar and back to Ahmednagar.	Do.	...	874	...	
		Total ...	807	7,660	829	

REVIEW BY THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BOMBAY.

No. $\frac{A}{2143}$ OF 1898.

Poona, 26th July 1898.

Submitted to Government.

2. Veterinary Major Morgan was in charge of the Department during the whole of the year, except from 15th October to 7th December 1897, when Veterinary Lieutenant Walker acted for him. The distance travelled by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, was 9,296 miles (807 miles by road, 7,660 miles by rail and 829 miles by boat), against 9,114 miles during the preceding year. He visited the marginally noted districts and States, and paid six visits to Bombay. He inspected all the veterinary dispensaries, excepting the one at Bhadgaon, and attended all the shows.

Superintendent's tour.

Ahmednagar, Khándesh, Násik, Sholápur, Poona, Dhárwár, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Hyderabad, Shikárpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Bhávnagar, Gondal, Vankáner, Morvi, Pálitána, Junágad, Dhrángadhra and Rájkot.

3. There were 66 horse and pony stallions on the register at the commencement of the year. Out of these, 8 stallions were removed from the register, 4 being destroyed and 2 sold as unserviceable, and one sold to the Cutch Darbár for stud purposes, and one transferred to Beluchistán. Among the stallions destroyed was the celebrated "Tom O'Shanter." Two Thorough-bred English stallions were added during the year under report, but owing to exorbitant prices demanded, the purchase of Arab pony stallions had to be deferred to the commencement of the current year, when the Arab dealers, anxious to get back to their country, reduced prices. The number of stallions, standing at the close of the year, was thus 60, out of which 15 were Thorough-bred English, 1 half-bred, 4 Hackney and Norfolk Trotters, 39 Arab, and 1 country-bred.

Horse and pony stallions on the register.

4. The effective strength or the actual number of stallions at stud work during the year fell from 59·52 to 58·82, of which 9·86 were working in Gujarát, 14·03 in Sind and the rest in the Deccan.

Stallions actually at stud work.

5. The total number of mares served by Government stallions was 1,565 or 354 less than during the preceding year. Out of these, 815 were covered in the Deccan, 290 in Gujarát and 460 in Sind, against 1,161, 265 and 493, respectively, during the preceding year. The average number of mares covered per stallion was 26·60, against 32·24 in the previous year. It will be seen, from the marginally noted figures, that this falling off was almost solely confined to the Deccan, owing to the famine and plague prevailing in that division.

Mares covered.

Province.	1896-9	1897-98.
Deccan ...	32·29	23·33
Gujarát ...	29·70	29·41
Sind ...	33·65	32·78
Average ...	32·24	26·60

6. Only five out of the 36 officers empowered exercised their powers of granting certificates to mares fit for service by Government stallions, and they issued 37 certificates. From this it appears that little or no headway has been made; at the same time, there are no reasons why the system should be abolished, and the Local and India Governments have been pleased to give a further trial to the system. (*Vide* Government Resolutions, Nos. 3668 and 4330, dated 2nd June and 1st July, respectively, 1898, Revenue Department.)

The certification system.

7. Out of 1,919 mares covered during the preceding year, 714 foaled, 857 did not hold, and the result of 348 coverings was not known. The following statement shows the results for the different divisions of the Presidency:—

Produce statistics.

Province.	Year.	Percentage of produce.	Percentage not held.	Percentage unknown.
Deccan	1896-97	34·65	45·93	19·42
	1897-98	34·97	48·41	16·62
Gujarát	1896-97	46·61	52·97	0·42
	1897-98	31·32	65·29	3·39
Sind	1896-97	17·67	49·71	32·62
	1897-98	45·64	24·74	29·62
Average ...	1896-97	31·52	47·84	20·64
	1897-98	37·21	41·66	18·13

The large decrease in the percentage of produce and increase in the percentage of "not held" in Gujarát has not been explained. The percentage of unknown results in this division, though larger than that of the preceding year, is still very small as compared with other divisions and is, as before, very satisfactory. The average percentage of produce for the Presidency approaches the fair standard of 38, and may be considered satisfactory. The Sind percentage of 45·64 is very satisfactory.

Improvement of the registration of produce.

8. To ensure more correct and accurate registration of the produce of Government stallions, Mr. Muir-Mackenzie has already submitted forms to Government (*vide* this office No. A-1654 dated 13th—21st ultimo), and the undersigned therefore refrains from commenting upon the present system of registration.

Relative merits of stallions as foal-getters.

9. As regards the relative merits of foal-getters of the different classes of stallions, the statement given in paragraph 40 of the Report shows that the Hackney and Norfolk Trotter rank first as the surest foal-getters, the Arab pony the second, the Thorough-bred English the third, and the Arab horse the last. These results have varied more or less from year to year and it would be unsafe to draw inferences from the existing statistics. It may, however, safely be observed that Arab pony stallions in Gujarát have shown highest results continuously for several years.

Stallions which produce the most useful stocks for remounts.

10. The following statement shows the percentages of allotments of remounts issued from the Ahmadnagar Depôt for remount purposes during the year under report as compared with preceding years :—

Year.	Percentage of Allotments.											
	Produce of Thorough-bred-English.				Produce of Norfolk Trotter and Hackney.				Produce of Arab.			
	Number inspected.	British Cavalry.	Native Cavalry.	Rejected.	Number inspected.	British Cavalry.	Native Cavalry.	Rejected.	Number inspected.	British Cavalry.	Native Cavalry.	Rejected.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1893-94	14	29	50	21	10	50	30	20	34	12	32	56
1894-95	17	47	47	6	7	43	57	...	24	46	50	4
1895-96	5	20	80	...	13	77	23	...	12	58	42	...
1896-97	20	40	45	15	12	42	50	8	24	17	71	12
1897-98	14	*72	14	14	4	50	25	25	11	†18	73	9

* Includes percentage on account of one charger issued.

† Includes percentage on account of a horse issued for Field Artillery.

It is somewhat unsafe to draw any conclusions from these figures. The inferences drawn from the figures for one year are apt to contradict those of the succeeding year. During these five years, in furnishing British Cavalry remounts, the Norfolk Trotter has shown the best results. For three years it stood first. But this class of stallions is to be gradually eliminated; and the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, has already expressed himself regarding

the place it should occupy in the system of horse-breeding. In paragraph 28 of his Administration Report for 1896-97, he writes :—

"I feel that any new districts, that may be developed, will require the services of Hackneys. My idea of development in this country is as follows:—Take the pure indigenous mare; she should first be crossed with Arab sires to counteract many of the faults in conformation which she possesses. Having accomplished this we can then have one or two strains of Hackney blood to give the mare size of barrel, so essential to the carrying of a foal. Having succeeded in this, we have our brood mare, and then Arab or Thoroughbred blood should be continued with, in order to get horses suitable for Army purposes."

It is satisfactory to note that out of the 47 horses examined, only two had to be rejected on account of being undersized; but even they, when sold, realised the fair price of Rs. 385 each.

Veterinary Major Morgan's remarks regarding the superiority of horses bred in the Deccan as compared with those bred elsewhere go to a certain extent to meet the allegation that the Deccan, as a horse-breeding tract, has no future.

Remounts purchased.

11. The number of remounts purchased during the year was 465 against 304 during the preceding year. Of these, only 94 or 20 per cent. were the known produce of Government sires. This small percentage has been ascribed by the Superintendent to the fact that officers, other than those of the Remount Department, do not generally care to find out the pedigree of a horse. It is satisfactory to note that breeders in the immediate neighbourhood of Ahmadnagar have lately taken to bring in their stock for sale direct to the Department. The Superintendent's proposal, noticed last year, to introduce a system, by which a lien on the produce of Government stallions will be maintained, is under consideration and will form the subject of a separate reference.

Castration.

12 The number of colts castrated was 87 against 148 during the preceding year and 151 during 1895-96. Out of these, 64 were castrated by Salutris and 23 by Veterinary Assistants. The falling off is attributed to the effects of famine and plague.

Mule-breeding.

13. The number of donkey stallions at the commencement of the year was 28. Of these 4 were destroyed. No stallions were added. The number standing at the close of the year was thus 24. The actual working strength of the stallions was 25·34 against 25·40 during the preceding year. 713 mares were covered against 753, the decrease being noticeable chiefly in the Deccan. The number of mares covered per stallion thus fell from 29·64 to 28·13. Of the 753 mares covered during the preceding year, 24 per cent. foaled, 51 per cent. did not hold, and the result of 25 per cent. was not known. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 16 per cent., 56 per cent. and 28 per cent., which shows that the results attained during the year under report are more encouraging.

In view of the constant sickness and mortality among Bombay Municipal cattle, the Municipal Commissioner has, at the suggestion of Veterinary Major Morgan, purchased 3 pairs of stout mules, and it is proposed to give the experiment a thorough trial. The result will be watched with interest.

The strong religious prejudices of people to allow their mares to be covered by donkey stallions and the paucity of donkey mares of suitable size to carry out the alternative proposal, made by the late Lieutenant-Colonel Humfrey, to cover donkey mares with select Pegu stallions, have led to the discontinuance of mule-breeding operations in the Deccan and Gujarát (*vide* Government Resolution No. 4356, dated 4th July 1893, Revenue Department).

14. The Superintendent branded 1,544 mares during the year under report against 525 during the preceding year and 1,465 during 1895-96, which is satisfactory. Of these, 543 were for horse-breeding, 213 for pony-breeding, and 788 for mule-breeding. The Superintendent made detailed tours in Upper and Lower Sind and in the Deccan. He branded 1,265 mares for horse, pony and mule-breeding in Sind, out of which 468 were branded in Lower Sind alone, where the brand has become popular, and he believes that the majority of the

mares in the district are now branded. In the Deccan, he could not brand more than 115 mares, due to a large number of mares having been sent away or sold owing to famine, and the young stock being small and stunted. The number of branded mares standing on the register at the close of the year was 11,941.

15. The following table compares the average cost per horse, pony and donkey stallion, incurred during the year with that of the preceding year :—

Stallion.	Average cost of feed, keep, &c., of each stallion, excluding transit charges.		Difference.	Total cost of each stallion, including transit charges.		Difference
	1896-97.	1897-98.		1896-97.	1897-98.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Horse	425	543	+118	454	563	+109
Pony	367	512	+145	368	514	+146
Average horse and pony ...	405	533	+128	425	548	+123
Donkey	305	299	—6	326	304	—22

It will be seen from the above that there is a large increase in cost in the case of horse and pony stallions. This is ascribed chiefly to the unusually high prices prevailing in the Deccan districts, where more than half the number of stallions was located. The cost on account of donkey stallions shows a decrease due chiefly to the lowering of cost in the Shikárpur District, where nearly half the number of donkey stallions was located.

Government while reviewing the Annual Report, Civil Veterinary Department, for 1896-97 desired the Superintendent to notice in the report under review any economy in the feed and keep of stallions at the depôt which might result from the arrangements to raise fodder in the compound of the new stallion stables at Ahmednagar, which were sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2338, dated 28th May 1897, Financial Department. The Superintendent shows in paragraphs 84 and 85 a combined net profit of Rs. 951-8-3 on account of the fodder raised there and on account of the grass brought from the Shendi kuran. Leaving out of account the latter item, it will be seen that there is a loss of Rs. 261-10-4 on account of the grass raised in the stable enclosure. This may be due to the unfavourable season, which necessitated resowing of jowári and guinea grass, and also to the cost of maintaining the bullocks till the jowári crop was reaped. It is hoped the present year's operations will be successful.

In order to ensure a full supply of hay to Government stallions located at Ahmednagar, the Padampur Forest kuran covering an area of 60 acres of good grass land and situated within easy reach (about 3½ miles distant from the stables) has been transferred to the management and control of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, from 22nd June 1898.

It is satisfactery to note that the Superintendent is persuading people to try experiments with oats in parts of the Presidency, and that the crops raised during the year under report in Ahmedabad and Sind were successful.

Total cost of the Department.

16. The total cost of the Department was Rs. 67,878, *i.e.*, Rs. 855 less than during the preceding year. There was a saving of Rs. 7,748 principally due to no Arab stallions being purchased during the year under report as stated in paragraph 3 above, and to the abandonment of the Ahmednagar Show, as stated in paragraph 19 below. But this was, excepting the small sum noticed above, all counterbalanced by an increase in cost under other heads, chiefly in that of feed, keep, &c., of stallions.

17. The Arab stallion "Maxim," maintained by the Hyderabad Local Board, covered as many as 63 mares during the year, which shows that his services are in great demand. The result of his previous year's coverings (23) is also satisfactory (48 per cent. foaled, 26 per cent. not held, and the rest unknown). The Board has also kept a donkey stallion recently presented to them by Khán Bahádur Ghullam Rasul Khán Jatoi.

Horse and mule-breeding under Local Boards and in Native States.

The Government stallions in Cutch have been purchased by the Darbár, and are now maintained at their own cost.

In Káthiáwár, very satisfactory progress has been made. Some of the States are desirous of having Thorough-bred English stallions lent to them, and arrangements are being made to lend two Thorough-bred English stallions to Pálitána and Rájkot on certain conditions, by one of which the Superintendent has the first right of refusal of the produce got by those stallions. (*Vide* Government Resolution No. 4636, dated 16th July 1898, Revenue Department.) It is also proposed to keep good pony stallions in the States to improve the breed of pony stock in the province. The mule-breeding industry appears to take a firm footing in Káthiáwár, especially in the Bhávnagar State, where there are very fine mules bred in the State.

18 There are only two stud bulls at present maintained by Local Boards, one in the Panch Maháls and the other in Hyderabad. The former was purchased in 1891, and has since been handed over to a herdsman. The latter was purchased in February 1889, and covered 36 cows during the year under report. Veterinary Major Morgan deprecates violent out-cross of foreign blood, and in support of his remarks cites the case of the Katchi bull, which was purchased by the Hyderabad Local Board in 1894. This bull covered some 30 cows, several of which died whilst calving to him, and the majority of the calves died before reaching maturity, being unable to stand the climate.

Cattle-breeding.

19. Three shows, aided by Government, were held during the year, *viz.* at Jacobabad, Moro and Talhár. A show was also held at Junágad in Káthiáwár. Veterinary Major Morgan has given a detailed account of each of these shows, and the undersigned has no remarks to offer, other than those already made, on the reports submitted to Government. No show was held at Ahmednagar and Bhúj on account of the prevalence of plague.

Horse shows.

20. The figures reported show that there were 12,648 attacks of epizootic diseases against 20,713 during the preceding year. Out of these, 5,918 or 46·79 per cent. proved fatal against 10,211 or 49·34 per cent. 57 per cent. of the attacks were due to rinderpest, 31 per cent. to foot and mouth disease, and the rest to other diseases. Rinderpest appeared in sixteen districts of the Presidency, and was responsible for 83 per cent. of the total number of deaths, and the districts, that suffered most heavily from it, were Upper Sind Frontier, Shikárpur and Thána. Veterinary Major Morgan is inclined to believe, though he has not sufficient materials to prove it, that rinderpest in this country will, in the course of years, become milder and milder in each successive generation, through the fact of a very large percentage of the animals getting the disease and recovering, thereby becoming immune, and that they will, to a certain extent, transmit this immunity to their offspring.

Cattle diseases.

The Veterinary Graduate, appointed by the District Local Board of Ratnágiri, is still working in the district, and a Veterinary Inspector (who is not a graduate as stated by the Superintendent) has also been recently engaged by the District Local Board of Kolába to repress outbreaks of cattle diseases in the district. In view of the heavy mortality from which Kánara suffered annually, it was proposed to the Collector, last year, that the Board should entertain a Veterinary Graduate for at least a couple of years. No graduate has, however, been employed, chiefly for want of funds, but it is fortunate that the

district escaped, during the year under report, with the comparatively very small mortality of 315.

Veterinary Dispensaries.

21. During the year under report, an itinerating Veterinary Assistant was appointed for the Hyderabad District. There were thus 12 stationary and five itinerating veterinary dispensaries at the end of the year.

The following statement shows a steady and satisfactory increase both in the number of patients treated and in the percentage of cures :—

Year.	Number of stationary and itinerating dispensaries open.	Total number of animals treated.	Percentage shown on total animals treated.					
			Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Returned incurable.	Results unknown.	Remaining under treatment at end of year.
1892-93 ...	7	4,466	70·3	10·2	2·9	2·9	11·3	2·4
1893-94 ...	12	9,843	74·89	9·99	3·09	1·88	7·80	2·35
1894-95 ...	14	13,936	76·33	8·27	3·01	1·57	9·05	1·77
1895-96 ...	16	17,554	75·36	7·57	3·24	1·31	10·08	2·44
1896-97 ...	16	19,614	78·16	6·14	2·90	1·02	10·27	1·51
1897-98 ...	17	19,976	80·18	5·41	2·18	0·79	9·68	1·86

The Superintendent finds the work done by all the Veterinary Assistants satisfactory. He specially commends the work done by Messrs. Bhatt, Maniar, Haji and Asudamal. The permanent buildings erected for the Dhulia Dispensary have been occupied. Belgaum, Hyderabad, Shikárpur and Surat Dispensaries are still in need of permanent buildings.

The questions raised last year regarding the cause of the smallness of the number of out-patients at the Poona Veterinary Dispensary as compared with other dispensaries, and concerning contributions by the Poona and Kirkee Cantonment Committees towards the cost of the dispensary, are under consideration, and a separate report will be submitted thereon. It may, however, be stated, as regards out-patients, that the number treated has slightly improved during the year under report (398 against 340), but the number is still small when compared with other dispensaries. With a view to make this dispensary widely known in the district, and to create a liking for scientific treatment among villagers, Mr. Judah Hyam was for some time sent on tour in the district. Owing to absence of agricultural students in the College of Science, Mr. Sanga had no full-time work to do at the College, and his services were, therefore, utilised during the absence of Mr. Judah Hyam. It may be remarked here that Mr. Sanga is not a graduate, as stated by the Superintendent. (*Vide* paragraph 69 of his report.)

Transfer of Sind.

22. The control of horse and mule-breeding operations in Sind was transferred, after the close of the year under report, to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Beluchistan (*vide* Government Resolution No. 261, dated 11th January 1898, Revenue Department). The question of transferring, along with the above, duties in connection with cattle-breeding, cattle diseases, and veterinary dispensaries is under consideration. Until this is settled, it seems advisable to postpone the consideration of the suggestion made by the Superintendent in paragraph 78, that the question of utilising the services of the Veterinary Assistant, Hyderabad, for imparting veterinary instruction to the students of the Agricultural Class might be re-opened.

Veterinary Major Morgan gives a succinct account of the capabilities of each district in Sind for horse and mule-breeding for the information of the Superintendent, Beluchistán, and summarises the progress made in that province during the six years of his connection with it. Government will notice with pleasure the keen interest and zeal displayed by Veterinary Major Morgan in

promoting horse and mule-breeding industries in Sind and in his work generally. The assistance rendered him by the various officers named by him deserves also commendation.

Miscellaneous.

23. The Superintendent again quotes instances of delay in the receipt of returns from district officers, who, it is hoped, will observe greater punctuality in future in forwarding them.

Conclusion.

24. The work done by the Superintendent during the year under report was very satisfactory.

A. BROWNLOW FFORDE,

Acting Survey Commissioner and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 152-L OF 1898.

Bombay Veterinary College,
Parel, 18th May 1898.

FROM

THE PRINCIPAL, BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE;

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the second Annual Report of the Glanders and Farcy Department in Bombay since the transfer of its control to me. The report is for the official year ending 31st March 1898.

2. The number of glandered horses destroyed during the year was 36, as against 36 and 26 for the period of fifteen months ending 31st March 1897 and the year ending 31st December 1895, respectively. The increase is due to the surreptitious importation of diseased horses from Moombra to Sardár Umar Jamal's commission stables in Bombay. Besides this the full complement of the Inspecting Staff being at work and careful inspections being made of all the stables, it was not likely that any cases could escape detection.

3. Thirty-eight horses were admitted to the Sewri Lazaretto. Out of these, 23 were on admission confirmed cases of Glanders or Farcy and 15 suspicious. Out of the suspicious cases, 13 developed Glanders and 2 were discharged.

4. Nine of the horses admitted to the Lazaretto belonged to the owners of carriages plying for hire, 24 came from the commission stables, and 5 were stray cases.

5. The breeds of horses that were admitted are as follows:—

Arabs.	Walers.	Country-breds.
30	7	1

6. During the year 2,809 animals were imported into Bombay as against 6,232 and 7,147 in 1896 and 1895. Appendix A shows the details of the animals imported. Owing to the prevalence of the plague, the horse market in Bombay was poor and consequently the number of animals imported was comparatively low.

7. Mr. Charles Herbert Stephens, M.R.C.V.S., of the firm of Messrs. Stephens and Sons, has been added to the list of Veterinary Practitioners under the Act, thus making in all six Veterinary Practitioners qualified to certify glandered cases.

8. A report was submitted by Veterinary Lieutenant Baldrey on the sanitary condition of the commission and hack carriage stables. Improvement in this direction is not only desirable but absolutely necessary if Glanders and other diseases are to be kept under control.

9. Strict instructions were issued to the Inspectors to be most careful to endeavour to find out the owners of diseased horses found straying in the streets, and attempts were made by them to trace the names of the owners; but, as is usual in such cases, they were not successful. I am, however, led to believe that these horses come from private stables. Such stables cannot be inspected by the Department as it has no power under the existing rules to do so. The total number of the horse population in Bombay is approximately 12,000, half of which belong to private individuals, military officers, the Bombay Municipality, the Police, and the Tramway. This remains uninspected. Therefore, unless the powers are extended and the Department be allowed to inspect private stables, the spread of infection must continue.

10. With the view to prevent the likelihood of horses suffering from Glanders being sent out by road, rail, or steamer, a proposal to inspect all horses leaving Bombay at the causeways, railway stations, and bandars is before Government. A similar scheme for the inspection of horses coming into Bombay otherwise than by sea should be brought into force.

11. The rules for the working of the Act were revised under the sanction of Government and were made consistent with the transfer of the control to me.

12. Veterinary Lieutenant Baldrey, Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, and Chief Veterinary Inspector Fernandez were deputed to Moombra in the Kalyán Táluka of the Thána District to investigate an outbreak of Glanders amongst the horses of Sardár Umar Jamal that were located there. Veterinary Lieutenant Baldrey reported the results of his investigation, and steps are being taken to prevent the concealment of cases in the districts adjoining Bombay.

The Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, made enquiries into the matter, and, incidental to this outbreak, proposed the application of the Glanders Act to places within a radius of 30 miles from Bombay, but Government, having found this measure impracticable as the local officers would not know for certain whether any places are within or without the limit, decided to apply the Act to the whole of the Thána and Kolába Districts, and to appoint the Principal, and the Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, and the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, as Veterinary Practitioners for the districts.

13. The disinfection of stalls and lines, where diseased horses were located, and the segregation of those that were in contact with them, have been strictly enforced and carried out in the presence of the Inspectors, as the present rules empower them to carry out these necessary measures, which the previous rules did not.

14. With a view to prevent the introduction of Tick Plague, Government ordered the inspection of all shipments of horses coming to Bombay from Australia, by the Glanders staff, with the consent of the owners, pending legislation to authorize the inspection of all horses and other animals imported into India. I have proposed to build a Lazaretto at the harbour for the isolation of any shipment wherein a tick plague case is detected.

15. The question of uniform for the Veterinary Inspectors is still in abeyance; but it is a subject which I am anxious to see dealt with at an early date. As an instance of the necessity of uniform, a graduate of this College employed as a Cattle Inspector by the Bombay Municipality was lately assaulted, because he wore no distinguishing badge of office. The same has happened with one of the Inspectors under the Glanders Act, and may be repeated any day.

16. Owing to serious illness, abscess of the liver, I had to go on three months' privilege leave from 15th February last. During my absence Veterinary Lieutenant Baldrey acted for me and held control of the Department.

17. The Veterinary Inspectors performed their duties, under the supervision of Chief Veterinary Inspector Fernandez, to my entire satisfaction. Mr. Fernandez continues to show zeal in his work. Conveyance allowance to the Inspectors has been sanctioned.

18. The clerk sanctioned has been attached to the College office, and the clerical work of the Department hitherto performed by Chief Inspector Fernandez will now be conducted by the Clerk under the supervision of the College Head Clerk, Mr. V. B. Phatak.

19. Appendix B is the financial statement.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JAMES MILLS, Veterinary Major, A. V. D.,
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

APPENDIX A.

Return showing the details of animals imported into Bombay during the year 1897-98.

Caste.	April 1897.				May.				June.				July.				August.				September.				October.				November.				December.				January 1898.				February.				March.				Total.				Remarks.
	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	
English ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	4	..	..	17	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	10	5	..	..	4	1	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	14	..	..	
Waler	8	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	282	25	..	..	2	..	..	..	467	16	..	..	243	20	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1,015	61	..	..	
Arab	6	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	669	43	..	..	274	28	..	..	218	35	..	..	14	9	..	..	34	4	..	..	18	4	..	..	1,263	123	..	..	
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	69	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	118	..	..	..	
Country-bred ..	1	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	8	..	..	
Burman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	...	...	
Austro-Hungarian ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	5	..	..	
Northern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Cape	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	...	..	..	
Donkeys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	
Mules	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	
Total ..	18	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	5	1	..	22	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	343	33	..	..	695	47	..	..	829	48	40	..	481	65	..	..	28	11	..	..	78	15	2	..	24	4	..	..	2,515	230	42	22	

Bombay, 18th May 1898.

J. MILLS, Veterinary Major, A. V. D.,
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

APPENDIX B.

Financial Statement of the Glanders and Farcy Department, Bombay, for the year 1897-98.

Budget Sanction.	Amount.		Actual Expenditure.	Amount.	
Heads.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Heads.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Salaries—			Establishment—		
Inspecting staff	5,760 0 0	5,040 0 0	Inspecting Staff	4,444 11 8	5,190 0 0
Establishment...	.....	420 0 0	Establishment	120 0 0	410 4 9
Conveyance allowance to Officers	.....	840 0 0	Conveyance allowance to Officers	.....	840 0 0
Do. to Inspecting Staff ...	.....	420 0 0	Do. to Inspecting Staff ...	246 1 0	1,190 0 0
Fees payable to Veterinary Surgeons	500 0 0	500 0 0	Fees payable to Veterinary Surgeons	84 10 0	220 0 0
Grant for Mallein	200 0 0	200 0 0	Cost of Mallein	139 14 0	176 9 0
Do. burning carcasses	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	Cost of burning carcasses...	729 6 6	912 0 0
Telephone charges	.....	175 0 0	Telephone charges	.....	167 11 4
Contingent grant	290 0 0	290 0 0	Grain compensation	.....	16 8 0
Building and repairs grant	.....	190 0 0	Purchase of a Microscope...	.....	82 8 0
Rates and Taxes	.....	23 0 0	Charges for translating Dr. Koch's rinderpest reports.	.....	36 0 0
			Contingent charges	410 11 6	304 15 3
			Charges for repairs at the Lazaretto	.....	189 14 8
			Rates and Taxes	39 7 9	23 1 0
Total ...	7,750 0 0	9,098 0 0	Total ...	6,214 14 5	9,759 8 0

Bombay, 18th May 1898.

JAS. MILLS, Veterinary Major, A. V. D.,
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency and the Annual Report on the Working of the Glanders and Farcy Act in Bombay for the year 1897-98.

No. 75.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th January 1899.

Letter from the Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, No. 152-L., dated 18th May 1898—Submitting his report on the working of the Glanders and Farcy Act in Bombay for the year ending 31st March 1898.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. A.—2546, dated 7th September 1898—Submitting one No. 712, dated 30th May 1898, from the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, together with that officer's Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1897-98 and Mr. Fforde's review of it, No. A.—2143, dated 26th July 1898.

RESOLUTION.—The Report of the Civil Veterinary Department of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1897-98 has, as usual, been reviewed in detail by the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, whose remarks meet generally with the approval of Government. Although the operations of the Department during the year under review were seriously retarded in parts of the Presidency, especially in the Deccan, by the prevalence of famine and plague, the results set forth in the report are on the whole satisfactory. Under the orders of the Government of India horse and mule-breeding operations in Sind were transferred to the control of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan, with effect from 1st April 1898.

2. The progress made by the Department in the improvement of horse and mule-breeding in the years 1896-97 and 1897-98 is contrasted in the following table:—

	Horse-breeding.		Mule-breeding.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Number of stallions on the register at the end of the year.	66	60	28	24
Average number employed on stud work ...	59·52	58·82	25·40	25·34
Number of mares covered	1,919	1,565	753	713
Average number of mares covered per stallion.	32·24	26·60	29·64	28·13
Total number of foals	597	714	127	181
Percentage of foals to mares covered ...	*39·72	*45·45	*20 32	*32·20
Average number of foals per stallion employed.	10·59	11·99	5·52	7·12

* In working out these percentages the number of mares whose results were not known is not taken into account.

3. Of the 66 horse and pony stallions borne on the register on 1st April 1897, four (inclusive of the thorough-bred English horse "Tam O'Shanter") were destroyed, two were sold as being unfit for stud purposes, one was transferred to Baluchistan and one was bought by the Cutch Darbár. Owing to the demand of exorbitant prices by the dealers in Arab horses, no new stallions were purchased locally during the year under review, and with the addition of two thorough-bred English horses received from England the total number on the register on 31st March 1898 stood at 60, of which 32 were located in the Deccan, 10 in Gujarát and 18 in Sind. In view of this decrease in the total registered number, the slight fall in the average number of stallions actually at stud work from 59·52 in 1896-97 to 58·82 in 1897-98 is inconsiderable. While the total number of mares covered (1,565) by Government stallions and the average number served (26·60) by each stallion during the year under report show a considerable falling-off (which was mainly confined to the Deccan) as compared with the corresponding figures (1,919 and 32·24) of the preceding year, the produce results ascertained in the year under review are on the whole more satisfactory than those of 1896-97, the total number of foals produced from the previous year's coverings by Government horses and the average known produce per stallion being 714 and 11·99 in 1897-98 against 597 and 10·59 in 1896-97 respectively. It is, however, noticed that the produce results of Gujarát and Sind for the two years referred to show large fluctuations in the percentages of 'mares foaled' and of 'those not held'. His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts that the introduction of the new village and táluka forms for the registration of branded mares and their produce by Government stallions, recently sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 4929, dated 30th July 1898, will ensure in future greater accuracy in the statistics of produce.

4. The total number of donkey stallions on the register fell from 28 at the commencement of the year under review to 24 at the end of the year, four being destroyed and none being added to the register during the period. Of these 22 were located in Sind, one in Gujarát and one in the Deccan. While the average number of donkey stallions actually at stud work in 1896-97 and in 1897-98 was almost the same, viz., 25·40 and 25·34, the total number of mares covered and the average number served by each stallion fell from 753 and 29·64 in 1896-97 to 713 and 28·13 in 1897-98 respectively, and the total number of known produce resulting from previous year's coverings and the average number of foals per stallion rose from 127 and 5·52 in 1896-97 to 181 and 7·12 in 1897-98 respectively. Sind mainly contributed to these results. In paragraphs 20 to 26 of his report Veterinary Major Morgan has reviewed the progress made in mule-breeding in the Deccan, in Gujarát and Káthiáwár and in Sind between the years 1881-82 and 1896-97 and has recorded his opinion that under existing conditions it will be a waste of time and money to carry on mule-breeding in the Presidency proper, but that in parts of Sind this industry is well established and promises to expand in future and that in Káthiáwár also there is a good field for its development. In their Resolution No. 4356, dated 4th July 1898, Government have already decided that a further continuance of the experiment to establish mule-breeding in the Deccan and Gujarát is not desirable and have directed the Superintendent to dispose of the donkey stallions stationed in these provinces in the manner recommended by him.

5. During the year under review the Superintendent branded 1,544 mares (716 for horse and pony-breeding and 788 for mule-breeding) against 525 in 1896-97, as many as 82 per cent. of them having been branded in Sind. Excluding 113 mares removed from the register during the year owing to death or other causes, the total numbers of branded mares for horse, pony and mule-breeding remaining on the register on 31st March 1898 were 4,449, 5,045 and 2,447 respectively. Under the certification system in force 37 mares were certified by five officers during the year under report. The Superintendent points out

that the results of the past two years during which the system has been in force are very disappointing, as few of the officers appointed to issue certificates take any interest in the work, and suggests that the scheme may be abandoned, as owing to the removal of Sind from his jurisdiction he will be able to make more detailed tours annually throughout the Presidency proper and to so arrange his camps as to give an opportunity to every owner of mares to get them branded by the Superintendent. Government have, however, decided in their Resolution No. 3668, dated 2nd June 1898, to give a further trial to the system and will await the report called for from the Superintendent in paragraph 2 of that Resolution before taking any action on his present suggestion.

6. The number (465) of country-bred remounts purchased during the year exceeded that (304) of the preceding year by 161. Of the animals purchased only 94 or 20 per cent. were ascertained to be the produce of Government stallions. This small percentage is accounted for by the fact that, with the exception of the officers of the Remount Department, no officers who purchase remounts endeavour to find out the pedigree of the animals purchased by them. The number of colts castrated by the Salutris and Veterinary Assistants during the year was 87 against 148 and 151 in 1896-97 and 1895-96 respectively. This falling-off is attributed to the effects of famine and plague.

7. The total expenditure of the Department fell from Rs. 68,733 in 1896-97 to Rs. 67,878 in the year under review. Of this amount Rs 36,627 were charged to Provincial Revenues, Rs. 14,737 to Imperial Revenues and Rs. 16,514 to Local Funds. It is to be noted that the total expenditure of the year would have considerably exceeded the sanctioned allotment, had it not been for the fact that a saving of Rs. 7,748 effected during the year under the heads "Purchase of Stallions" and "Prizes at Horse-shows" was utilized in meeting the excess charges under the heads "Cost of Feed, &c.," "Pay of Officers, &c." and "Contingencies." The large increase in the cost of feed, keep, &c., of stallions during the year was mainly due to unusually high prices prevailing in the Deccan. The financial results of the arrangements made by the Superintendent with the sanction of Government to obtain and raise fodder at Ahmednagar in order to effect economy in the feed and keep of stallions at the Ahmednagar Depôt, as described in paragraphs 84 and 85 of the present report, show a net profit of Rs. 951-8-0. This, however, as observed by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, is due to the high value of the grass obtained from the kuran, which is taken credit for at famine prices. Government learn with interest the successful efforts of Veterinary Major Morgan to find water for irrigation, and Government will await with interest the result of the cultivation of guinea grass in the present year. Government trust the experiment of growing fodder for the Government stallions, instead of purchasing it, may prove successful. It is satisfactory to notice that the efforts made by the Superintendent to persuade cultivators to try experiments with oats in parts of the Presidency have met with response in Ahmedabad and Sind.

8. It is disappointing to learn from inquiries made by the Superintendent during the year under review in accordance with the orders conveyed in paragraph 9 of Government Resolution No. 8560, dated 24th November 1897, that, with the exception of the Local Boards of the Panch Mahâls and Hyderabad which maintain stud-bulls, no District Local Boards take any interest in the improvement of cattle-breeding in their respective localities. The attention of the Hyderabad Local Board and of all District Local Boards should be invited to the opinion expressed by the Superintendent in paragraph 62 of the report. During the year outbreaks of cattle-disease were reported from 19 districts of the Presidency, of which 11 had the advantage of the services of Veterinary graduates, while no reports on the subject were received by the Superintendent from the districts of Sholápur, Surat, Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar. The total number of animals said to have been attacked

by various diseases and the number of fatal cases amounted to 12,648 and 5,918 in 1897-98 against 20,713* and 10,211* in 1896-97 respectively. Rinderpest alone was responsible for 7,295 and 4,906, or nearly 58 per cent. and 83 per cent. respectively of the total number of attacks and deaths reported, the districts which suffered most heavily from this disease being Upper Sind Frontier, Shikárpur and Thána. It is a pity that the District Board of Kánara still find themselves unable to entertain even temporarily the services of a Veterinary graduate for the district.

* (Inclusive of 2,200 attacks and 1,400 deaths reported after the close of the year 1896-97.)

9. With the addition of one itinerating dispensary in the Hyderabad District, there were during the year under report 12 stationary and 5 itinerating Veterinary dispensaries in the Presidency, of which 16 were inspected by the Superintendent, who found the work done by all the Veterinary Assistants to be satisfactory, that of Messrs. Bhat, Maniar, Háji and Asudámal, in charge of the dispensaries at Ahmedabad, Nadiád, Karáchi and Hyderabad, being specially commended. It is satisfactory to observe from the statistics given by the Survey Commissioner and Director that since 1892-93 there has been a steady increase both in the number of animals treated and in the percentages of cures. The total number of animals treated at the several dispensaries rose from 19,614 in 1896-97 to 19,976 in 1897-98 and the percentage of those cured and relieved also increased from 84·30 to 85·59. The Commissioner in Sind should be invited to consider the suggestion made by Veterinary Major Morgan for utilizing the services of the Veterinary Assistant at Hyderabad in imparting Veterinary instruction to the students of the Agricultural Class there.

10. Government have perused with interest paragraphs 87 to 96 of the report under review, which contain a brief account of the capabilities of the several districts in Sind for horse and mule-breeding and of the progress made during the last six years, and an extract should be forwarded to the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, for communication to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan. The keen interest and the marked ability and tact shown by Veterinary Major Morgan in the discharge of his duties in Sind have contributed to a very considerable measure of success in the development of horse and mule-breeding in that province, and Government cordially acknowledge the services of those district officers who have for many years past vigorously exerted themselves towards the attainment of the same object.

11. During the year under review 36 glandered horses were destroyed in Bombay under the operation of the Glanders and Farcy Act as compared with 36 destroyed in the preceding period of fifteen months ending 31st March 1897, the slight increase being attributed to the employment of the full complement of the inspecting staff and to careful inspections of all the stables. Out of 38 diseased animals admitted to the Sewri Lazaretto during the year (of which two were discharged), 9 belonged to owners of carriages plying for hire, 24 came from the commission stables and 5 were stray cases. The report submitted by Veterinary Lieutenant Baldrey on the sanitary condition of the hack-carriage and livery stables in Bombay has been disposed of by the Resolution of Government in the General Department, No. 3149, dated 3rd June 1898, and His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts that the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay may be able to adopt early measures to remove the defects brought to notice in that report. As regards the proposed grant of powers to Inspectors under the Act for the inspection of private stables, due provision has been made in the Bill to amend the Glanders and Farcy Act, circulated with Government Resolution No. 7267, dated 12th November 1898, and these powers should, in the opinion of Government, suffice without the inspection of animals leaving the island.

12. The Governor in Council desires to acknowledge the success attained in the working of the Glanders and Farcy Act under the supervision of Veterinary Major Mills.

H. S. LAWRENCE,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, The Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, The Commissioner in Sind, The Commissioners, N., C. and S. Divisions, The Collectors of Hyderabad, Thar and Párkar, Surat, Kánara and Sholápur, All other Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind, The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, The Accountant General, The Political Department of the Secretariat, The Judicial Department of the Secretariat, The General Department of the Secretariat, The Deputy Adjutant General, Bombay Command.	With copies of the Report.
The Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, The Government of India, The Secretary of State for India.	By letter.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

OFFICIAL YEAR 1898-99.

[Indian Price—12 Annas.]
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BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

OFFICIAL YEAR 1898-99.

No. 681 of 1899.

From

The SUPERINTENDENT,
Civil Veterinary Department,
Bombay Presidency;

To

The UNDER SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

Camp Ahmednagar, dated 1st June 1899.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1898-99.

2. Veterinary-Major Morgan, who has gone home on one year's furlough, is the permanent incumbent of the appointment of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, and during his absence I have been acting for him, having taken over charge of the Department on 5th November 1898.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
F. S. H. BALDREY, Veterinary Lieutenant,
Acting Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
Bombay Presidency.

Through the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1898-1899.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

(*a*).—MILITARY SECTION.

I.—HORSE-BREEDING.

(*1*).—*Government Horse and Pony Stallions.*

Number present at commencement of year.

In the beginning of the year under report the number of stallions was as follows :—

Class.	Horse.	Pony.	Total.
Thorough-bred English	15	...	15
Half-bred English	1	...	1
Hackney and Norfolk Trotter ...	4	...	4
Arab	23	16	39
Country bred	...	1	1
Total ...	43	17	60

Number added to registers.

2. The following table shows the number and class of stallions added to the registers :—

Whence received.	Class.	Horse.	Pony.	Total.
Purchased in India	Australian	1	...	1
	Arab	2	5	7
	Total ...	3	5	8

3. No stallions were received from England during the year. One Australian and two Arab horses were purchased at an average of Rs. 1,417 each, and five Arab ponies were purchased at an average of Rs. 610 each. The number of horses imported was very much in excess of last year which is a revival after the depression caused by plague, but the quality of horses and ponies imported was only fair. The class of horses imported for remount purposes, particularly the Waler, was very satisfactory.

Number removed from registers.

4. The number of stallions removed from registers during the year was 23. Out of this number one horse died from the effects produced by colic, and four ponies were destroyed on account of their being old and worn out. The remaining 18 stallions were standing in Sind and were transferred to Beluchistan owing to the transfer of horse-breeding in that province to the control of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind and Beluchistan, from 1st April 1898, under Government Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 261, dated 11th January 1898. A reference to Tables II and III will show full details of these stallions. The general percentage of casualties was 3·03 for horse and 23·53 for pony against 6·38 and 5·26 respectively last year. The high percentage

of casualties in ponies is due to the fact that a great many were destroyed as being old and worn out. Only one horse died from natural causes and no ponies. No stallion was sold during the year.

Number present at close of year.

5. The following table shows the number and class of stallions present at the close of the year under report :—

Class.	Horse.	Pony.	Total.
Thorough-bred English	9	...	9
Hackney and Norfolk Trotter ...	3	...	3
Arab	15	16	31
Country-bred	...	1	1
Australian	1	..	1
Total ...	28	17	45

6. This gives a total of 45 against 42 of last year, excluding Sind. The following table shows the distribution of the stallions in the two horse-breeding provinces as compared with the figures for the last two years :—

Year.	Deccan.	Gujarát.	Total.
1896-97	40	10	50
1897-98	32	10	42
1898-99	36	9	45

Number at stud work.

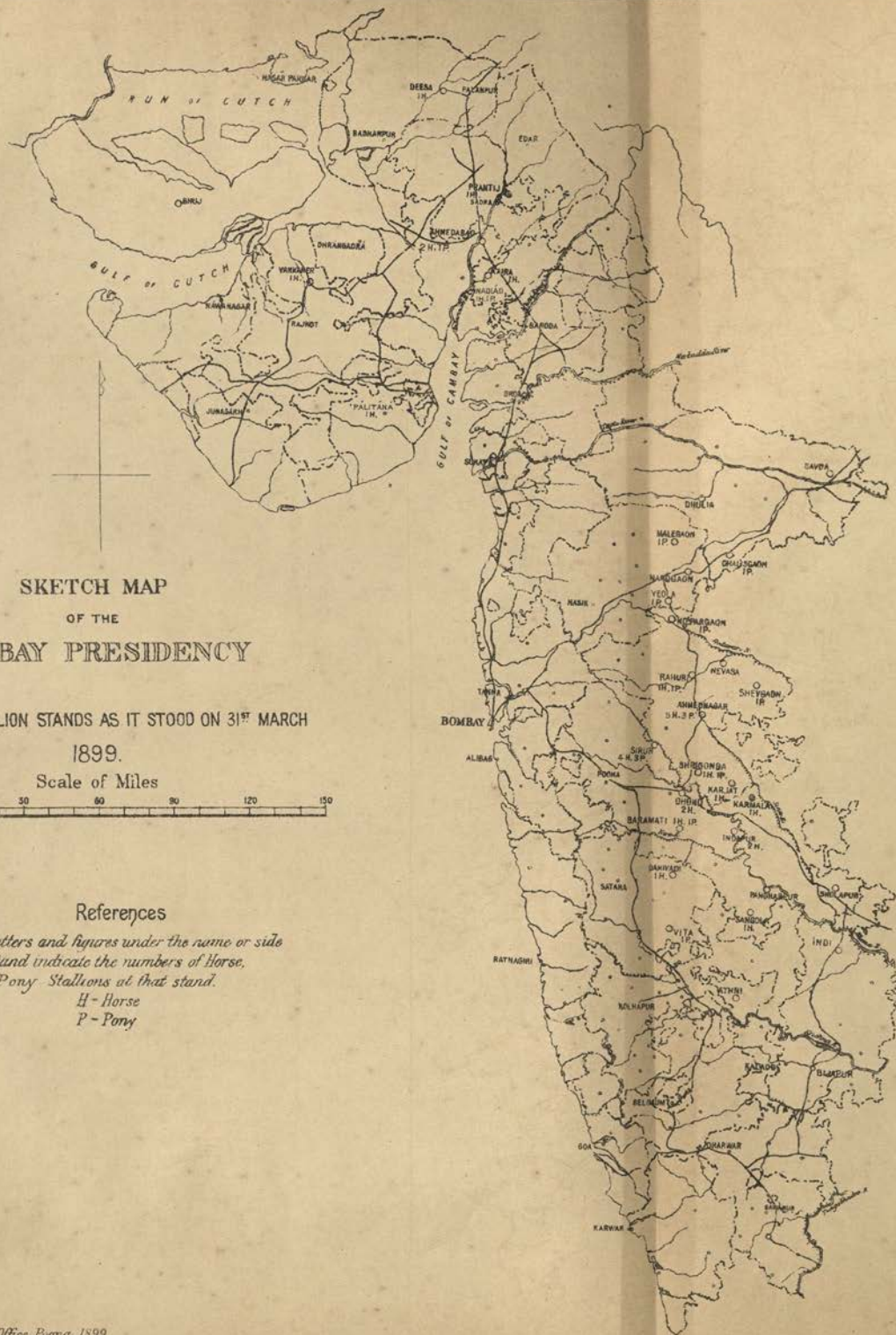
7. Out of the 45 stallions present at the close of the year, 41·39 were actually at stud work and the remainder were in the hospital, being incapacitated for work from various causes.

8. The attached sketch map shows the various stands in the Bombay Presidency and the number and class of stallions at each stand on the 31st March 1899.

Number of mares covered, and demand for stallions.

9. The total number of mares covered by Government horse and pony stallions during the year was 1,466 against 1,105, exclusive of Sind, last year, showing a satisfactory increase of 361. The average number of mares covered per stallion actually employed at stud work rose from 26·60 to 35·42, which is very gratifying when the fact is taken into consideration that the stallions in some districts as Sátára, Sholápur, and Kaira did very little work owing to the plague restrictions still in force. The coverings effected by the several classes of stallions are very satisfactory except in the case of Arab horse and pony in Gujarát, which shows a slight fall due partly to plague restrictions in Kaira as stated above and partly to the fact that horse-breeding, which was greatly revived in the Kaira District mainly through the exertions of Mr. Bagnell while he was Collector there, has been again, since his transfer, showing signs of decay.

10. In accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 4636, dated 16th July 1898, the T. B. E. stallion "Triumph" was sent to Pálitána, but as this State showed an unwillingness to retain him under the conditions laid down in the Government Resolution quoted above, he has been taken over by Rájkot. The only State now remaining to be supplied with a stallion is Bhávnagar, for which the T. B. E. stallion "Montizuma" is available at the depôt, and will be sent on receipt of a reply from that State, as the stallion has now become thoroughly acclimatized. Two more thorough-breds and one or two ponies are required for the Deccan, and arrangements have been made for their supply during the ensuing season.



SKETCH MAP

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

SHOWING STALLION STANDS AS IT STOOD ON 31ST MARCH

1899.

Scale of Miles

50 20 10 0 30 60 90 120 150

References

The letters and figures under the name or side of a stand indicate the numbers of Horse, and Pony Stallions at that stand.

H - Horse

P - Pony

Govt Photozinco. Office, Poona 1899.

11. Table V shows that out of 61 remounts inspected, 37 were allotted to British Cavalry, 13 to Native Cavalry and 11 were rejected for being under height, and were sold by public auction at an average price of Rs. 217 as three and four-year olds. It will be seen that only two animals were purchased as being the produce of Norfolk Trotters; bearing in mind the number of stock got by them, this bears out what has already been stated that their produce is not at all satisfactory, although both the animals above mentioned were retained as fit for British Cavalry. The stock produced by thorough-bred English, *viz.*, 22, shows the high percentage of 68·18 as being fit for British Cavalry, only 13·64 per cent. were rejected, the remaining 18·18 per cent. going to Native Cavalry. This will bear out what Veterinary-Major Morgan remarked last year as to the high quality of the stock produced from the Deccan mare by the thorough-bred English. The stock produced by Arab, *viz.*, 13, shows an increase of 2 over last year, and the number, *viz.*, 7, allotted to British Cavalry is an increase of 6 over last year. This shows a distinct improvement on the class as compared with last year, although the number of rejections is increased. The average price realised for these rejections was the high one of Rs. 239. The remaining stock inspected were the produce of Australians and sires unknown, though from their make and shape in the latter case appear to be got by Government stallions. The produce of Australians shows the high percentage of 80 for British Cavalry and 20 for Native Cavalry and no rejections. Those from unknown sires show a percentage of rejections as 20·05, Native Cavalry 31·58 and British Cavalry 47·37. These figures, with regard to Australian sires, compare very favourably and point to the utility of purchasing thorough-bred sires from Australia at a much lower price than what they are purchased for in England, and which get equally good, if not better, stock. It will be seen that out of 61 head of stock inspected, only 8 were purchased outside the Presidency Proper, *i.e.*, 5 in Sind and 3 in the Nizám's territory. The remainder of the stock were bred in the Presidency Proper. These figures compare very favourably.

Stallions which produce the most suitable stock for army.

(2).—*Remounts, Country-bred.*

12. The number of country-bred remounts purchased during the year is given in Table VI, and the following table compares the number with that for the last two years:—

Number purchased.

For whom purchased.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Bombay Native Cavalry	128	332	108
Police, Northern Division	2	5	2
Do. Central do.	3	6	3
Do. Southern do.	2	2	1
Remount Rearing Depôt, Ahmednagar	27	30	38
Total ...	162	375	152

13. There is a decrease of 223 in the total number as compared with the previous year. This is owing to fewer horses being purchased by Government for Bombay Native Cavalry. The figures for Sind for the last two years are omitted for the sake of comparison, as this year that province has been transferred to Baluchistan. The Police purchased practically the same, and the Remount Depôt shows an increase of 8. It is, however, satisfactory to note that 68, or nearly one-half of the total number, are the known produce of Government sires out of branded mares. The number of remounts purchased at each place is given below:—

Place.	Number.	Place.	Number.
		Brought over...	32
Ahmednagar	19		
Poona	3	Jacobabad	38
Pandharpur	1	Quetta	66
Ahmedabad	4	Sibi	10
Bhávnagar	2	Khusal	3
Rájkot	2	Kurnal	1
Vánkáner	1	Not reported	2
	32	Total ...	152

II.—MULE-BREEDING.

(1).—*Government Donkey Stallions.*

Number present at commencement of year.

14. The number of donkey stallions at the close of the last year was 24 as shown below :—

Breed.	Number.
Italian	16
Persian	4
Arab	1
Khorásán	1
Cyprian	2
Total ...	24

Number removed from registers.

15. All the donkey stallions in this Presidency were removed from registers during the year. In Sind there were 22 donkeys, which were transferred to Beluchistan as noted in paragraph 4 above, and as mule-breeding was abolished in the Deccan and Gujarát under Government Resolution No. 4356, dated 4th July 1898, the remaining two donkeys were sold. No donkey stallion died during the year. Details will be found in Tables VII and VIII.

(2).—*Number of Mules purchased by Government.*

16. Table X will show that 169 mules were purchased during the year against 12 last year. Out of the above number, 1 was purchased at Poona, 17 at Larkhána, 92 at Amritsar, 30 at Sonepat and 29 at Peshawar.

(b).—REVENUE SECTION.

I.—HORSE-BREEDING.

(1).—*Government Horse and Pony Stallions.*

Cost of feed, keep and transit.

17. Table XI gives the cost of feed, keep and transit of Government horse and pony stallions during the year, and the average annual cost per stallion in the Presidency Proper for the last two years is compared below :—

Years.	Rs.	a.	p.
1897-98	559	6	5
1898-99	385	6	10

There is a decrease of Rs. 173-15-7, being due to the prices having reached the standard of an ordinary year. The following table will give the cost of maintaining a horse and pony stallion separately in each district, excluding transit charges :—

District.	Horse.			Pony.		
	1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Difference.
Khándesh	...	...	...	559	263	—296
Násik...	...	...	...	386	377	—9
Ahmednagar	661	480	—181	581	409	—172
Poona...	635	393	—242	521	359	—162
Sholápur	565	289	—276	608	371	—237
Sátára	523	335	—188	477	373	—104
Kaira	379	286	—93	435	282	—153
Ahmedabad	427	389	—38	354	320	—34
Deesa...	394	335	—59	...	...	...
Average ...	543	400	—143	512	364	—148

18. It will be seen that there is generally a remarkable decrease in all the districts except in Gujarát and Násik, in which the decrease is very small, as the prices during the famine year in these districts did not rise so high as in others. It is again observed that the cost of maintaining a pony in the Sholápur and Satára Districts is greater than that of a horse, for which no explanation is forthcoming.

(2).—*Branded Mares.*

Number present at commencement of year.

19. The number of branded mares in the beginning of the year under report is given in the table below :—

Province.	Horse.	Pony.	Mule.	Total.
Deccan...	743	3,168	57	3,968
Gujarát	567	1,277	6	1,850
Sind	3,139	600	2,384	6,123
Total ...	4,449	5,045	2,447	1 1,941

Number added to registers.

20. The following number of branded mares was added to the registers during the year :—

Province.	Horse.	Pony.	Total.
Deccan	121	192	313
Gujarát	82	218	300
Total ...	203	410	613

21. This gives a total of 613 against 1,544 of last year. But the large figure of 1,265 mares branded in Sind last year must be omitted for the sake of comparison, and when the fact, that most of the mares fit for breeding in the Presidency proper are already branded, is taken into consideration, the above figure is very satisfactory, as it will be seen that the number of mares branded in the Deccan and Gujarát is 334 in excess of last year.

Number removed from registers.

22. The following table will show the number of mares removed from registers:—

Province.	Horse.	Pony.	Mule.	Total.
Deccan	50	301	57	408
Gujarát	1	14	6	21
Sind	3,139	600	2,384	6,123
Total ...	3,190	915	2,447	6,552

23. The causes of removal are given in Table XII. As horse-breeding in Sind was transferred to the control of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Beluchistan, from 1st April 1898, all the registers of branded mares in that province were sent to that officer, and owing to the abolition of mule-breeding in the Deccan and Gujarát, the number of mares branded for donkey service were struck off the registers.

Number present at close of year.

24. The balance remaining at the close of the year is shown below:—

Province.	Horse.	Pony.	Total.
Deccan	814	3,059	3,873
Gujarát	648	1,481	2,129
Total ...	1,462	4,540	6,002

The balance shows an increase of 184 over last year.

Number served by Government stallions.

25. The number of branded mares served by horse and pony stallions during the year under report was 1,267. Besides this, 199 mares were served under the certification system.

Certification system.

26. Last year it was recommended that the system should be abandoned. But Government in their Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 3668, dated 2nd June 1898, having ruled that a further trial be given to the system, a full report on the work done by the several officers has already been submitted and a short review is given below.

27. Reports were received from 17 out of 35 officers on the list; six of them have certified 90 mares as shown below and the rest have not exercised their powers owing to their being in non-breeding districts or to press of other work:—

Name and designation of officer.	District in which certificates were issued.	No. of certificates issued.
1. Mr. Pogson, District Superintendent of Police.	Khándesh ...	35
2. „ Moore, Collector	Násik ...	10
3. „ Simcox, Assistant Collector... ...	Do. ...	15
4. „ Gibb, Collector...	Ahmedabad...	2
5. „ Mead, Assistant Collector	Do. ...	5
6. „ Lambert, District Superintendent of Police	Do. ...	23
	Total ...	90

28. The rule A under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6985, dated 21st August 1894, whereby certificates can only be issued in districts where the number of branded mares has not reached an average of 50 per stallion, is not observed. Owners generally failed to produce the certificates with the mares, and great difficulty was experienced in ascertaining whether all of them were certified or not. Only 22 mares bearing certificates were inspected and branded during the year. Almost all officers are unanimous in stating that owners do not avail themselves of the opportunity offered them of having their mares certified under the system. As the number of branded mares in every breeding district has already reached, in some cases exceeded, an average of 50 per stallion, the system cannot be made applicable to this Presidency if the above quoted rule A is to be strictly adhered to. It is, therefore, again recommended that the system should be discontinued.

29. It appears from their Resolution in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 11-124-2, dated 7th April 1899, that the Government of India also do not approve of the continuance of the system in this Presidency.

(3).—*Produce.*

30. Out of 1,105 mares covered during the last year, 386 foaled, 585 did not hold, and the result of 134 is not known. The percentages of the results are given below and compared with the figures of the last year in each province :—

Province.	Year.	Percentage of		
		Produce.	Not held.	Unknown.
Deccan	1897-98 ...	34·97	48·41	16·62
	1898-99 ...	38·53	47·49	13·98
Gujarát	1897-98 ...	31·32	65·29	3·99
	1898-99 ...	24·83	68·28	6·89
Average ...	1897-98 ...	34·29	51·54	14·17
	1898-99 ...	34·93	52·94	12·13

31. It will be seen that though there is a slight increase in "not held," the percentage of "produce" is also increased with a corresponding fall in the results "unknown". The results in the Gujarát are rather disappointing this year, but they are more than counterbalanced by those in the Deccan.

32. The following table shows the working of the principal classes of stallions for the last two years :—

Class of Stallion.	Average number of mares covered per stallion.		Average number of produce known per stallion.		Percentage of known produce to mares covered.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Thorough-bred English ...	35·39	24·74	10·78	8·25	30·47	33·34
Hackney and Norfolk Trotter ...	41·66	31·00	14·00	7·67	33·60	24·74
Arab Horse	27·61	25·35	9·71	9·39	35·16	37·04
Arab Pony	31·54	22·79	11·43	8·51	36·25	37·34

33. The average produce foaled per stallion has decreased from 10·65 to 8·62. The fall is chiefly noticeable in the case of Hackney and Norfolk Trotter. I attribute the great fall in the average number of produce to the fact that last year was a famine year and the result of which was that the mares were in very poor condition and as a result of being badly done, did not hold. The great fall in Norfolk Trotter may be accounted for in addition that they are old and in each of the three cases now remaining they are showing signs of premature old age.

(4).—*Castration.*

34. It will be seen from Table XIII that only 29 colts were castrated during the year. Out of this number only 2 colts were castrated by the Ahmednagar Salutri and the remainder by the several Veterinary Graduates. The great fall is to be attributed to the fact that the services of three of the salutris in this department were reduced under Government Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 6968, dated 21st September 1897. The majority of cases were castrated in previous years by these salutris. There was only one case which proved fatal. It was operated upon by the Veterinary Graduate, Surat, who reports that the operation progressed very satisfactorily and the wound was nearly healed up. The animal was quite active until 21st day after the operation, when suddenly it showed signs of tetanus and died the next day.

II.—Mule-breeding.

35. As mule-breeding has been abandoned in this Presidency as noted above (paragraph 15), there were no donkey stallions during the year except one in Gujarát and one in the Deccan for a few months. The average cost of their feed and keep amounted to Rs. 314 each, as will be seen from Table XIV.. These donkeys served during the year under report 18 mares, *viz.*, 11 in the Deccan and 7 in Gujarát. The results of 29 coverings effected in the previous year are given in Table IX.

III.—Horse Fairs and Shows.

36. Table XV shows that there were two horse shows held during the year. A short review on each is given below:—

Deccan.

37. Held at Ahmednagar and commenced on the 31st October 1898. The total number of exhibits amounted to 488. The show was on the point of being abandoned owing to the fears of plague, and the news of abandonment, although not officially advertised, did run through the district and kept off nearly 20 per cent. of the exhibits. A much higher standard of selection for admission to the show was adopted. The show, taken throughout, was most successful and well maintained its quality of excellence over last year, though a fair comparison cannot be made with the former shows for reasons given above. One of the most remarkable features of the show was the very large number of symmetrical sturdy pony mares, most of them being the get of Government sires. The stock (12) purchased for the nursery was considered by the Remount Agent to be the best ever obtained.

The Collector of Ahmednagar remarks that the suggestion of the Honorary Secretaries as to the revival of cattle-breeding need not require any consideration. With this I do not agree. Cattle-breeding is an important branch of agriculture and to the agriculturists themselves a great deal more important than horse-breeding for the reason that the whole of their transport and field work is carried on by cattle. This kind of work is performed very much better by animals which are well bred and approach as nearly as possible to the original types. The deterioration and mixing of breeds has reached such a state that it requires a certain amount of stimulus to endeavour to prevent indiscriminate breeding, and to raise the standard of the cattle population generally. This has come to the notice of Government and they wish that such stimulus should be applied (*vide* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 75, dated 6th January 1899, paragraph 8). The proposal is that stud bulls of undoubted quality and breed should be purchased by Local Boards and freely distributed in the district, and prizes for the young stock should be offered at the show. The suggestion to start a breeding depôt is at present hardly practicable.

Káthiáwár.

38. Held at Rájkot on the 29th November 1898. The total number of exhibits amounted to 449 against 255 last year held at Junágad. A good number of brood mares and promising fillies was exhibited. It is satisfactory to note that a certain number of mules were exhibited. Mule-breeding has been recently introduced in Káthiáwár, and the States of Junágad and Manwadar have each purchased a donkey stallion from this Department, and the industry, it is hoped, will shortly be established. Too much encouragement cannot be given to this industry, as the

supply of mules is undoubtedly inadequate to the demand in India for transport purposes. The mule is easy to breed, can be reared much cheaper than horse stock, and will always command a comparatively higher price. I would strongly advocate a continuance of a class of baggage ponies.

As the scheme of holding the Káthiáwár show at different places in turn appears to have been attended with very little success, the Judges and all concerned have pronounced Rájkot to be the best centre.

I quite agree with the remark of the Political Agent with regard to the encouragement of the private breeders. They should receive all the encouragement possible by receiving prizes at shows, especially for the brood mare class and remounts. It is to be hoped that all Darbárs will allow the free use of their stallions amongst the Girásia class.

With regard to the keeping of young stock by Girásias until they reach the remount age, all owners should be freely informed that young stock which are got by approved sires out of big mares will, always, be purchased by the Remount Agent when one year old; providing they reach the proper standard, so that the expense of further keep to them is obviated. I am glad to see the suggestion by the Political Agent that Darbárs should buy young stock has been received with favour. With regard to the breeding of remounts, I think, it will be very satisfactory if the breeding of Light Cavalry horses should be successful. No hope need be entertained with regard to breeding Gun horses, and the successful breeding of Cavalry remounts will only be attained by careful nursing of the young stock. This can only be attained, as the Political Agent suggests, by those Girásias who are too poor to feed their animals by placing them in Darbár paddocks or selling to the Remount Agent.

The amount expended in prizes appears somewhat high, but as this is all voluntarily given, I would not for a moment suggest that it should be diminished and agree with the Secretary that it should be never less than Rs. 3,000.

It is certainly to be regretted that the Remount Agent was unable to attend the show; no doubt he will endeavour to do so next year.

Summary.

39. There were two horse shows during the year under report, in the Presidency proper against one last year. The total number of exhibits at these two shows was 937 against 855 as shown in Table XV. As the Deccan show was abandoned in 1897-98, the figures of 1896-97 are taken for comparison. It will be seen that there was an increase of 82 exhibits. Although there was a great fall in the Deccan Show, it was more than compensated by the number returned by the Káthiáwár Show. The stock exhibited was in perfect condition and speaks volumes for the recuperative power of the country that has suffered so severely from the effects of famine for two successive years. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,398-15-0, of which Rs. 4,715 were actually awarded as prizes and Rs. 3,683-15-0 were spent for other expenses. Government contributed Rs. 2,005.

Stallions whose produce won prizes.

40. Table XVI gives the number and class of stallions whose produce won prizes at the Ahmednagár horse show. It will be seen that the produce of 20 Government sires won 63 prizes, viz., 9 each of the first three classes and 36 of other classes. When compared with the last year's results these figures appear to be satisfactory. No information under this head was received for the Rájkot Show.

41. Tables XVII to XX are not given as they are not applicable to this Presidency.

VI.—General.

42. Table XXI shows that the total cost of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 47,261-3-10 against Rs. 51,419-9-5 last year, excluding Sind, or that there was a decrease of Rs. 4,158-5-7. There has been a general saving in all the heads except contingencies in which there is a slight rise. The total cost of the Department has been sub-divided under the following sub-heads:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Cost of supervision	... 20,855	10	7
2. Keep and purchase of stallions ...	... 24,400	9	3
3. Prizes for horse shows ...	... 2,005	0	0
Total	... 47,261	3	10

Of this amount, Rs. 6,652-13-0 were charged to Local Funds, Rs. 11,922-9-6, being the pay of the Superintendent, were debited to the Imperial Funds, and the remainder, Rs. 28,685-13-4, were paid from Provincial Revenues.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT

I AND II.—HORSE AND MULE BREEDING.

43. No District Local Board in this Presidency has maintained either a horse or donkey stallion. The information on the above two heads is, therefore, blank.

III.—CATTLE-DISEASE—INVESTIGATION AND PREVENTION.

(*1*).—*Information collected.*

44. Reports were received in the prescribed form from all districts except the six noted in the margin. It should not be supposed, however, that these districts were quite free from any disease. Special reports submitted by the Itinerating Veterinary Graduate, Kaira, to the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, who forwarded them to this office for perusal, show that several villages in the Kaira District were affected with rinderpest, although no report was received in the prescribed form by me, and the fact has been brought to the notice of the Collector. Similar may be the case in many other districts from which no reports have been received. The reported number of attacks from various diseases was 4,284 against 8,025, excluding Sind, last year, of which 1,262 or 29·45 per cent. proved fatal. Out of the total mortality nearly 66 per cent. or two-thirds were contributed by rinderpest, and the remaining one-third by other diseases. The attached sketch map will show the tract affected by cattle-disease during the year, and the degree of severity with which they were affected.

Khándesh.	Bijápur.
Sholápur.	Surat.
Sátára.	Kaira.

(*2*).—*Outbreaks during the year.*

45. *Rinderpest.*—This disease was prevalent as usual, in most of the districts, being serious in Thána and the Panch Maháls. It contributed nearly 66 per cent. to the total mortality from all causes, although the total number of attacks and deaths was much less than in former years.

Anthrax—Reported from four districts. Nowhere serious except in Ratnátgiri. The total number attacked was 160, of which 139, or nearly 87 per cent., proved fatal.

Foot and mouth disease—Occurred in seven out of twelve districts which sent in reports. The mortality was throughout very low as usual, except in Ahmedabad, where it reached 33 per cent., and it is doubtful if the disease was properly diagnosed.

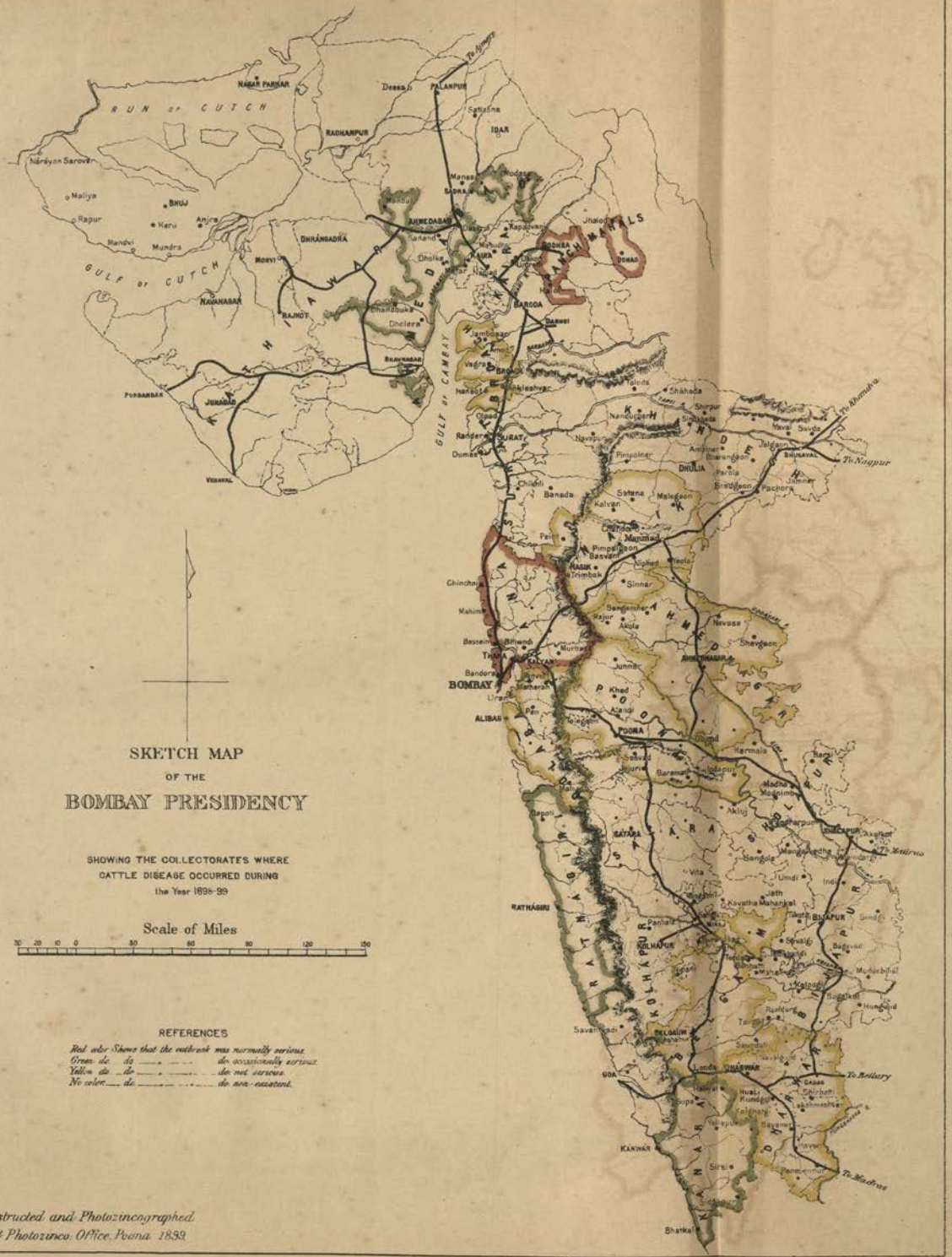
Pleuro-pneumonia—Not reported from any of the districts.

Charbon Symptomatique.—A few cases reported from three districts, but specially confined to Kánara, where 40 animals died out of 85 attacked.

Other diseases—Include six cases of glanders which were destroyed under the Act, 46 of surra and 75 of gloss anthrax, almost all of which have either died or been destroyed.

(*3*).—*Treatment, Vaccination, &c.*

46. Out of twelve districts from which cattle-disease reports were received during the year, seven districts had the advantage of the services of Veterinary



SKETCH MAP
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

SHOWING THE COLLECTORATES WHERE
CATTLE DISEASE OCCURRED DURING
the Year 1898-99

Scale of Miles

30 20 10 0 30 60 90 120 150

REFERENCES

Red color Shows that the outbreak was normally serious.
Green do do ——— do occasionally serious.
Yellow do do ——— do not serious.
No color do ——— do non-existent.

Constructed and Photozincographed
Govt Photozinco. Office, Poona. 1899

Graduates. In all cases where cattle-disease of a contagious nature has been prevalent, segregation and isolation have been adopted as far as possible. It is to be regretted that the Collector of Thána, in whose district rinderpest, foot and mouth disease and surra were prevalent, was unable to employ a Veterinary Graduate on account of want of funds due to the excessive expenditure in connection with plague. It is to be hoped that next year a Graduate may be employed.

Special visits of the Superintendent to investigate outbreaks.

47. In April 1898 there was an outbreak of anthrax amongst the horses belonging to the Mounted Police at Sholápur. A Veterinary Graduate was specially deputed, and owing to the apparent urgency of the outbreak, Veterinary-Major Morgan proceeded himself and found that on the 25th March a horse belonging to the Mounted Police was attacked with anthrax at a village called Rámlál, Akalkot, some three miles from Sholápur, was brought into Sholápur and died on the 27th of March. On the 5th of April a second horse was attacked at the same place, brought into Sholápur and died on the 11th of April. On the 9th of April a third horse was attacked at Sholápur and died on the 12th April. The outbreak is attributed to the horses, whilst on tour with the Collector, being allowed to graze on land tainted with anthrax germs at Rámlál, Akalkot, or being given grass collected from the same source. The remaining five horses at Sholápur were examined and found to be healthy. Careful enquiries were also made with regard to the feeding and watering arrangements, and with the exception of the general surroundings and sanitary arrangements of the stables, which leave much to be desired, there was no further danger to be apprehended at Sholápur. The necessary instructions for disinfecting the boxes, &c., were forwarded to the District Superintendent of Police.

48. I visited Bassein in the Thána District in November 1898 to investigate the outbreak of surra prevalent amongst the tonga ponies there. A detailed report has already been submitted to Government and the following is a synopsis :—

Surra is of every-year occurrence at Bassein generally towards the close of the rainy season. It is due to a parasite (Trypanosoma Evansi), which lives in a damp medium and is from this medium conveyed into the system, either by food, water, or through an abrasion of the skin to the blood circulation, where it propagates and gives rise to surra. The way in which the Bassein tonga ponies contracted the disease is principally through the grass supply. There is some difficulty in obtaining dry grass during the rains owing to bad roads and high prices, and as the tonga men lead a hand-to-mouth existence they get the cheapest possible fodder, which at this time is the long rank grass in the low-lying marshes containing the surra parasites. As the grass dries, the parasites disappear and so the infection dies out. The late conditions of the rains last year account for the protracted nature of the disease. Another cause is the rice bran which is used. This is very dirty, of poor quality, containing a large amount of rat fæces. Rats are a medium by which surra is conveyed. They themselves live in marshy places; and carry the disease-producing organism; although they do not suffer to any appreciable extent from the disease, they infect any grain with which they come in contact by defæcation and micturition upon it. The other cause which I consider important is the water-supply. The disease has been prevalent in Bassein for many years and the result is that the soil around stables, *i. e.*, in those parts under trees and in other ways shaded from the sun, has become impregnated with the disease-producing spores; the spores lie dormant during the cold and hot weather, but when the rain comes they are carried by the drainage into the wells which form the sole water-supply. Many of these wells are badly constructed, have no parapets around the mouths, and in many cases are situated at a lower level than the surrounding buildings, stables and the standings of the ponies. All these defects were pointed out to the Mámlatdár, and strict segregation of affected animals, a change in the food supply and care in the selection of water-supply were ordered. I pointed out the most

dangerous of the wells and gave instructions to disinfect all stables, fittings, &c., and to bury the carcasses of diseased animals at a depth of 6 feet covered with a thick layer of quicklime at some distance from the town and in a position from which there will be no drainage towards any inhabitable place.

49. I visited the outbreak in the Ahmedabad District, but failed to find rinderpest, and only saw foot and mouth disease and variola. An itinerating Veterinary Graduate was recommended, but this was not done for want of funds. The following is a synopsis of my report to the Collector :—

It came to my notice whilst at Sánand that foot and mouth disease was very prevalent in the Ahmedabad District and that the cause of it was the introduction of Sindi cattle which come down there for the grazing on payment of a very small fee for the grazing rights of large tracts of Government land. I suggested that the introduction of these cattle be stopped, as there were large numbers of cattle already in the district the property of the permanent population. These cattle become infected with the disease, and it is not fair on the owners, especially as the cattle population is already sufficient to eat all the grazing that is available in the district. On further enquiry I found that from the symptoms of disease present among Vanjári cattle that many of them were very suspicious of rinderpest. I was unable to see any cattle affected with the disease as described by the local inhabitants. I saw only foot and mouth disease, and the owners of cattle who were described to me had gone from the British territory into Káthiáwár, &c., which strengthened my suspicions as to the nature of the disease.

50. I visited the supposed outbreak of anthrax at Sisodra in the Broach District, but was not in time to see any actual cases. I append below a synopsis of my report to the Collector :—

I visited Sisodra on the 12th March 1899 and found that 23 animals had been attacked and 21 had died. At the time of my visit the disease had not appeared for 10 days. The animals which had the disease were either dead or completely recovered. The symptoms, as far as I could gather from the villagers, were :—(1) acute inflammation of lungs, (2) high fever, (3) flatulence, (4) blood in fæces shortly before death, and (5) death in two days from first appearance of any symptom. I procured some fæces said to be from the diseased animals and also some grass and kirbi from the stack upon which they had been fed, and water from the tank at which they had drunk. At Dr. Galleotte's Laboratory I inoculated agaragar tubes with solution from each of these three, and I also inoculated mice. The result was *nil* as far as pathological organisms were concerned. This proves that anthrax was not present, at least amongst the material obtained. The *post-mortem* appearances, as I gathered them from the "Mahárs" in the village, were those of acute congestion of the lungs and intestines. I did not hear of any splenic symptoms. From these facts I concluded that the disease was not anthrax, but some species of poisoning.

51. With regard to the serum treatment of rinderpest, I have been working on this subject since the beginning of March last at the Sewri Lazaretto in Bombay. I was unable to commence earlier, as my touring did not give me sufficient time. Now, however, the regular horse-breeding touring being finished I find no difficulty in visiting Bombay. The making of a serum is somewhat tedious, as it depends upon the production of salted animals, *i. e.*, animals that have recovered from rinderpest, have withstood subsequent inoculation of virulent matter and whose blood has therefore become innocuous to the effect of rinderpest and can be used as an immunising agent for other animals. It was proposed, in the first place, that I should proceed to the seat of an outbreak ; but this year the Presidency has been singularly free from rinderpest, and the outbreaks which have occurred have been very mild and lasted but a very short time. Also the expense which would have been entailed in travelling to some out-of-the-way district with an efficient staff would have been very great, together with the fact that a considerable amount of expensive apparatus would have been required, which apparatus was not available in this office. I, therefore, proposed

that I should work as a preliminary measure at the Sewri Lazaretto until something definite was ascertained. Rinderpest is always available in Bombay and, moreover, the requisite instruments and appliances were to be had from the Bombay Veterinary College. My experiments up to date are not finished and I, therefore, cannot report fully upon them. I may, however, state that on account of the mild form of rinderpest great difficulty has been found in cultivating a serum. I have found that a great many of the animals I have purchased are already immune from the disease, either from having had a previous attack or having inherited the immunity. It will on this account be very hard to compare the success or otherwise of these experiments with those carried out in South Africa, where the disease is an acute epidemic as compared with the endemic form found here (*vide* my letter No. 365, dated 23rd March 1899, printed as Appendix A, showing the similarity of rinderpest in this country and in South Africa).

52. At the instance of the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, enquiries were made in the various districts in this Presidency with regard to the prevalence of rabies and warbles, and the following reports were submitted.

Rabies.

53. The statistics with regard to cases of rabies amongst animals are not as reliable as they should be, as many isolated cases in all probability are never reported. The number of reported cases of all animals affected by rabies in the past year is 87, all of which either died or were destroyed. There was only one case amongst wild animals reported: This was a jackal. There is one recorded case, that of a buffalo, being bitten by a rabid dog without any result.

As far as I can gather from the imperfect statistics that are kept, there is a very slight increase in the number of cases with the exception of the Thána District which accounts for 58 of the cases above reported. The cause of this large number is probably due to the fact that Thána is in immediate connection with the town of Bombay, in which place rabies is always prevalent, and the reason why the number of cases is an increase on previous years is due to the fact that a large number of homeless dogs are wandering about as the result of their owners having died of plague, this disease having been very prevalent in Thána during the last year.

I have made suggestions to Government that greater care should be taken in the reporting of all cases of rabies, and that further precautions should be taken by the Police authorities for the destruction of all homeless wandering dogs, as it is a fact that these dogs become affected by the disease, and form more ready means for the dissemination of the contagion than dogs who are kept under control. It has been recommended that this disease should be included in C. V. D. Form II, and a short synopsis of symptoms is given below:—

> Dog behaving differently from its accustomed habits; temper becomes very irritable; tendency to bite on the slightest provocation. This rapidly becomes followed by profuse frothy discharge from the mouth; a depraved appetite, so that the animal swallows pieces of stones, straw, sticks, &c. There is a spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the throat, so that the animal is unable to drink water. This is followed by wild delirium and death taking place from 24 hours to 3 days. In the other variety known as dumb rabies the above symptoms are manifested in a modified degree. The animal becomes paralysed in the hind quarters and has very little inclination to bite.

Warbles.

54. I made enquiries concerning the disease known as warbles during my tours in the districts of this Presidency and also issued circulars to the Collectors and Veterinary Graduates. In all the replies received, the disease is unknown. I visited a number of tanneries in the various districts and in all cases the tanners deny the existence of any disease resembling the one in question. I myself have never seen any skin affected. I have, however, elicited the following facts:—

That in a great number of hides, which are those of old draught animals, I have found holes in the skin, but these holes are generally in the region of the croup and rarely extend as far as the shoulder, but they are due to the injuries inflicted by the goad in driving as can be seen by the irregular shape of the hole

and the fact that they are, as I have already said, almost invariably in the croup. The natives here call a disease "Mara," which name is similar to Mura, and is caused by jowári, but it is by eating the young shoots, and causes hoven, and death from that cause. I shall make further enquiries during the months of July to September, when further information may be elicited. As to treatment, I should advise the application of Stockholm tar to the back of cattle who are turned out as a preventive.

IV.—Cattle-breeding, including Cattle Fairs and Shows.

Cattle-breeding.

55. In continuation of the remarks made by Major Morgan last year, in paragraph 62 of the Annual Report, I issued a circular to all Collectors, which together with the replies received, is summarised below :—

> Cattle-breeding is an important branch of agriculture and very profitable to the individual agriculturist, as the whole of his transport and field work are carried on by bullocks. This work is best done by well-bred and typical animals. The necessity of preserving good bulls is thus self-evident, but the deterioration of cattle and the mixture of breeds has, at present, reached such a state that some attempt must be made to preserve the purity of each breed.

It will be noticed, however, from the last Annual Report, paragraph 62, that no District Local Boards in this Presidency have maintained stud bulls. The manner in which cattle-breeding is carried on at present is as shortly described below :—

> In large towns, where there are professional milkmen, stud bulls are kept by some of them for the use of their own cows, though their services are utilised by other people on payment of a fee in money and ration fixed by the owner of the bull. These bulls are in several instances good and well fitted to the required purpose. In many villages, however, Walli bulls *i.e.*, bulls dedicated to some deity, are seen wandering about freely, fed by the villagers and used to serve their cows. These are not always of a good type. The system, however, is well fitted to the country and can be taken advantage of in improving the breeds of cattle.
>
> With this object in view I made the following proposal to all Collectors :—
>
> "That District Local Boards should purchase through an expert, such as the Deputy Director of Agriculture, bulls of a pure type of the breed in that particular district and dedicate them to some deity most popular in the district. The initial cost would not be very much and quite within the reach of any Local Board. The subsequent keep of the bull is *nil*, as he obtains food whenever he serves a cow in addition to the fact that he is fed by the villagers. It is also possible that the people of the 'Bania' class, who always dedicate their bulls, would contribute to the Local Board for the purchase of a selected bull."

I have not yet received replies from the Collectors of Khándesh, Sátára, Broach and Kaira. The Collectors of Násik, Poona, Belgaum, Dhárwár and Surat have stated that the question will be considered in the next meeting of the District Local Board, and the result communicated in due course. The proposal cannot be adopted for want of funds, &c., in the districts of Ahmednagar, Kánara, Kolába, Ratnágiri, Thána and Ahmedabad. In the Panch Maháls a bull has already been purchased for Rs. 150 and handed over to a herdsman, and the Board is not in a position to purchase another bull for want of funds. Mr. Bagnell, the Collector of Bijápur, does not recommend the idea, stating that no one will be disposed to dedicate such bulls to any deity, and in case any one does so, a bull so purchased and let loose will not evoke the same feeling of superstitious regard which a true Walli bull does among the ignorant cultivators, as they are not likely to divest themselves of the idea that the bull was purchased for serving cows and was let loose only to deceive the people into a belief that it was dedicated. None will give such a bull a morsel of food, and it would be difficult to protect it from cattle-thieves. Instead of this course, he recommends that good bulls should be purchased by District Local Boards and the use of their services

allowed to whoever required them, free of cost, for some time in the beginning. If the experiment proved successful, and demand for their services increased, a small fee may be imposed and their number increased in proportion to their demand for service. Mr. Maconochie, the Collector of Sholápur, is exactly of the above opinion and has actually given effect to it by making arrangements to purchase a good Khilari bull from the Játh State, and to keep it at Sholápur City as a beginning. He wants to extend the system if it works well.

The question of improving the breeds of cattle is a delicate one and difficult of solution, more especially so in the Deccan, where the improvement is greatly needed. The Deputy Director of Agriculture, who was consulted in this matter, states that, if the experiment is tried, it should in the first instance be in Gujarát, where the natural conditions are very favourable. The Deccan districts be left alone until some experience is gained in a more suitable district. When replies from all the Collectors are received, the matter will be carefully considered and a full report be submitted to Government.

Cattle Fairs and Shows.

56. No cattle fair and show was held during the year.

V.—Veterinary Institutions.

Veterinary Dispensaries.

57. Veterinary Graduate R. Reuben.—Inspected on the 10th October 1898, and found somewhat untidy. The total number treated during the year was 1,205 against 1,024 last year. Out of the above, 124 were in-patients and 1,081 out, the species being 295 horses, 726 cattle and the remainder sheep, goats, dogs, &c. He paid 60 visits to owners' houses. The number of unknown cases continues to be still very large and does not appear to have received proper attention from the Graduate. The dispensary is making steady progress.

Násik.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	755
,, relieved ...	74
,, died	43
,, incurable ...	11
,, unknown ...	297
,, remaining ...	25
Total ...	1,205

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	6,177	13	5
Expenditure	2,437	12	3
Balance ...	3,740	1	2

58. Veterinary Graduate H. R. Kshirsagar.—The total number of cases treated during the year was 581 against 533 last year. Out of the above number, 47 were horses, 503 cattle and the remainder sheep, dogs, &c. He attended outbreaks of rinderpest at Savargaon and Bramhanváda and aptha epizootica in about 12 villages. He spent more than 5 months in the vicinity of Násik and does not appear to have made a regular tour throughout the district. His presumption about the prevalence of foot and mouth disease in the tálukas of Kálvan, Peint, Sátára, Igatpuri and Sinnar appears to have no foundation and the Collector has rightly remarked that it is a guess work. The duty in connection with horse-breeding was first transferred to him during the year. He has obtained the information required for these returns from several Mámlatdárs and has simply done the work of a forwarding officer. It was the duty of the Graduate to take notes himself about these returns during his regular tours, which he has wholly neglected and it should be brought to his notice.

Násik Itinerant.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured... ...	409
,, relieved ...	51
,, died	5
,, incurable ...	1
,, unknown ...	115
,, remaining ...	...
Total ...	581

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	1,702	14	0
Expenditure	1,439	10	0
Balance	263	4	0

59. Veterinary Graduate Somnay.—Inspected on the 11th October 1898, and found to be in good order. The total number of cases treated during the year amounted to 1,945 against 1,841 last year. Out of the above number, 64 were in-patients, 155 Pinjrapole and 1,726 out, including the species of 440 horses, 1,083 cattle and the remainder sheep, goats, dogs, &c. He castrated 5 horses, paid 41 visits to cattle markets and supervised the working of the Government stallions. The number of unknown cases is very large and should receive careful attention from the Graduate in future.

Dhulia.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured... ...	1,033
„ relieved ...	455
„ died	36
„ incurable ...	66
„ unknown ...	345
„ remaining ...	10
Total ...	1,945

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	997	9	1
Expenditure...	1,904	3	5
Deficit ...	906	10	4

60. Veterinary Graduate N. B. Soman.—Inspected on the 12th October 1898 and found in good order. The total number treated amounted to 919 against 1,030 last year. Out of the above number, 150 were horses, 528 cattle and the remainder sheep, goats, dogs, &c. He paid 25 visits to owners' houses. The dispensary and the Pinjrapole are still amalgamated. This is from want of necessary funds required to have a separate building for the dispensary.

Jalgaon.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured... ...	654
„ relieved ...	79
„ died	38
„ incurable ...	12
„ unknown ...	129
„ remaining ...	7
Total ...	919

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	1,290	7	9
Expenditure...	1,536	0	5
Deficit ...	245	8	8

61. Veterinary Graduate D. G. Kulkarni.—The total number treated during the year was 507 against 854 last year. The Graduate was deputed on plague duty for about four months, and taking into consideration the period of 8 months during which he worked, the above number is not disappointing. He attended an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the town. The duty in connection with horse-breeding was for the first time transferred to the Graduate. He appears to have made a separate tour for the inspection of branded mares alone and asked the Mámlatdárs to furnish information for the produce and covering returns. It was the duty of the Graduate to check the produce of stallions and to take a copy of the covering books whenever he visited the stand, and if he had arranged his tour systematically he could have done this work simultaneously with other duties. It is hoped that he will attend to this in future.

Khándesh Itinerant.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured...	265
„ relieved	36
„ died	11
„ incurable	5
„ unknown	179
„ remaining	11
Total ...	507

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	1,883	2	1
Expenditure	1,466	6	2
Balance ...	416	11	11

62. Resident Veterinary Graduate Judha Hyam and officer in charge, D. D. Sanga.—Inspected on the 13th June 1898 and found in good order. The total number of cases treated during the year amounted to 773 against 718 last year. Out of the above number, 378 were in-patients and 395 out, the species being 265 horses, 155 cattle and the remainder sheep, dogs, &c. Several visits were paid to owners' houses and the Empress Botanical Gardens. Taking into consideration the size and importance of the town like Poona, the dispensary does not appear to make as satisfactory progress as it should. The question of shoeing forge is not yet settled, neither that of contributing to the dispensary a certain percentage of fines for cruelty cases in the Poona and Kirkee Cantonments. It is not advisable to have two men in charge of the dispensary, and it is suggested that Judha Hyam should have the sole charge, as he has no time to teach in the College of Science, and the services of Mr. Sanga at the dispensary should be dispensed with.

Poona.

Of these treated.	
Cases cured	582
„ relieved	33
„ died	60
„ incurable	22
„ unknown	61
„ remaining	15
Total ...	773

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	5,549	3	8
Expenditure	3,418	9	4
Balance ...	2,130	10	4

63. Veterinary Graduate D. S. Modak.—Inspected on the 13th November 1898 and found in a satisfactory condition. The total number treated during the year was 1,586 against 1,607 last year. The fall, though very slight, is rightly attributed to plague. If the year under report was an ordinary one, the number would have greatly increased, taking into consideration the confidence the institution is gaining. Out of the total number treated 29 were in-patients and 1,557 out, with the species of 197 horses, 824 cattle and the remainder sheep, dogs, &c. He castrated 6 cases, paid about 200 visits to owners' houses. He is doing good work, and has made the institution popular.

Belgaum.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	1,395
„ relieved	80
„ died...	30
„ incurable	5
„ unknown	50
„ remaining	26
Total ...	1,586

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	3,029	3	7
Expenditure	2,875	2	2
Balance ...	154	1	5

64. Veterinary Graduate D. B. Mamtora.—His report embraces a period of 11 months, as he was absent on a month's privilege leave. He travelled through all the tálukas of the district, except Gokák, for the omission of which no special reason is given. He attended a mild attack of anthrax at Kuput Geri in the Khánápur Táluka and took prompt measures for its suppression. The total number of cases treated amounted to 1,068 against 401 last year. The work done is satisfactory, taking into consideration the plague restrictions. The result of the cases treated is shown in the margin. The figures for receipts, expenditure and balance are included in the review of the report of the Belgaum Dispensary.

Belgaum—Itinerant.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	906
„ returned	58
„ died	31
„ incurable	23
„ unknown	32
„ remaining	18
Total ...	1,068

65. Veterinary Graduate R. N. Sane.—Inspected on the 14th November 1898 and found in good order. The total number treated during the year was 1,568 against 2,041 last year. The fall is justly attributed to the ravages of plague pestilence from

Dhárwár.

which the city of Dhárwár suffered terribly. There were 37 in-patients and 1,531 out: the various species being 151 horses, 1,066 cattle and the remainder sheep, goats, dogs, &c. The outbreak of aphtha epizootica was more or less prevalent in the town throughout the year, and the only cases that were brought to the dispensary were treated, but no regular preventive measures could be taken owing to plague restrictions. Two cases of anthrax were detected and were duly dealt with. The number of unknown cases appears to be somewhat large, and should receive proper attention from him in future—

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	1,193
„ relieved...	102
„ died	34
„ incurable	1
„ unknown	228
„ remaining	10
Total ...	1,568

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	2,285	0	4
Expenditure	1,778	15	2
Balance ...	506	1	2

66. Veterinary Inspector V. R. Pitke.—This is the second report since the establishment of the dispensary and the first submitted to this office for review during the year under report. The total number treated during the year was 1,478 against 1,424 last year, the species being 112 horses, 1,224 cattle and the remainder sheep, dogs, &c. He attended outbreaks of rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease and gloss anthrax, and took prompt measures to suppress them all. The dispensary is maintained wholly by the District Local Board and deserves support from Government—

Kolába.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	1,385
„ relieved	10
„ died	23
„ incurable	8
„ unknown	42
„ remaining	10
Total ...	1,478

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	1,577	6	9
Expenditure	1,577	6	9
Balance ...	0	0	0

67. Veterinary Assistant Mudliar has submitted a full report for the first time. The total number of cases treated during the year was 1,335, all out-patients, as no building has yet been provided for the dispensary and accommodation for in-patients. The most prevailing epidemic in the district was foot-and-mouth disease, which forms the majority of the above cases. Next come rinderpest and anthrax. The Graduate was active in his movements, attended all outbreaks and took prompt measures in suppressing them. The dispensary is wholly maintained by the District Local Board and deserves support from Government—

Ratnágiri.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	1,199
„ relieved...	5
„ died	121
„ incurable	...
„ unknown	8
„ remaining	2
Total ...	1,335

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	1,405	0	0
Expenditure	895	8	0
Balance ...	509	8	0

68. Veterinary Graduate J. K. Bhatt.—Inspected on the 27th November 1898 and found in excellent condition. The total number of cases treated during the year was 2,473

Ahmedabad.

against 2,035 last year. Out of this number 130 were in-patients, 29 Pinjarapol and 2,314 out. The species were 736 horses, 990 cattle and the remainder sheep, dogs, camel, &c. He attended weekly cattle markets in order to prevent an entrance of an infected animal into the town. He also attended outbreaks of the epidemics of aptha epizootica, variola vaccinia and rinderpest. He paid 143 visits to owners' houses, attended the Mounted Police horses, the Pinjarapol and the Government stallions. He is doing excellent work and the institution has become very popular :—

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	2,258
„ relieved	9
„ died	35
„ incurable	20
„ unknown	87
„ remaining	64
Total ...	2,473

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	6,102	2	1
Expenditure	1,509	5	8
Balance ...	4,592	12	5

69. Veterinary Graduate P. D. Maniar.—Inspected on the 19th November 1898 and found to be in good order. The total number of cases treated during the year was 2,030 against 1,849 last year. Out of the above number, 47 were in-patients and 1,983 out, including the species of 293 horses, 1,484 cattle and the remainder sheep, dogs, &c. He attended a mild attack of foot and mouth disease in the town of Nadiád and also at Mahij in the Mehmadabad Táluka. He also supervised the working of the Government stallions in his charge at Nadiád, paid 73 visits to owners' houses, attended Police horses, and worked in addition to his own duties as plague supervisor for two months. The institution has been making steady progress and great credit is due to the Graduate for its good management.

Nadiád.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	1,780
„ relieved	79
„ died	14
„ incurable	22
„ unknown	103
„ remaining	32
Total ...	2,030

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	3,876	8	8
Expenditure	2,750	12	10
Balance ...	1,125	11	10

70. Veterinary Graduate V. D. Patel.—The total number of cases treated during the year was 534 against 795 last year. Out of the above number 31 were horses, 475 cattle and the remainder sheep, goats, dogs, &c. The Graduate was employed on plague duty for 5 months and had only 7 months at his disposal for his ordinary duties. When this fact is taken into consideration, the above number, although it shows a considerable fall, must be considered satisfactory. He attended outbreaks of gloss anthrax, rinderpest and aphtha epizootica and was active in his movements. The duty in connection with horse-breeding in the district was transferred to the Graduate for the first time during the year and is performed satisfactorily. The figures for receipts, expenditure and balance are included in the review of the Nadiád Veterinary Graduate's report.

Kaira (Itinerant).

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	362
„ relieved	49
„ died	45
„ incurable	3
„ unknown	67
„ remaining...	8
Total ...	534

71. Veterinary Graduate M. F. Vakhariya.—Inspected on the 6th January 1899 and found somewhat dirty. The total number of cases treated during the year was 1,149 against 930 last year, which is satisfactory. Out of the above number, 88 were in-patients and 1,061 out-patients. A mild outbreak of foot and mouth disease was treated by the Graduate. He attended Police horses and animals at the Government farm and paid 63 visits to owners' houses. The institution is becoming popular and the Graduate is doing good work. The handsome donation of Rs. 15,553 made by the widow of Shet Rajaram Govindram to commemorate the memory of her deceased husband is very commendable, and it is hoped that the Committee will now be able to provide accommodation for in-patients which is urgently required.

Surat.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	1,046
„ relieved	28
„ died	16
„ incurable	7
„ unknown	3
„ remaining...	49
Total ...	1,149

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	21,849	10	6
Expenditure...	15,533	3	3
Balance ...	6,316	7	3

72. In the Presidency Proper there were 15 veterinary dispensaries open at the end of the year against 13 last year—8 stationary and 7 itinerant. Full reports for the first time have been received during the year from the itinerating Veterinary Assistants working in the Ratnágiri and Kolaba Districts, and the statistics furnished by them have been included in Tables XXIV and XXV. The total number of animals treated during the year amounted to 19,151 against 15,728 last year excluding Sind. The increase of 3,423 is mainly due to the figures for Ratnágiri and Kolába received for the first time as stated above. Out of the total number treated, 15,222 or 79·49 per cent. were cured, 1,148 or 5·99 per cent. relieved, 542 or 2·83 per cent. died, 206 or 1·08 per cent. returned incurable, the result of 1,746 or 9·12 per cent. was unknown, and the remainder 287 or 1·49 per cent. were under treatment at the end of the year. It will be seen that all the above percentages show very slight variations from those of last year and require no comments. The number of colts castrated in the Presidency Proper by Veterinary Graduates during the year was 27 or 17 in excess of last year. This shows some improvement.

Summary.

VI.—Tours of the Superintendent.

73. It will be seen from Table XXVI that a distance of 9,356 miles was travelled during the year under report against 9,296 last year. The marginally noted studs were visited and 9 head of young stock purchased including 4 mules. Colonel Hunter is taking a keen interest in these studs and satisfactory progress is being made in all of them. It is very gratifying to notice the progress which has been made in Rájkot. This stud has only been working some two years and the Remount Agent this year purchased two head of young stock and two mules. Mule-breeding is being taken up by some of the studs, and this year Wadhwán and Rájkot have ordered Cyprian donkeys. Rájkot has taken over the Government stallion from Pálitána, and it has been proposed that Bhávnagar should also have a Government stallion under the same conditions. It is to be regretted that Pálitána did not keep the Government stallion, but the Thákor Sáheb did not agree with the conditions.

Bhávnagar, Junágad, Rájkot, Vánkáner, Morvi.

74. I also visited the Native State of Pálanpur. The horse-breeding arrangements were not so satisfactory as they might be, but the Political Superintendent Mr. Fitzgerald is taking a keen interest in this work, and matters may improve. The Officers Commanding the 4th Bombay Cavalry and Second Bombay Lancers have each ordered a separate donkey, with the intention of breeding

mules. This is very satisfactory, as there are always many mares in the regiments which from breakdowns and other causes are unfit for work, yet will breed very good mules.

75. During my tour in Gujarát I noticed that the horse owners in parts bordering on Káthiáwár strongly objected to their mares being branded. They, moreover, object to the use of Government sires, as they prefer the Káthi breed. In the eastern part of Gujarát the mares are small but of a good quality, and I considered it advisable to place a stallion at Parántij. In the southern part of the Kaira District the owners are very keen, and I branded a considerable number of mares this year at Borsad, where I have recommended to place a stallion when the arrangements for his stabling are completed. I visited Surat for the purpose of branding mares with the intention of placing a stallion there, but the number of mares inspected did not warrant my doing so. The condition of horse-breeding in the Deccan is still very satisfactory although the breeders have suffered terribly from the effects of famine for the two previous years. They are also very much inconvenienced by the restriction imposed by plague regulations, many of them being afraid to venture so far as the various stallion stands. In the Sátára District the same conditions have been prevalent both as regards famine and plague, which accounts for the small number of coverings in that district. The class of mares, especially in the Tásgaon Táluka, I noticed to be very good, though the number was small.

Fodder Arrangements.

76. In May and June the land within the stable enclosure was prepared for sowing. Nearly three-fourths of this was sown with jowári and the remaining one-fourth with guinea grass and lucerne, as the well water is not sufficient to irrigate the whole of the area. Although the rainfall was not very favourable, jowári and guinea grass throve well and gave a good outturn. Lucerne, however, completely failed owing to blight. The outturn of grass in the Padampur kuran was more than anticipated.

The total amount of fodder raised under the departmental arrangements was 227,547 lbs. against 72,745 lbs. last year. All the hay from the kuran is put in two stacks, one of which is still intact and will be preserved or sold according to the seasonableness or otherwise of the current year's rainfall.

The well was further sunk at a cost of Rs. 47 during the year under report as was proposed; still it fails to irrigate any crop during the hot weather, and the water is only sufficient for ordinary purposes of drinking. The services of the "bhisty" were dispensed with, as the water is sweet and thus a saving of Rs. 96 is effected annually.

The following table, worked out at contract rates, gives details of expenses and outturn:—

Expenditure.	Amount.			Outturn.	Amount.		
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Pay of máli and motwála ...	192	0	0	Jowári seed 210 lbs at 40 lbs. per rupee	5	4	0
Charges for maintaining a pair of bullocks	118	2	8	Kirbi 5,640 lbs. at 80 lbs. per rupee	70	8	0
Charges for preparing the land	42	12	0	Guinea grass 27,830 lbs. at 100 lbs. per rupee	278	4	9
Cost of jowári seed	23	4	0				
Cost of lucerne seed	32	8	0	Hay 194,077 lbs. at 125 lbs. per rupee	1,552	9	10
Watchman for 5 months at the Padampur kuran at Rs. 7 per mensem	35	0	0	Saving owing to reduction of bhisty service	96	0	0
Charges for cutting, carting and stacking grass from kuran ...	776	4	11	Total ...	2,002	10	7
Total ...	1,219	15	7	Net profit to Government ...	782	11	0

It will be seen from the above table that there is profit in both the arrangements, *viz.*, Rs. 41-6-1, on account of grass raised in the stable enclosure and Rs. 741-4-11 in the kuran. The diminution in profit is due to the fact that grass is very much cheaper this year.

77. It is with greatest reluctance that I am bringing to the notice of Government the delay in receiving some of the returns and reports from District Officers. Those that were specially late are noted in the margin. It is hoped that greater attention will be paid to this point in future, and every information required for my annual report will be received in due time.

District.	Name of return.	Date of receipt.
Násik ...	Itinerating Veterinary Dispensary Report	17th May.
Do ...	Quarterly Return of Expenses	22nd „
Sholápur ...	Do.	25th „
Pálitána ...	Return of Mares covered	26th „
Ratnágiri ...	Veterinary Dispenary Report	30th „

F. S. H. BALDREY, Vety.-Lieutenant,
Acting Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
Bombay Presidency.

TABLE I.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Return of Government Horse, Pony and Donkey Stallions for the year 1898-99.

Details.	Government Horse and Pony Stallions.									Government Donkey Stallions.						Remarks.
	Thorough bred English.	Half bred English.	Hackney and Norfolk Trotters.	Australian.	Arab.		Country-bred.		Total Horses and Ponies.	Italian.	Persian.	Arab.	Khorasan.	Cyprus.	Total.	
					Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Balance on 1st April 1898	15	1	4	...	23	16	...	1	60	16	4	1	1	2	24	
Increase ... Received by importation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Increase ... Purchased in India ...	...	...	...	1	2	5	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	15	1	4	1	25	21	...	1	68	16	4	1	1	2	24	
Decrease ... Died...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease ... Sold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	
Decrease ... Destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease ... Transferred...	6	1	1	...	9	1	...	...	18	15	3	1	1	2	22	
Total ...	6	1	1	...	10	5	...	...	23	16	4	1	1	2	24	
Balance on 31st March 1899	9	...	3	1	15	16	...	1	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Distribution ... Deccan	6	...	3	1	11	14	...	1	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Distribution ... Gujarát and Káthiáwár ...	3	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE II.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Casualty Roll of Government Horse and Pony Stallions during the year 1898-99.

No.	Name.	Class.	Horse or Pony.	Date of purchase.	Price paid.	Description of Casualty.	Nature of casualty.	Remarks as to authority for destroying, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs. a. p.			
1	Samnite	Arab ...	Horse ...	1st November 1890.	1,500 0 0	Died ...	Collic ...	
2	Monk...	Do. ...	Pony ...	21st June 1886...	450 0 0	Destroyed ...		Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7126, dated 7th November 1898.
3	Torpedo	Do. ...	Do. ...	4th May 1886 ...	450 0 0	Do. ...		
4	Mainstay	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	287 8 0	Do. ...	Old and worn out.	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7896, dated 7th December 1898.
5	Cruiser	Do. ...	Do. ...	1st September 1886.	500 0 0	Do. ...		Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3542, dated 26th May 1898.

Abstract.

Province.	Number died.		Number destroyed.		Total.		Percentage of deaths.		Percentage destroyed.		General percentage.	
	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Deccan	...	...	...	4	..	4	...	...	...	26·66	...	26·66
Gujarát	1	...	...	...	1	...	12·50	...	...	...	12·50	...
Total ...	1	...	...	4	1	4	3·03	...	...	23 53	3·03	23·53

TABLE III.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Government Horse and Pony Stallions sold or transferred during 1898-99.

No.	Name.	Class.	Horse or Pony.	Date of purchase.	Price paid.	Amount sold for.	Name of purchaser.	Authority for sale.	Remarks showing cause to rejections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bailiff	T. B. E. ...	Horse ...	14th July 1891	£250		...		
2	Cerda	Do. ...	Do. ...	12th July 1896	£150		...		
3	Spero	Do. ...	Do. ...	1st July 1895	Gs. 350		...		
4	Magellan...	Do. ...	D	15th th ugust 18 ...	£300		...		
5	Finale	Do. ...	Do. ..	10th June 1894	£250		...		
6	Orange Prince	Do. ...	Do. ...	8th May 1891	£250		...		
7	Forest	½ bred ...	Do. ...	th October 1894 ...	£160		...		
8	Camerino...	Hackney ...	Do. ...	10th August 1893 ...	£225		...		
9	Moonstone	t Arab ...	Do. ...	26th November 1895 ...	Rs. 2,000	Transferred to Sind and Beluchistan.	...	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 261, dated 11th January 1898.	
10	Ormuz	Do. ...	Do. ...	6th March 1893	817		...		
11	Scindia	Do. ...	Do. ...	3rd October 1884	1,500		...		
12	Madina	Do. ...	Do. ...	17th October 1895	2,000		...		
13	Minstrel	Do. ...	Do. ...	29th October 1894 ...	1,637 2 0		...		
14	Euphratis	Do. ...	Do. ...	30th March 1892 ...	1,050		...		
15	Mecca	Do. ...	Do. ...	17th October 1895 ...	2,000		...		
16	Kaisar	Do. ...	Do. ...	24th July 1890	1,200		...		
17	Waverly	Do. ...	Do. ...	10th July 1886	1,000		...		
18	Soldier boy	Do. ...	Pony ...	21st March 1895... ...	450		...		

TABLE IV.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Services and Produce of each Class of Government Horse and Pony Stallions during the year 1898-99.

Horse or Pony.	Class.	Province.	Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.		
				Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known	Of produce.	Of not held.	Of not known.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Horses.	Thorough-bred English.	Deccan	6	5·00	5·61	208	143	41·60	25·49	52	58	33	9·27	10·34	5·88
		Gujarát	3	3·36	3·00	126	70	37·50	23·33	19	48	3	6·33	16·00	1·00
		Total ...	9	8·36	8·61	334	213	39·95	24·74	71	106	36	8·25	12·31	4·18
	Half and three-fourth bred English.	Deccan	...	...	0·80	...	14	...	17·50	3	10	1	3·75	12·50	1·25
		Gujarát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	0·80	...	14	...	17·50	3	10	1	3·75	12·50	1·25
	Hackney and Norfolk Trotters.	Deccan	3	3·00	3·00	133	93	44·33	31·00	23	56	14	7·67	18·66	4·67
		Gujarát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	3·00	3·00	133	93	44·33	31·00	23	56	14	7·67	18·66	4·67
	Arab	Deccan	11	9·00	9·62	305	219	33·89	22·76	100	104	15	10·39	10·81	1·56
		Gujarát	4	4·00	4·86	118	148	29·50	30·45	36	100	12	7·41	20·57	2·47
		Total ...	15	13·00	14·48	423	367	32·54	25·35	136	204	27	9·39	14·09	1·87
	Country-bred ...	Deccan	...	...	0·93	...	19	...	20·43	8	8	3	8·60	8·60	3·23
		Gujarát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	0·93	...	19	...	20·43	8	8	3	8·60	8·60	3·23
	Australian	Deccan	1	0·03	...	1	...	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gujarát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	0·03	..	1	...	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	Deccan	22	17·03	19·96	647	488	37·99	24·44	186	236	66	9·32	11·82	3·30
		Gujarát	6	7·36	7·86	244	218	33·15	27·73	55	148	15	6·99	18·83	1·91
		Total ...	28	24·39	27·82	891	706	36·53	25·38	241	384	81	8·67	13·80	2·91
Ponies.	Arab	Deccan	14	14·00	13·97	451	292	32·21	20·90	119	127	46	8·52	9·09	3·29
		Gujarát	2	2·00	2·00	67	72	33·50	36·00	17	50	5	8·50	25·00	2·50
		Total ...	16	16·00	15·97	518	364	32·38	22·79	136	177	51	8·51	11·09	3·19
	Country-bred ..	Deccan	1	1·00	1·00	57	35	57·00	35·00	9	24	2	9·00	24·00	2·00
		Gujarát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	1·00	1·00	57	35	57·00	35·00	9	24	2	9·00	24·00	2·00
	Total	Deccan	15	15·00	14·97	508	327	33·87	21·84	128	151	48	8·55	10·08	3·21
		Gujarát	2	2·00	2·00	67	72	33·50	36·00	17	50	5	8·50	25·00	2·50
		Total ...	17	17·00	16·97	575	399	33·82	23·51	145	201	53	8·55	11·84	3·12
	Grand Total ...	Deccan	37	32·03	34·93	1,155	815	36·06	23·33	314	387	114	8·99	11·08	3·26
		Gujarát	8	9·36	9·86	311	290	33·23	29·41	72	198	20	7·30	20·08	2·03
		Total ...	45	41·39	44·79	1,466	1,105	35·42	24·67	386	585	134	8·62	13·06	2·99

TABLE V.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Records of the Class of Stallions which produce the most suitable Stock for Army purposes as inspected during 1898-99.

Remount Rearing Depôt.	Class of Sires of Remounts.	Number of Remounts inspected.	How allotted.				Percentage of Allotments.			Remarks.
			British Cavalry.	Native Cavalry.	Rejected.	Total.	British Cavalry.	Native Cavalry.	Rejected.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ahmednagar	Thorough-bred English	22	15	4	3	22	68·18	18·18	13·64	
	Norfolk Trotters	2	2	...	...	2	100·00	...	100·00	
	Arabs	13	7	2	4	13	53·85	15·38	30·77	
	Unknown	19	9	6	4	19	47·37	31·58	21·05	
	Australian	5	4	1	...	5	80·00	20·00	...	
	Total ..	61	37	13	11	61	60 66	21·31	18·03	

TABLE VI.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Statement of Country-bred Remounts purchased during 1898-99.

Purchased for	NUMBER PURCHASED.									BREED.				Remarks.
	Horses.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.	1½ to under 3 years.	3 to under 6 years.	6 to under 8 years.	8 years and over.	Total.	Government Sires and branded Dams.	Sires not known and Country Dams.	Country Sires and Country Dams.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bombay Native Cavalry	63	38	7	108	...	72	33	3	108	30	46	32	108	
Police, Northern Division	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	
Police, Central Division	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	1	2	...	3	
Police, Southern Division	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	
Remount Rearing Depôt, Ahmednagar ...	24	5	9	38	36	2	...	...	38	35	3	...	38	
Total ...	90	46	16	152	36	80	33	3	152	68	52	32	152	

TABLE VII.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Casualty Roll of Government Donkey Stallions during 1898-99.

No.	Name.	Class.	Date of Purchase.	Price paid.	Description of Casualty.	Nature of Casualty.	Remarks as to Authority for destroying, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Nil.			

Abstract.

Province.	Number died.	Number destroyed.	Total.	Percentage of Deaths.	Percentage destroyed.	General Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Nil.			
Total ..						

TABLE VIII.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Government Donkey Stallions sold or transferred during 1898-99.

No.	Name.	Class.	Date of Purchase.	Price paid.	Amount sold for.	Name of Purchaser.	Authority for Sale.	Remarks showing Cause to Rejection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Khandoba	Italian ...	January 1884...	Not known.	Transferred to Sind and Beluchistan.		Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 261, dated 11th January 1898.	
2	Maidas	Do. ...	December 1890...					
3	Aron	Do. ...	8th December 1895...					
4	Ram Rod	Do. ...	29th December 1896...					
5	Israel	Do. ...	10th November 1894...					
6	Billy...	Do. ...	8th December 1895...					
7	Rattle	Do. ...	29th December 1896...					
8	Moses	Do. ...	December 1892...					
9	Lucern	Do. ...	10th November 1894...					
10	Plutas	Do. ...	December 1890...					
11	Faust	Do. ...	Do. ...					
12	Samuel	Do. ...	8th December 1895...					
13	Dick	Do. ...	Do. ...					
14	Raven	Do. ...	29th December 1896...					
15	Pharoh	Do. ...	December 1892...					
16	Socratis	Persian ...	10th November 1892...	Rs. 285 0 0				
17	Joseph	Do. ...	18th November 1893...	Rs. 300 0 0				
18	Yarkhand	Do. ...	5th October 1889 ...	Not known ...				
19	Behra	Arab... ...	March 1887 ...	Rs. 300 0 0				
20	Chungi	Khorasan ...	9th February 1886 ...	Rs. 90 0 0				
21	Ramghat	Cyprus ...	March 1887 ...	Not known ...				
22	Achnera	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...				
23	Bahadur	Italian ...	4th October 1880 ...	Do. ...	Rs. 750 0 0	Manwadar State.	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5170, dated 11th August 1898.	
24	Daniel	Persain ...	18th November 1893...	Rs. 275 0 0	Rs. 275 0 0	Junagad State.	Do.	

TABLE IX.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Services and Produce of each Class of Government Donkey Stallions during 1898-99.

Class.	Province.	Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at Stud.		Number of Mares covered.		Average of Mares covered per Stallion employed at Stud.		Result of previous Year's Coverings.			Average Result of previous Year's Coverings per Stallion employed at Stud.		
			Year under Report.	Previous year.	Year under Report.	Previous year.	Year under Report.	Previous year.	No. of Produce.	No. not held.	No. not known.	Of Produce.	Of not held.	Of not known.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Italian ...	Deccan	...	0·41	1·00	11	9	26·82	9·00	...	9	...	...	9·00	...
	Gujarát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	0·41	1·00	11	9	26·82	9·00	...	9	...	...	9·00	...
Persian ...	Deccan	...	...	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujarát	...	0·41	1·00	7	20	17·07	20·00	2	18	...	2·00	18·00	...
	Total ...	...	0·41	1·41	7	20	17·07	14·18	2	18	...	1·42	12·76	...
Total ...	Deccan	...	0·41	1·41	11	9	26·82	6·38	...	9	...	...	6·38	...
	Gujarát	...	0·41	1·00	7	20	17·07	20·00	2	18	...	2·00	18·00	...
	Total ...	...	0·82	2·41	18	29	21·95	12·03	2	27	...	0·83	11·20	...

TABLE X.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Statement of Mules purchased by Government in 1898-99.

Mules purchased for	Total Number purchased.	Remarks.
1	2	3
3rd and 5th Bombay Cavalry	89	
1st and 7th Bombay Lancers	80	
Total ...	169	

TABLE XI.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Cost of Feed, Keep, Transit, &c., of Government Horse and Pony Stallions during 1898-99.

Province.	District.	Number of Stallions or Days.		Total, Annual Cost.				Average per Stallion.			
				Horse.		Pony.		Horse.		Pony.	
		Horse.	Pony.	Feed.	Transit.	Feed.	Transit.	Feed.	Transit.	Feed.	Transit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Deccan	Poona	2,785	1,345	3,001	...	1,323	...	393	...	359	...
	Ahmednagar	3,126	2,258	4,113	186	2,531	39	480	22	409	6
	Sholapur	337	284	267	...	289	4	289	...	371	5
	Sátára...	365	365	335	...	373	...	335	...	373	...
	Násik	...	730	...	...	753	...	...	...	377	...
	Khándesh	...	607	...	...	437	...	...	...	263	...
	Total ...	6,613	5,589	7,716	186	5,706	43	426	10	373	3
Gujarát	Kaira	1,010	394	791	...	304	...	286	...	282	...
	Ahmedabad	786	365	833	...	320	..	339	...	320	...
	Deesa	680	...	625	18	..	...	335	10	...	...
	Total ...	2,476	759	2,254	18	624	...	332	3	300	..
	Grand Total ...	9,089	6,348	9,970	204	6,330	43	400	8	364	3

Note—Fractions of Rupees omitted to facilitate comparision.

TABLE XII.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Return of Branded or Certificated Mares and their Produce for the official year 1898-99.

Details.	Branded or Certificated Mares.					Produce.					Remarks.
	For Horse-breeding.	For Pony-breeding.	For Mule-breeding.	For Donkey-breeding.	Total.	Horse Stock.	Pony Stock.	Mule Stock.	Donkey Stock.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Balance on 1st April 1898... ...	4,449	5,045	2,447	...	11,941	...	...	..	...	...	
Increase ... Branded during the year.	203	410	...	...	613	...	...	...	...	...	
Increase ... Foaled do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	241	145	2	...	388	
Total ...	4,652	5,455	2,447	...	12,554	241	145	2	..	388	
Decrease ... Died	42	161	...	...	203	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease ... Gone out of Presidency	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease ... No trace	9	153	...	...	162	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease ... Struck off the Register	...	...	63	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease ... Transferred to Baluchistán	3,139	600	2,384	...	6,123	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	3,190	915	2,447	...	6,552	...	...	...	...	...	
Balance on 31st March 1899 ...	1,462	4,540	...	...	6,002	241	145	2	...	388	
Distribution... Deccan	814	3,059	...	...	3,873	186	128	...	...	314	
Distribution... Gujarát	648	1,481	...	...	2,129	55	17	2	...	74	

TABLE XIII.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Revenue Section.

Breeders' and other Colts castrated by Veterinary Graduates and Salutries in 1898-99.

Province.	District.	Number of Colts castrated.			Number of deaths resulting from effects of castration.	Remarks.
		Horse Stock.	Mule Stock.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deccan ...	Ahmednagar ...	2	...	2	...	
	Poona	5	...	5	...	
	Khándesh ...	6	...	6	...	
Karnátak ...	Belgaum ...	7	...	7	...	
	Dhárwár ...	2	...	2	...	
Gujarát ...	Surat	7	...	7	1	
	Total ...	29	...	29	1	

TABLE XIV.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Revenue Section.

Cost of Feed, Keep, Transit, &c., of Government Donkey Stallions during 1898-99.

Province.	District.	Number of Stallions or days.	Total annual Cost.		Average Cost per Stallion.	
			Feed, &c.	Transit.	Feed, &c.	Transit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.		Rs.	
Deccan ...	Ahmednagar ...	29	34	...	428	...
	Poona	168	125	...	272	...
	Total ...	197	159	...	295	...
Gujarát ...	Ahmedabad ...	185	170	...	335	...
	Total ...	185	170	...	335	...
	Grand Total ...	382	329	...	314	...

Note.—Vide Note below Table XI.

TABLE XV.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Abstract of Particulars regarding each Horse Fair and Show held in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1898-99.

Fair or Show.	Date when Fair or Show was held.		Total Number of Animals present.		Total Number competing for Prizes.		Total Number of Horse Stock (not including branded Mares) present.		Number of Remounts purchased.				Prices paid for Remounts.			Number of Mules purchased.			Prices paid for Mules.			Total Number of Sales effected.				Prizes awarded.							
	From	To	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Belonging to Breeders.	Belonging to Dealers.	For Remount Department.	For Native Cavalry.	For Police.	Total.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	By Government.	By others.	Total.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	Total number sold.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	From Provincial.	From Local and District Funds.	From private subscription.	Total.	Amount actually awarded.	Other expenses.	Total.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
The Deccan Horse Show (Ahmednagar)	31st October 1898.	2nd November 1898.	488	600	488	546	250	...	12	...	3	15	450	150	270 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	450	150	270 13 4	2,005	1,000	*3,537 11 4	6,542 11 4	2,205	1,325 1 9	3,530 1 9	3,012 9 7
The Káthiáwár Horse Show (Rajkot) ..	29th November 1898.	1st December 1898.	449	255	449	255	449	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4,868 13 0	4,868 13 3	2,510	2,358 13 3	4,868 13 3	.....
		Total ...	937	855	937	801	699	...	12	...	3	15	450	150	270 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	450	150	270 13 4	2,005	1,000	8,406 8 4	11,411 8 7	4,715	3,683 15 0	8,398 25 0	3,012 9 7

*Includes opening balance, &c.

TABLE XVI.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Statement showing Government Stallions whose Produce won Prizes at Horse Fairs and Shows of 1898-99.

Class of Sires.	Names of Sires.	Numbers of 1st Prizes.	Numbers of 2nd Prizes.	Numbers of 3rd Prizes.	Numbers of other Prizes.	Total Number of Prizes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Thorough-bred English.	Bailiff	4	3	3	5	15
	Dagobert... ...	2	...	3	3	8
	Allanbane ...	1	...	...	1	2
	Adonis	...	1	...	1	2
	Trusti	...	...	...	1	1
	Little Hampton ...	...	...	...	4	4
	Tam O'Shanter ...	...	...	...	3	3
	Total ...	7	4	6	18	35
Norfolk Trotters.	The Doctor ...	1	...	...	5	6
	Model	...	1	1	...	2
	Merry Legs ...	...	2	...	4	6
	Luminary ...	...	...	...	1	1
	Total ...	1	3	1	10	15
Arab	Marathon ...	1	...	...	...	1
	Monsoon	...	1	...	2	3
	Magpie	...	...	1	1	2
	Maxim	...	...	1	...	1
	Silvermane ...	...	...	...	1	1
	Budhist	...	...	...	2	2
	Ariel	...	...	...	1	1
	Rocket	...	...	...	1	1
	Total ...	1	1	2	8	12
Country-bred ...	Marcos	...	1	...	...	1
	Total ...	...	1	...	...	1

Abstract.

Class of Sires.	Number of Sires of each class.	Number of Prizes awarded.					Proportion of Prizes to each Sire.				
		1st Prizes.	2nd Prizes.	3rd Prizes.	Other Prizes.	Total.	1st Prizes.	2nd Prizes.	3rd Prizes.	Other Prizes.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thorough-bred English ...	7	7	4	6	18	35	1·00	0·57	0·86	2·57	5·00
Norfolk Trotters	4	1	3	1	10	15	0·25	0·75	0·25	2 50	3·75
Arab	8	1	1	2	8	12	0·12	0·13	0·25	1·00	1·50
Country-bred...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1·00	...	...	1·00

TABLE XXI.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

General Statement of Expenditure during 1898-99.

Number.	Major Heads.	Amount.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	
1	Prizes at Horse Fairs and Shows ...	2,005 0 0	
2	Establishment Pay—		
	Officers	11,922 9 6	
	Subordinates	4,441 8 3	
3	Travelling Allowance—		
	Officers	1,892 0 7	
	Subordinates	1,305 8 3	
4	Contingencies	1,294 0 0	
5	Purchase of Stallions	7,524 5 0	
6	Feed, Keep, &c., of Stallions—		
	Provincial ... { Maintenance ...	9,977 4 3	
	{ Transit	246 3 0	
	Local Funds	6,652 13 0	
	Total ...	47,261 3 10	

TABLE XXII.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Abstract of Tours of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, during 1898-99.

Rank, Name and Designation of Touring Officer.	Number of Mares inspected.		Number of Mares branded for.								Total Mares branded.		Summary of other duties performed.
			Horse.		Pony.		Mule.		Donkey.				
	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Veterinary Major J. W. A. Morgan, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, on furlough.													
Veterinary Lieutenant F. S. H. Baldrey, Acting.	727	2,360	203	543	410	213	...	788	...	...	613	1,544	Investigated outbreak of Anthrax amongst Mounted Police, Sholápur. Attended conference on Veterinary College and Rinderpest experiments. Discussed draft rules under the live stock importation act. Inspected Veterinary Dispensaries and stallions. Investigated outbreak of Surra at Bassin, bought stallions for stud purposes. Attended Horse Shows, acted as a Member of the Board of Examiners of the Veterinary College, Bombay. Inspected state paddocks in Káthiáwár. Investigated outbreak of foot and mouth disease, Anthrax and Rinderpest. Conducted Rinderpest experiments at Sewri Lazaretto, Bombay. Assisted Remount Agent in purchasing young stock.

TABLE XXIII.

Provincial Report.

Statement showing Districts where Outbreaks of Cattle-disease occurred during 1898-99.

Province.	District.	Rinderpest.			Anthrax.			Foot and Mouth Disease.			Pleuro-Pneumonia.			Charbon-Symptomatique.			Other Diseases.			Total.			Remarks.
		Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Bombay	Bombay City ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	100·00	5	5	100·00	
Deccan	Násik	91	50	54·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	100·00	92	51	55·43	
	Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	
	Poona	33	13	39·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	88·88	...	...	...	42	21	50·00	
Karnátak ...	Belgaum ...	...	...	...	15	7	46·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	75·00	...	...	...	19	10	52·63	
	Dhárwár ...	3	3	100·00	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	100·00	105	20	19·04	
Konkan	Kánara	58	25	43·10	19	17	89·47	272	7	2·57	...	...	...	85	40	47·06	38	37	97·36	472	126	26·69	
	Ratnágiri ...	39	29	74·35	90	87	96·66	1,848	1	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,977	117	5·91	
	Kolába	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	100·00	20	20	100·00	
	Thána	769	572	74·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	38	86·36	813	610	75·03	
Gujarát ...	Broach	...	...	...	36	28	77·77	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	50·00	45	29	64·44	
	Ahmedabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	315	105	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	315	105	33·33	
	Panch Mahás ...	227	148	65·19	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	148	55·43	
	Total ...	1,220	840	68·85	160	139	86·87	2,679	113	4·23	...	...	...	98	51	52·04	127	119	93·70	4,284	1,262	29·45	

TABLE XXIV.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Statement showing the Number of Animals treated by Veterinary Assistants during the year 1898-99.

District.	Name of Dispensary Town.	Brought over from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total Treated.	Details of Column 5 or Column 36.																										Number of Villages visited.	Number of Veterinary Assistants employed.	Remarks.
					Rinderpest.				Anthrax.				Foot and Mouth Disease.				Pleuro-Pneumonia.				Charbon Symptomatique.				Other Diseases.				Total treated.									
					Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Returned incurable.	Result unknown.	Balance.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Násik	Násik	33	1,172	1,205	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	8	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	746	74	43	1,194	755	74	43	11	297	25	1,205	...	1	
	Násik (Itinerant) ...	...	581	581	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	137	15	...	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	36	5	412	409	51	5	1	115	...	581	76	1	
Khándesh ...	Dhulia	5	1,940	1,945	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	54	13	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	979	442	36	1,861	1,033	455	36	66	345	10	1,945	...	1	
	Jalgaon	7	912	919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	654	79	38	918	654	79	38	12	129	7	919	...	1	
	Bhadgaon (Itinerant) ...	14	493	507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	36	11	434	265	36	11	5	179	11	507	...	1	
Poona	Poona	18	755	773	2	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	580	33	58	769	582	33	60	22	61	15	773	...	1	
Belgaum ...	Belgaum	28	1,558	1,586	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,386	80	30	1,577	1,395	80	30	5	50	26	1,586	...	1	
	Belgaum (Itinerant) ...	10	1,058	1,068	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	906	58	31	1,068	906	58	31	23	32	18	1,068	93	1	
Dhárwár... ...	Dhárwár	10	1,558	1,568	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	498	7	...	532	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	695	95	29	1,028	1,193	102	34	1	228	10	1,568	...	1	
Ratnágiri ...	Ratnágiri...	...	1,335	1,335	9	...	10	19	3	...	94	97	1,131	...	4	1,137	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	5	13	82	1,199	5	121	...	8	2	1,335	...	1	
Kolába	Kolába	31	1,447	1,478	9	...	8	17	...	..	...	...	217	...	...	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,129	10	15	1,314	1,385	10	23	8	42	10	1,478	40	1	
Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad	59	2,415	2,473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	1	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,218	9	34	2,431	2,258	9	35	20	87	64	2,473	15	1	
Kaira	Nadiád	30	2,000	2,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	...	...	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,596	79	14	1,843	1,780	79	14	22	103	32	2,030	2	1	
	Anand (Kaira Itinerant).	5	529	534	12	7	12	37	...	...	...	...	131	8	...	161	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	219	34	33	336	362	49	45	3	67	8	534	34	1	
Surat	Surat	24	1,125	1,149	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	...	1	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	947	28	15	1,042	1,046	28	16	7	3	49	1,149	5	1	
	Total ...	273	18,878	19,151	38	7	33	85	3	...	96	9	2,584	43	6	2,753	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	12,597	1,098	405	16,209	15,222	1,148	542	206	1,746	287	19,151	265	15	

TABLE XXV.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of Veterinary Dispensaries during 1898-99.

Dispensaries.	RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURE.							Balance.
	Last Year's Balance.	By Local Fund Grant.	By Government Grant.	By Municipal Contribution.	By other Sources.	Total.	Pay.	Travelling Allowance.	Medicines, Instruments, &c., &c.	Furniture, Land, &c., &c.	Contingencies, Stabling, House-rent, &c.	Transferred to India Veterinary Dispensary Fund.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Násik	3,503 3 5	350 0 0	1,755 0 0	.....	569 10 0	6,177 13 5	1,254 4 0	.....	325 9 0	58 8 0	799 7 3	...	2,437 12 3	3,740 1 2
Do. (Itinerant) ...	.....	515 0 0	1,037 6 0	110 0 0	10 8 0	1,702 14 0	975 4 0	357 11 0	12 8 0	.....	94 3 0	...	1,439 10 0	263 4 0
Dhulia...	—456 0 5	750 0 0	400 0 0	300 0 0	3 9 6	997 9 1	1,241 4 0	9 12 0	535 1 0	.....	118 2 5	...	1,901 3 5	—906 10 4
Jalgaon	139 11 9	750 0 0	400 0 0	.....	0 12 0	1,290 7 9	971 0 0	5 12 0	393 6 0	.....	165 14 5	...	1,536 0 5	—245 8 8
Bhadgaon (Itinerant) .	730 4 10	750 0 0	400 0 0	.....	2 13 3	1,883 2 1	1,059 0 0	60 14 0	229 9 0	.....	116 15 2	...	1,466 6 2	416 11 11
Poona	2,460 0 8	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	442 0 0	1,247 3 0	5,549 3 8	714 10 6	.....	.....	.....	2,703 14 10	...	3,418 9 4	2,130 10 4
Belgaum	297 14 6	1,422 0 0	1,207 1 1	57 0 0	45 4 0	3,029 3 7	1,936 0 0	109 2 2	650 0 0	.....	180 0 0	...	2,875 2 2	154 1 5
Do. (Itinerant) ...														
Dhárwár	474 13 7	1,000 0 0	700 0 0	100 0 0	10 2 9	2,285 0 4	1,104 0 0	.....	.....	.....	674 15 2	...	1,778 15 2	506 1 2
Ratnágiri	.....	1,405 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,405 0 0	709 0 0	131 12 0	.....	.....	54 12 0	...	895 8 0	509 8 0
Kolába...	.....	1,577 6 9	.....	.....	.....	1,577 6 9	750 11 0	6 11 0	325 5 1	.....	494 11 8	...	1,577 6 9	.....
Ahmedabad	3,680 7 5	400 0 0	1,066 10 8	400 0 0	555 0 0	6,102 2 1	1,317 6 2	39 4 0	.....	.....	152 11 6	...	1,509 5 8	4,592 12 5
Nadiád	588 4 5	1,600 0 0	1,372 8 0	300 0 0	15 12 3	3,876 8 8	2,164 15 0	214 4 9	.....	.....	371 9 1	...	2,750 12 10	1,125 11 10
Kaira (Itinerant) ...														
Surat	4,925 2 0	250 0 0	400 0 0	300 0 0	15,974 8 6	21,849 10 6	1,034 0 0	.....	238 13 9	14,162 8 6	97 13 0	...	15,533 3 3	6,316 7 3

TABLE XXVI.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Statement showing the names of Places visited by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and the Work done by him during the official year ending 31st March 1899.

Date.	Place.	District.	Numbers of Miles travelled on tour.			Remarks.
			By Road.	By Rail.	By Boat.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1898.						
22nd and 23rd April	Sholápur and back to Ahmednagar.	Sholápur	...	336	...	To investigate outbreak of Anthrax amongst Mounted Police.
28th April to 2nd May	Bombay and back ...	Bombay	...	436	...	To purchase stallions, attended conference at the Veterinary College and value mules purchased for the Bombay Municipality.
11th to 13th June	Poona and back ...	Poona...	...	198	...	To inspect Veterinary Dispensary.
8th to 10th July	Do. ...	Do.	...	198	...	To attend conference on Veterinary College and Rinderpest experiments.
1st and 2nd August	Do. ...	Do.	...	198	...	To attend a meeting convened to discuss draft rules prepared under Live Stock Importation Act, 1898.
13th September to 1st October	Do. ...	Do.	...	198	...	To confer with the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Poona.
10th October	Násik	Násik...	...	140	...	To inspect Veterinary Dispensaries.
11th „	Dhulia and back to Chálisgaon.	Khándesh	68	87	...	
12th „	Jalgaon and back to Ahmednagar.	Do.	...	251	...	
24th to 26th October...	Poona	Poona...	...	99	...	To inspect site of the Kennels of the Poona Veterinary Dispensary.
27th to 30th „	Bombay and back to Ahmednagar.	Bombay	...	337	...	To purchase stallions for stud purposes.
7th November	Bombay...	Do.	...	218	...	To investigate Surra outbreak.
8th to 10th November	Bassien and back ...	Thána...	...	72	...	
11th and 12th „	Belgaum	Belgaum	...	364	...	To inspect Veterinary Dispensaries.
13th to 15th „	Dhárwár and back to Ahmednagar.	Dhárwár	...	434	...	

16th to 19th „	Bombay, Anand and Nadiád.	Kaira	498		To purchase a pony stallion and inspect Veterinary Dispensaries and brand mares.
20th November	Alina	Do.	18		To brand mares.
21st and 22nd November	Thásra	Do.	15		
23rd November	Kapadvanj	Do.	22		To brand mares.
24th „	Mehekal	Ahmedabad	28		Do.
25th „	Harsol and Prántij	Do.	27		Do.
26th and 27th November	Ahmedabad	Do.	41		To brand mares, inspect stallions and assist the Remount Agent in purchasing young stock.
28th November to 1st December	Rájkot	Káthiáwár	157		To attend the Horse Show.
2nd December	Ránpur	Ahmedabad	110		
3rd and 4th December	Uchedi and Dhandhuka	Do.	21		To brand mares.
5th and 6th „	Koth	Do.	25		Do.
7th and 8th „	Báwla *vid* Dholka	Do.	25		Do.
9th to 20th „	Bombay *vid* Sánand	Bombay	14	327	To act as a member of the board of examiners at the Veterinary College, Bombay, and purchase stallions.
21st to 23rd „	Viramgaon	Ahmedabad		350	To brand mares.
24th and 25th „	Deesa	Pálanpur		103	To brand mares and i spect stallions.
26th December	Pálanpur	Do.		22	To brand mares, inspect stallions and State stables.
27th and 28th December	Adalaj *vid* Khodiar	Ahmedabad	3	73	To brand mares.
29th and 30th „	Bareja	Do.	22		Do.
31st December	Kaira	Kaira	12		To brand mares and inspect stallions.
1899.					
1st January	Memdabad	Kaira	7		To brand mares.
2nd and 3rd January	Harsol *vid* Talod	Ahmedabad	6	51	Do.
4th to 6th „	Prántij and Surat	Do.	14	202	To brand mares and inspect Veterinary Dispensary.
7th to 9th „	Bombay and back to Ahmednagar.	Bombay		385	To inspect stables.
14th and 15th „	Kolgaon	Ahmednagar	24		To brand mares.
16th and 17th „	Shrigonda	Do.	14		To brand mares and inspect stallions.
18th January	Karjat	Do.	24		To brand mares and inspect a stallion.
19th „	Karmála	Sholápur	14		Do. do.
20th „	Jeur	Do.	11		To brand mares.
21st „	Pandharpur *vid* Bársi Road.	Do.	31	21	
22nd „	Sángola and back	Do.	38		To brand mares.
23rd to 25th January	Temburni *vid* Bársi Road and Jeur.	Do.	49	21	Do.
26th and 27th „	Indápur	Poona	12		To brand mares and inspect stallions.
28th January	Bhigwan	Do.	22		To brand mares.
29th to 31st January	Pátas and Poona	Do.	28	40	To confer with the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Poona.
1st February	Bárámati *vid* Pátas	Do.	28	40	To brand mares.
2nd „	Supa	Do.	18		Do.
3rd „	Ránjangaon	Do.	18		Do.
4th to 6th February	Sirur and back to Ahmednagar *vid* Rui.	Poona and Ahmednagar	58		To brand mares and inspect stallions.
9th and 10th „	Tisgaon	Ahmednagar	25		To brand mares.

TABLE XXVI—*continued.*

Date.	Place.	District.	Number of Miles travelled on tour.			Remarks.
			By Road.	By Rail.	By Boat.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11th and 12th February	Shevgaon	Ahmednagar	15	...	...	To brand mares and inspect stallions.
13th and 14th „	Nevása	Do.	24	...	...	To brand mares.
15th February	Ghodegaon	Do.	16	...	...	Do.
16th „	Kopergaon (*vid* Vámbori) and Manmár.	Do.	21	78	...	To brand mares and inspect a stallion.
17th „	Málegaon	Násik	23	...	...	Do, do.
18th „	Yeola and back to Ahmednagar.	Do.	41	77	...	Do. do.
20th „	Ráhuri and back ...	Ahmednagar	10	50	...	Do. do.
22nd to 25th February	Bombay	Bombay	2	218	...	To inspect Arab stables and purchase a stallion.
26th February	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	...	308	...	
27th and 28th February	Bhávnagar	Káthiáwár	...	182	...	To inspect State paddocks and assist the Remount Agent in purchasing young stock.
1st and 2nd March	Junágad	Do.	...	127	...	
3rd March	Rájkot	Do.	...	63	...	
4th „	Vánkáner and Morvi ...	Do.	...	41	...	
5th and 6th March	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	...	148	...	
7th and 8th „	Sánand	Do.	3	18	...	To investigate outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease and supposed Rinderpest.
9th March	Borsad *vid* Anand ...	Kaira	25	30	...	To brand mares.
10th and 11th March	Surat	Surat	2	103	...	Do.
12th March	Sisodra *vid* Ankleshvar and back.	Do.	28	31	...	To investigate outbreak of supposed Authrax.
13th to 18th March	Bombay and back to Ahmednagar.	Bombay	2	416	...	To conduct Rinderpest experiments at the Sewri Lazaretto.
24th to 26th „	Bombay...	Do.	2	218	...	
27th and 28th „	Karád	Sátára	4	233	...	To brand mares.
29th and 30th „	Kadepur and Pusesávli.	Do.	26	...	...	Do.
31st March	Waduj and Dahivádi ...	Do.	23	...	...	Do.
		Total ...	1,008	8,348	...	

APPENDIX A.

Copy of letter No. 365, dated 23rd March 1899, from the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, to the Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay.

"With reference to paragraph 3 of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1596, dated 28th February 1899, I have the honour to submit my report on the questions raised therein as follows :—

"2. A reference to Table XXIII in the Annual Report of this Department for 1897-98 will show that the percentage of deaths in the Ahmednagar and Sátára Districts, *viz.*, 78·04 and 63·63 respectively, is quite normal and not in any way smaller than the average death-rate 67·25.

"3. With regard to the identity of rinderpest in this country with that existent in South Africa, there can be no possible doubt of their being the same. The fact was demonstrated by Professor Koch during his stay in this country in 1897 and during my attendance at the Laboratory at Muklesar. There is also, besides the proof of the identity in the morbid anatomical and pathological symptoms as demonstrated by Koch, whose views, I should say, can be undoubtedly accepted, the fact that the disease was introduced into South Africa from Central Africa and Somáli land, whence it was obtained from Arabia and Central Asia, from which country it was undoubtedly introduced into India, is further proof of the identity. The apparent discrepancy in the virulence displayed in the two countries by the disease is easily accounted for if certain facts are taken into consideration.

"4. The disease in South Africa has been prevalent for some 5 years, so that the media on which the disease has to develop is absolutely new and consequently gives increased power to the virulence. The cattle affected by it have never, through their ancestors, been exposed to the disease; this fact, as is well known, has a powerful effect in rendering animals more susceptible to any contagious disease as was demonstrated by the introduction of small-pox amongst the Negroes of the West Indies, where the percentage of death was out of all proportion, in increase, of any epidemic that had in recent years affected Europe. In India the disease has been prevalent for thousands of years and a certain amount of immunity has been purchased in the present generation at the expense of former ones, so that the disease assumes a greater percentage of mild cases or passes over large numbers altogether; this, however, is not always apparent, as has been shown in the Punjáb and Burmah within the last two years by the decimation that the disease has caused in the cattle of these provinces. In the steppes of Russia, where the disease has been prevalent since there is any history on the subject, the cattle are not at all seriously affected, the percentage of deaths is comparatively small, and the disease has become so attenuated that it has assumed a mild enzootic form, so much so that transport cattle continue very often to work while suffering from the disease and still recover; if, however, this disease were transplanted to more fruitful soil it would, no doubt, quickly regain its normal virulence as was seen in the outbreak that occurred in England in 1869, which was probably introduced from Russia. It is a recognised fact in dealing with cultures of bacteria that they tend to lose their extreme virulence if transplanted from one media of the same material to another for 5 or 6 generations; they require the stimulus of new soil to enable them to retain their excessive virulence. This does not, however, suggest that we should sit down and wait for the time to come when this state of things may arrive; it may never do so; the chances are it will not. In small outbreaks which by systematic isolation, &c., have been kept localised, no criterion can be arrived at, the example of the outbreak at the Government Farm at Kirkee being a particularly bad one. There (1) it cannot be said how many cattle had previously been affected by the disease and by their recovery had become entirely immune or sufficiently so to only suffer from a mild attack. (2) They received the very best individual attention that modern science could give them. (3) Mr. Mollison informs me that the percentage of deaths even then was very high, and that amongst the very young stock bred on the farm there was scarcely a case of recovery.

"5. In South Africa, again, the spread of the disease is greatly facilitated by the way in which the cattle graze; they herd in immense numbers almost wild, without having any of the individual attention or being separated into small herds as in the case in this country; there the individual cattle-owner owns whole tracts of country in which no division is attempted; here cattle-owners are on a very small scale and animals are herded in small numbers and entirely separated from other herds. In South Africa, the getting over of this difficulty was attempted by putting long double lines of fencing. This tended to stay the march of the disease, but such is the subtlety of the virus that it can be taken long distances in the dirt attached to a man's boots, in sacks, clothing, fodder, &c., or by any means which will protect it from the effect of the direct sun's rays.

"6. In any outbreak which occurs in India, where it has not been seen for some years, the mortality will be seen to be very high. Amongst those who do not become affected or recover, it cannot be known that they have not already suffered from the disease in some or other district, and as I have already said, a great deal will depend upon the individual attention which can be given to them. In South Africa practically no individual medical treatment can be adopted where the numbers are so immense. Having regard to the pecuniary aspect of the efficacy of adopting any preventive or curative measure that cannot be decided until something has been tried, the present estimated loss from rinderpest in India is 57,760 head of cattle, which is roughly equivalent to 10 lákhs of rupees. The figures are certainly alarming and worthy of consideration. Would the spending of some few thousands of rupees be felt in face of this sum? And in the event of success succeeding the effort, the reward would certainly be commensurate with the outlay. From the results of experiments conducted in South Africa there is every chance of success, and I am quite of opinion that the serum method of preventive inoculation should be tried. I beg to refer you to my report on serum inoculation written from the Bombay Veterinary College when I was Assistant Principal in July 1897."

(True Copy)

F. S. H. BALDREY, Vety.-Lieutenant,
Acting Superintendent, Civil Veterinary
Department.

SIND.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT (PROVINCIAL) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1898-1899.

I.—Horse-breeding.

1. The Arab stallion "Maxim" maintained by the Hyderabad Local Board covered 42 mares against 63 last year. Out of the 63 mares covered last year, 24 foaled, 36 not held, and the result of 3 mares is not known. The total cost of feed and keep, &c., on account of this horse was Rs. 310-3-11 against Rs. 445 last year.

The work done by him is again satisfactory.

There are no other horse stallions kept by Local Boards in the province.

II.—Mule-breeding.

2. There is a donkey stallion named "Jubilee" kept by the Hyderabad Local Board, but no detailed information as to his covering and cost of his feed and keep has been given to me. This donkey was inspected by me at the Moro Show; he is small and an indifferent coverer. I recommended that he be kept to cover donkey mares only.

3. There is a donkey stallion named "Shikárpur" which has been kept by Khán Bahádur Ghulam Rasul Khan Jatoi at his own expense. No information regarding his covering, &c., is known.

III.—Cattle-disease.

Investigation and Prevention.

(1).—*Information collected.*

4. Reports were received in the prescribed form from all districts. The total number of attacks from various diseases amounted to 4,013 against 4,653 last year, of which 384 or 9·56 per cent. proved fatal, *i.e.*, showing a satisfactory decrease of 640 cases over last year in the numbers attacked. There is also a considerable decrease in the number of deaths, *viz.*, the percentage of deaths this year is 9·56 against 69·80 last year.

(2).—*Outbreaks during the year.*

5. Table M, showing the attacks and deaths under several diseases, is summarised below.

(a) ***Rinderpest.***—This disease was prevalent in Karáchi and Hyderabad District, being more serious in Hyderabad than in Karáchi. The total number of attacks and deaths in both the above districts was as follows. From the details given below it appears that the disease was not more serious this year than last:—

District.	Attacks.		Deaths.	
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.
Karáchi	78	209	38	86
Hyderabad	250	...	112	...
Shikárpur	...	1,657	...	1,143
Upper Sind Frontier	...	2,787	...	2,019

(*b*) *Anthrax.*—This disease was prevalent in the Hyderabad District only. Nineteen animals were attacked, nine of which died.

(*c*) *Foot and mouth disease* prevailed in the two districts of the Province, *viz.*, Karáchi and Hyderabad. The total number of animals attacked was 115, of which only 2 or 1·74 died.

(*d*) *Other diseases.*—The total number of attacks this year was 3,551 and deaths 213, showing a percentage of 5·99.

(*3*).—*Treatment—Vaccination.*

6. The cattle of the districts from which cattle-disease reports were received during the year, were treated by the Veterinary Graduates.

(*4*).—*Cattle-breeding, including Cattle Fairs and Shows.*

(*a*) *Cattle-breeding.*—There is only one bull kept by the Hyderabad Local Board, but I have not received any information as to results.

(*b*) *Cattle Fairs and Shows.*—No cattle fair and show was held during the year.

(*5*).—*Veterinary Institutions.*

Veterinary Dispensaries.

Hyderabad.

Veterinary Graduate Asudamal.—Inspected by me on the 23rd January 1899 and found in a satisfactory condition. The total number of cases during the year amounted to 1,111 against 1,123 during the previous year In-patients 134, out-patients 977. Out of the above number were 416 horses, 245 cattle, 131 sheep, 96 camels, 169 dogs, 54 donkeys and others. 15 cases of castration are reported as against 6 last year. The Veterinary Graduate attended the horse shows at Moro and Talhar and assisted me on those occasions. He has compiled a pamphlet in Sindhi on the subject of horse-breeding and worst forms of contagious diseases in cattle, carefully detailing the repressive measures to be adopted. It was submitted to and approved by me, and I trust the district officers in Sind will endeavour to assist in its circulation. The question of utilizing his services in giving veterinary instruction to the students of the Agricultural Class, which was negatived by the Educational Inspector and the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, has been re-opened, and advisedly I think, as such a course must tend to assist in popularising veterinary dispensaries throughout the country. I note from the report that the new dispensary building is fast approaching completion. At a cost of over Rs. 12,000, accommodation is only provided for 5 horses, 6 cattle and 4 dogs; this appears to me to be out of all proportion to the expenditure. The report is very satisfactory and the Collector of Hyderabad testifies to the satisfactory manner in which Asudamal has discharged his duties.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	993
„ relieved ...	42
„ died	22
„ incurable ...	9
„ unknown ...	30
„ remaining ...	15
Total ...	1,111

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	9,959	13	0
Expenditure...	2,902	5	7
Balance ...	7,057	7	5

Veterinary Graduate Ansari.—Inspected by me on the 20th January 1899. The dispensary buildings are satisfactory, but infirmary stables are urgently needed. At the time of my inspection, sick animals were kept inside the same yard as the Imperial stallions, which procedure I pointed out to be most objectionable and dangerous. The number of cases treated during the year was 396, in-patients 25, out-patients 371. Out of the above number were 122 horses, 142 cattle, 88 sheep and goats, 16 camels, 28 others. Only 5 cases of castration are reported, which is to be regretted, as there are a large number of useless entire horses in the district. The following epizootics broke out during the year: —Variola, vaccina, rinderpest, gloss anthrax, rot, and aphtha epizootica. Out of the 103 deaths reported, 43 were from rinderpest and 47 from rot.

Naushahro.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured ...	241
,, relieved ...	22
,, died	103
,, incurable ...	6
,, unknown ...	21
,, remaining ...	3
Total ...	396

Rinderpest made its appearance in the villages of Naushahro and Kandiáro tálukas and apparently spread there from the territory of the Mir of Khairpur, along the border of which it raged furiously.

Rot.—A head of 56 sheep and goats contracted this disease from a swampy track of country in the Moro Táluka. The disease is reported to have existed there last year, and it has been recommended that during the hot weather all coarse grass and scrub jungle on it be burnt.

Epizootic Aphtha.—48 animals were attacked with a mild form of this disease, only one of which died. In dealing with the above-mentioned outbreaks of contagious diseases the Veterinary Graduate showed great energy and tact, and I think their early arrest and subsequent stamping out were due to his supervision.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	1,500	0	0
Expenditure	1,455	5	2
Balance ...	44	10	10

Veterinary Graduate Haji.—Inspected on the 31st of August 1898 and found to be in a most satisfactory state—the dispensary, infirmary and forge being nicely kept. The total number of cases during the year amounted to 2,234 against 2,205 last year. Add to this 64 cases remaining at the close of last year, making a total of 2,298. Of these 2,298 cases, 2,258 have been discharged, 40 remaining under treatment. Of the cases discharged, 2,064 were out-patients and 194 in-patients. Out of these 2,258 cases were 730 horses, 42 donkeys, 455 cattle, 174 camels, 162 sheep and goats, 553 dogs and 142 others. Only one case of castration is recorded. It is satisfactory to note there was no case of glanders or farcy during the year under report, making the second year of freedom from this terrible disease.

Karáchi.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured ...	2,199
,, relieved ..	33
,, died	26
,, incurable ...	...
,, unknown ...	...
,, remaining ...	
Total ...	2,298

Rinderpest.—7 cases were left under treatment on the 31st March 1898, and 33 fresh cases occurred during the year. Of these 40 cases 14 died, and the remainder recovered. The outbreak was stamped out in May 1898 and there have been no cases since. In the district, some 10 miles from Karáchi, rinderpest broke out in April 1898: in all 38 animals were attacked, 24 died and 14 recovered. The outbreak was stamped out by the end of April.

Foot and mouth disease broke out in a herd of buffaloes near Malir, 10 miles from Karáchi, in December 1898. 11 animals were affected and all recovered. The Veterinary Graduate appears to have been very successful in dealing with the outbreaks of contagions disease, and I think to his energy and personal supervision is due the fact that during these outbreaks the mortality was small and the disease rapidly stamped out. He also attended animals of

the zoological gardens, Mounted Police, and again assisted the Ceylon Government in the selection and purchase of 32 milch cattle, and 3 bulls for stud purposes.

Fees paid by wealthy people for the treatment of their animals brought in the sum of Rs. 712-10-0 to the institution, and speaks much, I think, for its popularity. The receipts of the shoeing forge also brought in Rs. 635-2-0 as against Rs. 254-4-0 last year. The report is interesting and I think clearly shows the value of the institution and the energetic and satisfactory manner in which the Veterinary Graduate carries out his duties.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	7,037	0	0
Expenditure...	5,291	0	0
Balance ...	1,746	0	0

Shikárpur.

Veterinary Graduate Vedh.—Inspected by me on the 12th November 1898, and found in a satisfactory state. The Veterinary Graduate pointed out to me the inconvenient situation of the dispensary owing to its being so far from the city, knowing that many natives are too indifferent to the sufferings of their animals to take any trouble to alleviate them. I would suggest to the Board, if feasible, the advisability of removing this institution nearer to the city, which would, I believe, largely increase its usefulness.

The total number of cases during the year amounted to 916 against 746 during the previous year. In-patients 110, out-patients 806. Out of the above number were 366 horses, 370 cattle, 24 goats, 97 dogs, 59 others. Only 3 cases of castration are reported. I am of opinion that, as there is an Imperial stallion stand at this place, much more of this very necessary work should be done. The Veterinary Graduate attended the Sind Horse Show and visited, as required, Imperial stallions all over the district.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	834
,, relieved ...	49
,, died	8
,, incurable ...	3
,, unknown ...	2
,, remaining ...	20
Total ...	916

No epizootic is reported as having occurred in the district throughout the year. The report is satisfactory, the Veterinary Graduate appearing to have done good work during the year :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	9,889	15	1
Expenditure	2,586	0	8
Balance ...	7,303	14	5

(6).—Tour of the Superintendent.

During the greater part of the months of November, December, January and February I was travelling in Sind and visited nearly the whole districts of the Province, travelling 391 miles by road and 3,437 by rail.

H. M. MAXWELL, Vety.-Captain,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
Baluchistán and Sind.

TABLE A.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Return of Horse, Pony and Donkey Stallions, the property of District Boards, Courts of Ward, and private persons, for the official year 1898-99.

Details.	HORSE AND PONY STALLIONS																		DONKEY STALLIONS.						
	Horses.									Ponies.									District Boards.		Courts of Ward.		Private persons.		
	District Boards.			Courts of Ward.			Private persons.			District Boards.			Courts of Ward.			Private persons.									
	Arab.	Persian.	Total.	Arab.	Persian.	Total.	Arab.	Persian.	Total.	Arab.	Persian.	Total.	Arab.	Persian.	Total.	Arab.	Persian.	Total.	Italian.	Persian.	Italian.	Persian.	Italian.	Persian.	Total.
Balance on 1st April 1898	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Increase. Purchased in India.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase. By transfer from	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Decrease. Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease. Destroyed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease. Sold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance on 31st March 1899.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2

H. M. MAXWELL, Vety.-Captain,
Superintendent, C. V. D., Baluchistán and Sind.

TABLE D.

Provincial Report.

Services and Produce of each class of Horse and Pony Stallions, the property of District Boards, Courts of Ward, and private persons, during 1898-99.

Horse or Pony.	Class.	District Boards.												Courts of Ward.												Private Persons.											
		Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous years covering.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.			Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous years covering.			Average result of previous year's covering per stallion employed at stud.			Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous years covering.			Average result of previous year's covering per stallion employed at stud.		
			Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average not held.	Average not known.	Stallions on Register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average not held.	Average not known.	Stallions on Register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average not held.	Average not known.
Horse	Arab	1	1	1	43	63	43	63	24	36	3	24	36	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	&c., &c., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	1	1	43	63	43	63	24	36	3	24	36	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pony	Arab	Nil.																																			
	Persian																																					
	Total ...																																					
	Grand Total ...	1	1	1	43	63	43	63	24	36	3	24	36	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H. M. MAXWELL, Vety.-Captain,
Superintendent, C. V. D., Baluchistán and Sind.

TABLE E.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Cost of Feed, Keep, Attendants, &c., of Horse and Pony Stallions, the property of District Boards, Courts of Ward, and private persons, shown under separate heads during 1898-99.

Province.	District.	NUMBER OF STALLIONS OR DAYS.		TOTAL ANNUAL COST.		AVERAGE COST PER STALLION.	
		Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.
				Rs. a p.		Rs. a. p.	
Sind ...	Tando Division, Hyderabad District.	365	...	310 3 11	...	310 3 11	...

TABLE K.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Cost of Feed, Keep, Attendants, &c., of Donkey Stallions the property of District Boards, Courts of Ward, and private persons, shown under separate heads during 1898-99.

Province.	District.	Number of Donkey Stallions or days.	Total annual cost.	Average per donkey stallion.
	District Board Donkey.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sind	Naushahro, Hyderabad District.	365	149 1 9	149 1 9
	Private Donkey.			
Sind	Naushahro, Hyderabad District.	365	264 11 5	264 11 5

TABLE L.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Breeders' and other Colts castrated by Veterinary Assistants and Salutris paid from Local Funds, in 1898-99.

Province.	District.	NUMBER OF COLTS CASTRATED.			Number of deaths resulting from effects of castration.
		Horse stock.	Mule stock.	Total.	
Sind	Hyderabad	20	...	20	Nil.
	Shikárpur	3	...	3	.....
	Karáchi	1	...	1	Nil.
	Total ...	24	...	24	

H. M. MAXWELL, Vety.-Captain,
Superintendent, C. V. D., Baluchistán and Sind.

TABLE M.

Provincial Report.

Showing Districts where Outbreaks of Cattle-disease occurred during 1898-99.

Province.	District.	Rinderpest.			Anthrax.			Foot-and-mouth disease.			Pleuro-Pneumonia.			Charbon Symptomatique.			Other Diseases.			Total.		
		Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.
	Karáchi	78	38	48·72	...	...	...	37	1	2·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,192	11	0·54	2,307	50	2·16
	Shikárpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hyderabad ...	250	112	44·8	19	19	cent p. c.	78	1	1·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,359	202	14·86	1,706	334	19·57
	Thar and Párkar .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	328	150	45·73	19	19	cent p. c.	115	2	1·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,551	213	5·99	4,013	384	9·56

H. M. MAXWELL, Vety.-Captain,
Superintendent, C. V. D., Baluchistán and Sind.

TABLE N.

Statement showing the Number of Animals treated by Veterinary Assistants during the year 1898-99.

District.	Tehsil.	Rinderpest.				Anthrax.				Foot and Mouth Disease.				Pleuro-pneumonia.				Charbon Symptomatique.				Other Diseases.				Total Treated.				Number of villages visited.	Number of Veterinary Assistants employed.
		Died.	Relieved.	Cured.	Total.	Died.	Relieved.	Cured.	Total.	Died.	Relieved.	Cured.	Total.	Died.	Relieved.	Cured.	Total.	Died.	Relieved.	Cured.	Total.	Died.	Relieved.	Cured.	Total.	Died.	Relieved.	Cured.	Total.		
Karáchi ...	Karáchi ...	14	...	26	40	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	33	2,148	2,192	26	33	2,199	2,258	...	One Veterinary Graduate.
Do. ...	Málir	24	...	14	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	25	49	9	Do.
Shikárpur ...	Shikárpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	49	844	901	8	49	844	901	11	Do.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	Jacobabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	2	...	One Farrier Major.
Hyderabad ...	Naushahro ...	43	...	60	103	1	...	...	1	1	...	47	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	22	134	214	103	22	241	366	89	One Itinerating Veterinary Graduate.
Do. ...	Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	42	993	1,057	22	42	993	1,057	8	One Veterinary Graduate.
*Total...	.....	81	...	100	181	1	...	...	1	2	...	83	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	147	4,120	4,366	183	147	4,303	4,633	...	

H. M. MAXWELL, Vety.-Captain,
Superintendent, C. V. D., Baluchistán and Sind.

TABLE O.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of Veterinary Dispensaries during 1898-99.

Dispensaries.	RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURE.							Balance.
	Last year's Balance.	By Local Fund Grant.	By Government Grant.	By Municipal Contribution.	By other Sources.	Total.	Pay.	Travelling Allowance.	Medicines, Instruments, &c., &c.	Furniture, Land, &c., &c.	Contingencies, stabling, house-rent, &c.	Transferred to Indian Veterinary Dispensary Fund.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Karáchi	1,226 10 0	2,000 0 0	900 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,410 8 0	7,037 2 0	3,408 13 8	343 13 4	629 8 0	22 8 0	886 9 5	...	5,291 4 5	1,745 13 7
Shikárpur	4,913 13 1	2,900 0 0	1,455 0 0	600 0 0	21 2 0	9,889 15 1	2,126 13 2	79 12 0	379 7 6	...	.....	...	2,586 0 8	7,303 14 5
Hyderabad	6,784 13 0	2,100 0 0	775 0 0	300 0 0	.....	9,959 13 0	2,198 0 0	69 4 0	279 13 5	...	355 3 8	...	2,902 5 7	7,057 7 5
Nausháhro Feroz ...	125 0 0	1,000 0 0	375 0 0	.....	.....	1,500 0 0	993 14 2	224 15 0	8 13 0	72 4 0	150 6 6	...	1,455 5 2	44 10 10
Total ...	13,050 4 1	8,000 0 0	3,505 0 0	2,400 0 0	1,431 10 0	28,386 14 1	8,732 9 0	717 13 4	1,297 9 11	94 12 0	1,392 3 7	...	12,234 15 10	16,151 14 3

H. M. MAXWELL, Vety.-Captain,
Superintendent, C. V. D., Baluchistán and Sind.

TABLE P.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Statement showing Tours of Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, during 1898-99.

Rank, Name, and Designation of Officer.	Districts visited.	Fairs and Shows attended.	Number of miles travelled.				Remarks.
			By Road.	By Rail.	By Boat or Steamer.	Total.	
Veterinary-Captain H. M. Maxwell, Superintendent, C. V. D., Baluchistán and Sind.	Karáchi, Shikárpur, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Párkar.	Sind, Moro and Talhar Shows.	391	3,437	...	3,828	

H. M. MAXWELL, Vety.-Captain,
Superintendent, C. V. D., Baluchistán and Sind.

REVIEW BY THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

No. $\frac{A.}{3317}$ OF 1899.

Poona, 29th November 1899.

Submitted to Government.

As directed in Government Resolution No. 2447, dated 8th April 1899, Revenue Department, the Provincial Report for Sind submitted by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Beluchistán and Sind, is appended to the Presidential Report.

The Superintendent's tour.

2. The Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, was under the charge of Veterinary Major Morgan till the 5th November 1898, when he went on furlough. Veterinary Lieutenant Baldrey acted for him during the rest of the year. The distance travelled by these officers was no less than 1,008 miles by road and 8,348 miles by rail—total 9,356 miles. The Superintendent visited the marginally noted Districts and States and paid seven visits to Bombay. He inspected all the Grant-in-aid Veterinary Dispensaries and attended the Horse Shows held at Ahmednagar and Rájkot.

Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Khándesh, Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Sátára, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Thána, Pálanpur, Rájkot, Bhávnagar, Junágad, Vánkáner and Morvi.

Horse and pony stallions on the register.

3. There were 42 stallions on the register in the Presidency Proper at the commencement of the year. Of these 5 were removed from the register during the year, 4 being destroyed and 1 having died. Eight stallions (3 horses and 5 ponies) were purchased. Thus the number of stallions at the close of the year was 45, of which 9 were thorough-bred English, 3 Hackney and Norfolk Trotter, 31 Arab, 1 country-bred and 1 Australian. Nine of the stallions were located in Gujarát and the rest (36) in the Deccan.

Stallions actually at stud work.

4. The effective strength or the actual number of stallions at stud work during the year was 41·39 against 44·79 during the preceding year.

Mares covered.

5. The total number of mares served by Government stallions was 1,466 against 1,105 during the preceding year. Of these, 1,155 were covered in the Deccan against 815 in the previous year and 311 in Gujarát against 290. The average number of mares covered per stallion in the Deccan, which fell to 23·33 during the preceding year mainly owing to the effects of famine, rose to 36·06. In Gujarát also the average rose from 29·41 to 33·23,—the Arab stallions covering somewhat fewer mares, but the thorough-bred English many more. The average for the two provinces together consequently rose from 24·67 to 35·42.

Produce statistics.

6. Out of the 1,105 mares covered during the preceding year, 386 foaled, 585 did not hold, and the result of 134 coverings was not known.

The following statement compares the results of coverings attained during the year with those of the preceding year :—

Province.	Year.	Average number of mares covered per stallion during the preceding year.	Results of coverings per stallion.			Percentage results.		
			Produce.	Not held.	Unknown.	Produce.	Not held.	Unknown.
Deccan ...	1897-98 ...	32·29	11·29	15·63	5·37	34·97	48·41	16·62
	1898-99 ...	23·33	8·99	11·08	3·26	38·53	47·49	13·98
Gujarát ...	1897-98 ...	29·70	9·30	19 39	1·01	31·32	65·29	3 39
	1898-99 ...	29·41	7·30	20·08	2·03	24·83	68·28	6·89
Average ...	1897-98 ...	31·78	10·89	16·39	4·50	34·29	51·54	14·17
	1898-99 ...	24·67	8·62	13·06	2·99	34·93	52·94	12·13

The number of produce per stallion for the Deccan fell off during the year owing to the smaller number of mares covered last year on account of famine as already remarked, but the percentage results are satisfactory. In Gujarát, on the contrary, though the number of coverings effected during 1897-98 was almost the same as that during 1896-97, the results attained were not satisfactory. The average percentage of produce, however, shows an increase and that of unknown results a decrease. Forms for the registration of mares and their produce, as sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 4929, dated 30th July 1898, have been introduced, and it is hoped that greater accuracy in the statistics of produce will be attained in future.

Relative merits of stallions as foal-getters.

7. As regards the relative merits of the different classes of stallions as foal-getters the subjoined statement comparing the average percentages of known produce to mares covered for each of the classes shows that the country-bred horse ranks first, the Arab pony second and Arab horse third, closely followed by the thorough-bred English, while the Norfolk Trotter and the country-bred pony occupy the lowest rank. Last year, however, the Norfolk Trotter was in the first class with the country-bred horse :—

Year.	Percentage of known produce to mares covered per stallion.					
	Thorough-bred English.	Norfolk Trotter.	Arab Horse.	Arab Pony.	Country-bred Horse.	Country-bred Pony.
1893-94	27·0	20·1	22·6	31·2	...	...
1894-95	25·5	18·8	27·1	32·3	...	...
1895-96	26·9	33·7	31·6	37·9	63·7	15·4
1896-97	31·7	33·1	28·9	32·8	45·5	37·2
1897-98	37·2	40·3	36·7	37·6	40·7	29·6
1898-99	33 3	24·7	37·0	37·3	42·1	25·7
Average	29·7	28·7	30 5	31·9	49·0	27·0

Note :—Figures for 1893-94 to 1897-98 inclusive of Sind.

It has already been decided in consultation with the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, that the Norfolk Trotter class of stallions should no longer be allotted to this Presidency as being unsuited for the mares obtainable here. As regards the country-bred horse and pony stallions, it should be noted that the statistics given above relate only to one horse and one pony purchased about the beginning of 1894-95, and the horse was sold as too old in 1897-98 and has not been replaced by another country-bred. Looking to the very satisfactory results attained, it seems desirable that some stallions of this class should be procured if possible. Indigenous breeds of good type, if any such remain, should certainly be allowed a chance of survival. It is believed by many that country-bred horses of pure breed are far more suited to the requirements of the country than the cross-bred animals now produced. As mentioned in paragraph 9 below, a large percentage of the remounts annually purchased for the Native Cavalry and the Police are the produce of country sires. From paragraph 75 of the report, it will be seen that horse owners in parts bordering on Káthiáwár strongly object to the branding of their mares and to the use of Government stallions, as they prefer the Káthi breed. Except, however, in parts of Káthiáwár it is doubtful whether any pure indigenous breed can now be found in this Presidency. The so-called country-bred sires and dams have more or less a strain of Arab or English blood.

Stallions which produce the most useful stocks for remounts.

8. Of the 61 remounts inspected at the Ahmednagar Remount Rearing Depôt, 37 were allotted to British Cavalry and 13 to Native Cavalry. The 11 animals rejected were sold by public auction at an average price of Rs. 217. It is satisfactory to note that, with the exception of 8 only, all the remounts inspected were bred in the Presidency Proper.

From the following statement comparing the percentages of allotments, it will be seen that, as regards supplying British Cavalry remounts, the Norfolk Trotter holds the first rank, followed by the thorough-bred English and the Arab:—

Year.	Thorough-bred English.				Norfolk Trotter.				Arab.			
	Number inspected.	British Cavalry.	Native Cavalry.	Rejected.	Number inspected.	British Cavalry.	Native Cavalry.	Rejected.	Number inspected.	British Cavalry.	Native Cavalry.	Rejected.
		P. c.	P. c.	P. c.		P. c.	P. c.	P. c.		P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
1893-94	14	29	50	21	10	50	30	20	34	12	32	56
1894-95	17	47	47	6	7	43	57	...	24	46	50	4
1895-96	5	20	80	...	13	77	23	...	12	58	42	...
1896-97	20	40	45	15	12	42	50	8	24	17	71	12
1897-98	14	*72	14	14	4	50	25	25	11	†18	73	9
1898-99	22	68	18	14	2	100	...	...	13	54	15	31
Average ...	...	59	37	13	...	55	37	8	...	30	47	23

* Includes percentage on account of one charger issued. † Includes percentage on account of a horse issued for field artillery.

Besides the above, 19 animals, the produce of unknown sires, were also inspected, 9 of which were furnished for British Cavalry and 6 for Native Cavalry, and the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, is inclined to believe them from their make and shape to be the produce of Government stallions. Five Australians were also inspected with the result that 4 were issued to British Cavalry and 1 to Native Cavalry. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, recommends the purchase of thorough-bred sires from Australia, and the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, also believes in the Australian thorough-bred as the sire for this country. The results shown by the one Australian stallion now purchased will be awaited.

Country-bred remounts purchased.

9. During 1897-98, exclusive of Sind, 375 country-bred remounts were purchased. During the year under report, the number purchased was 152, the decrease being due to fewer horses being purchased for the Bombay Native Cavalry. It appears from the statement given in paragraph 13 of the report that only 32 of these horses were purchased in the Presidency Proper, most of the rest being bought in Sind and Beluchistán. The following statement shows the breed of the several country-bred remounts purchased :—

Year.	Number purchased.				Percentages.		
	Government sires and branded dams.	Sires not known and country dams.	Country sires and country dams.	Total.	Government sires and branded dams.	Sires not known and country dams.	Country sires and country dams.
1893-94	117	157	187	461	26	34	40
1894-95	98	293	294	685	14	43	43
1895-96	144	121	256	521	28	23	49
1896-97	91	83	130	304	30	27	43
1897-98	94	141	230	465	20	30	50
1898-99	68	52	32	152	45	34	21

Note :—Figures for 1893-94 to 1897-98 inclusive of Sind.

It appears from the above that a large percentage of the country-bred remounts annually purchased for the Native Cavalry and the Police are the produce of country sires.

Castration.

10. The number of colts castrated was 53 against 87 during the preceding year, inclusive of Sind. The decrease is due to the abolition of the posts of salutris in the Presidency proper, excepting the one at Ahmednagar. This salutri castrated 2 animals. The Veterinary Assistants castrated 51 colts against 23, but the number is still too small. Until, however, the contemplated Subordinate Civil Veterinary Staff is organized in this Presidency, no great improvement in this respect can be expected.

Number of mares branded.

11. The Superintendent branded 613 mares for horse and pony breeding in the provinces of Deccan and Gujarát as against 276 during the preceding year, showing a satisfactory

increase of 337 cases. He found that most of the mares fit for branding in the Presidency proper had been already branded. The number of branded mares standing on the register at the close of the year was 6,002.

The certification system.

12. The system of allowing unbranded mares to be covered by Government stallions on certificates granted by select district officers was continued during the year under report. Six officers out of the 35 empowered exercised their powers and issued 90 certificates. As the number of branded mares in every breeding district has reached, and in some cases exceeded, the limit fixed under the rules of an average of 50 mares per stallion, the system has been discontinued under Government Resolution No. 4071, dated 13th June 1899, Revenue Department. Owing to the removal of Sind from his charge, the Superintendent is now in a position to devote more attention to the subject.

Feeding and other charges.

13. The following table compares the average cost per horse and pony stallion incurred during the year with that of the preceding year exclusive of Sind :—

Stallion.	Average cost of feed, keep, &c., of each stallion, excluding transit charges.		Difference.	Total cost of each stallion, including transit charges.		Difference.
	1897-98.	1898-99.		1897-98.	1898-99.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Horse	585	400	—185	597	408	—189
Pony	515	364	—151	517	366	—151
Average (horse and pony) ...	559	385	—174	567	391	—176

Note :—Figures for 1897-98 exclusive of Sátára.

There is a satisfactory decrease due to the high prices prevailing during the preceding year having declined to the normal standard during the year under report. Explanation seems needed as to why the cost of maintaining a pony in the Sholápur and Sátára districts was greater than that of maintaining a horse.

The land within the stable enclosure at Ahmednagar was sown with jowári, guinea-grass and lucerne, of which the last utterly failed owing to blight. The outturn of jowári was treble the previous year's and that of guinea-grass nearly nine times, and they together yielded a net profit of Rs. 41. The yield of hay in the Padampur kuran was likewise treble the previous year's and the profit is estimated at Rs. 741. These results are highly satisfactory looking to the low contract rates at which the calculations have been made.

Total cost of the Department.

14. The total cost of the Department, exclusive of Sind, was Rs. 47,261 against Rs. 51,419, showing a saving of Rs. 4,158.

Horse and mule breeding under Local Boards and in Native States.

15. The Arab stallion Maxim, maintained by the Hyderabad District Local Board, covered 42 mares. Of the 63 mares covered during the preceding year, 24 foaled, 36 did not hold, and the result of the remaining coverings was not known. The cost incurred on his account was Rs. 310 against Rs. 445 during the preceding year.

A donkey stallion named Jubilee was kept by the same Board, but being small and an indifferent coverer has been recommended by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Beluchistán and Sind, to be used for covering donkey mares only. The Superintendent states that information as to covering, &c., by this stallion and by the stud bull kept by the Board (*vide* paragraph 16 below) has not been received by him. The Board should be requested to furnish the Superintendent with such information as he requires regarding the stallions maintained by them.

Khán Bahádur Ghullam Rasulkhán Jatoi also kept a donkey stallion named Shikárpur at his own expense.

In Káthiáwár, horse-breeding is making satisfactory progress and mule-breeding has taken a firm footing. Nine head of young stock, including 4 mules, were purchased. Under Government Resolutions Nos. 4636 of 16th July 1898 and 6526 of 12th October 1898, Revenue Department, it was resolved to lend the two thorough-bred English stallions Triumph and Montezuma to Pálitána and Rájkot respectively. But the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, subsequently reported that Montezuma had never become properly acclimatized and was in too poor condition to be sent, and that there was no other horse available for the purpose (*vide* Government Resolution No. 7690, dated 28th November 1898, Revenue Department). Thus only Triumph was lent to Pálitána, and the Superintendent's reports now shows that the Thákore Sáheb did not agree to the conditions proposed, and the stallion has been taken over by Rájkot. Bhávnagar is also anxious to have the loan of a stallion when available.

Cattle breeding.

16. No information about the working of the stud bull kept by the District Local Board of Hyderabad has been received by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Beluchistán and Sind.

In their report on the Ahmednagar Show the Honorary Secretaries suggested that a cattle-breeding department, similar to the Government horse-breeding department, should be established, but the suggestion has not been taken up on account of the great difficulties pointed out by Mr. Mollison (*vide* Government Resolution No. 5499, dated 7th August 1899, Revenue Department.)

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, in paragraph 55 of his report recommends that stud bulls of undoubted quality and breed should be purchased by Local Boards and dedicated to some deity. The Inspector-General in paragraphs 1023 to 1027 of his annual report for 1897-98 makes the same suggestion. The report promised by the Superintendent on completion of the enquiries he is making from Collectors will be awaited.

Horse Shows.

17. Two shows were held in the Presidency proper—one at Ahmednagar and the other at Rájkot. The Superintendent has given a detailed account of each of these shows and the undersigned has no remarks to offer beyond those already made on the reports submitted to Government. As regards the Káthiáwár Show, there is a consensus of opinion in favour of reverting to the former practice of holding a central show at Rájkot irrespective of any local shows that may be periodically held elsewhere in Káthiáwár, and the matter has been left to the discretion of the several Chiefs at whose expense the show is held.

Cattle-diseases.

18. The following statement shows the outbreak of cattle-diseases in the Presidency proper and in Sind as compared with the preceding year :—

Year.	Rinderpest.		Anthrax.		Foot and mouth disease.		Pleuro-pneumonia.		Charbon symptomatique.		Other diseases.		Total.	
	Attacks.	Percentage of deaths.	Attacks.	Percentage of deaths.	Attacks.	Percentage of deaths.	Attacks.	Percentage of deaths.	Attacks.	Percentage of deaths.	Attacks.	Percentage of deaths.	Attacks.	Percentage of deaths.
Presidency Proper ...	1,220	68·85	160	86·87	2,679	4·23	...	...	98	52·04	127	93·70	4,284	29·45
Sind...	328	45·73	19	100·00	115	1·74	...	...	...	...	3,551	5·99	4,013	9·56
Total, 1898-99 ...	1,548	64·00	179	88·27	2,794	4·11	...	...	98	52·04	3,678	9·03	8,297	19·86
Tal , 1897-98 ...	7,295	67·25	39	51·28	3,986	3·31	4	50·00	55	100·00	1,279	63·27	12,648	46·79

It is satisfactory to note a decrease in the total number of attacks as well as in the percentage of deaths. A large number of cases are entered under

"other diseases" in Sind, the nature of which the Superintendent has not explained. From a comparison of tables M. & N. given by the Superintendent it will be seen that the same numbers are returned in both the tables as regards Karáchi, which leads to the suspicion that even ordinary cases treated by the Veterinary Assistant are included in Table M. as epidemic diseases. Table M. also shows that cattle-disease prevailed in Karáchi and Hyderabad, though the Superintendent in paragraph 4 of his report states that reports were received in the prescribed form from all districts. This office has not received from any of the district officers in Sind, excepting the Collector of Karáchi, copies of reports that may have been submitted by them to the Superintendent during the year under report. As regards the Presidency proper also, the Superintendent in paragraph 44 of his report has referred to Kaira as an instance of a district not reporting cattle-disease in the prescribed form and suspects that cattle-disease though prevalent in certain other districts was not reported. The attention of the district officers concerned both in the Presidency proper and in Sind may be invited to the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 5220 of 19th July 1893, Revenue Department.

Under Government Resolution No. 4699, dated 6th July 1899, Revenue Department, Collectors are also to report cases of rabies.

At the instance of the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, enquiries were made regarding warbles, but the officers consulted have reported that it is unknown in this Presidency.

Owing to the difficulty experienced by the Superintendent in obtaining the serum, the results of his experiments at the Sewri Lazaretto in connection with rinderpest have been inconclusive.

Veterinary Dispensaries.

19. Including the Veterinary officers employed by the Ratnágiri and Kolába District Local Boards at their own expense, there were 19 Veterinary Assistants working in the Presidency Proper and Sind. The following statement shows satisfactory results :—

Year.	Number of Veterinary Assistants employed.	Total cases treated.	Percentage on total cases treated.					
			Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Incurable.	Results unknown.	Under treatment at close of the year.
Presidency proper ...	15	19,151	79·49	5·99	2·83	1·08	9·12	1·49
Sind	4	4,782	89·98	3·08	3·83	·37	1·11	1·63
Total 1898-99 ...	19	23,933	81·61	5·41	3·02	·93	7·51	1·52
Total 1897-98 ...	17	19,976	80·18	5·41	2·18	·79	9·68	1·76

The table N. given by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Beluchistán and Sind, does not contain columns to show cases returned incurable, cases of which results were unknown, and those remainining under treatment at the close of the year, though he has given the necessary information in the body of the report. It is desirable that in future he should furnish information regarding the working of the dispensaries in the form sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 9168, dated 17th December 1897, Revenue Department, a copy of which has already been supplied to him. His report also shows that he inspected all the Veterinary Dispensaries in Sind.

The work done by the several Veterinary Assistants was generally good, especially that done by Messrs. Bhatt, Maniar, Patel, Haji and Asudamal. The remarks made by the Superintendent regarding the Veterinary Assistants in charge of the Násik, Dhulia, Poona, Dhárwár and Shikárpur dispensaries may be brought to the notice of the District Local Boards concerned for communication to the Veterinary Assistants. It it satisfactory to find that the Hyderabad

dispensary building is approaching completion. It is hoped that steps will be taken at an early date to provide suitable accommodation for the Surat, Jalgaon and Belgaum dispensaries and to find a more convenient locality for the Shikárpur dispensary. It is understood that the authorities of the College of Science are unwilling to accept the proposal made by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, in paragraph 62 of his report that Mr. Judah Hyam should remain in sole charge of the Poona dispensary. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Beluchistán and Sind, states that the suggestion originally made by Veterinary Major Morgan, that the services of the Veterinary Assistant at Hyderabad should be utilized in giving veterinary instruction to the students of the Agricultural Class, has been re-opened. The suggestion has been approved in Government Resolution No. 3185, dated 6th May 1899, Revenue Department.

Miscellaneous.

20. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, complains in the concluding portion of his report that some of the reports and returns due from district officers were received late. The attention of the officers concerned may be invited to the orders contained in paragraph 11 of Government Resolution No. 8560, dated 24th November 1897, Revenue Department, requiring them to furnish the required information by 15th April.

Conclusion.

21. The work done by both the Superintendents was satisfactory.

W. P. SYMONDS,

Acting Survey Commissioner and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 167-L. OF 1899.

From

THE PRINCIPAL, BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

Bombay Veterinary College,
Parel, 18th May 1899.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the working of the Glanders and Farcy Department in Bombay, including animal diseases in general, for the official year 1898-99.

2. Five horses were destroyed for glanders during the year as against 36 in 1897-98. These five cases were detected in the first quarter of the year—*vide* Appendix No. I. The last case was found on the 5th May. Since, then, it gives me much pleasure to have to place on record the fact that no cases have occurred.

3. Seven horses were admitted to the Lazaretto, 6 Arabs and 1 Waler. Four were found to be confirmed cases of glanders on admission and 3 were suspected to be so. The latter were subjected to the Mallein test, 2 of which, 1 Arab and 1 Waler, proved refractory and were discharged and 1 Arab reacted and was destroyed—*vide* charts Nos. 2, 3 and 4.

4. Out of these 7 horses, the 5 that were glandered were owned as follows :— 2 by Arab dealers in the Commission Stables, Byculla, 2 to private individuals, and 1 to the owner of a carriage plying for hire—hack gharry. Of the two remaining suspicious cases, 1, an Arab, belonged to a private individual and 1, a Waler, was found straying in the streets.

5. Of the horses that were destroyed, none were what might be called recent importations. The 2 Arabs from the Commission Stables had been in the country for at least six months. The hack gharry horse had been in Bombay for several years, and the horses belonging to private individuals for over a year. This proves that all these horses contracted the disease while in the city.

6. The practice of turning diseased horses out into the public streets is evidently being discontinued. Only one horse, a Waler, was found straying by the Police, which fortunately was not suffering from glanders, as against 4 in 1897-98 and 7 in 1896-97.

7. With the view to prevent the removal to, and concealment of, cases of glanders in the districts contiguous to Bombay, it was at first resolved to apply the provisions of the Act to Kolába and Thána, and orders were issued that rules be drafted for its working there. Subsequently, however, steps in this direction were postponed, as it was considered that no separate action in regard to these districts was necessary, it having been decided to extend the Act to the whole of the Presidency and to issue rules generally applicable to all the districts.

8. During the year 3,905 horses and donkeys were imported into Bombay—*vide* Appendix No. V—as against 2,809 in 1897-98 and 6,232 in 1896-97. The increase for this year stands at 1,096, which indicates that the horse trade is reviving from the shock it received in the early stages of the outbreak of plague in Bombay. It will also be observed that the fall in imports was a very great one in 1897-98 as compared with 1896-97. The difference stood at no less than 3,423. The annual imports, however, although they show an improvement, are far below the average of the last six years, which stands at 5,300.

The Australian imports were 1,356—an increase of 280 as compared with last year.

The Arab 2,340—an increase of 954.

There was a falling off in the Persian imports, which show a decrease of 42, *i.e.*, the number of horses, no ponies, imported in 1897-98, was 118, whereas only 76 arrived in this year.

One remarkable feature in the imports this year is the large number of ponies that have come into the country as compared with 1897-98, which shows that there must be a large demand for this class of animal. Taking three of the most important pony-importing countries, the figures are as follows :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.
England	14	29	15
Australia	61	164	103
Arabia	123	842	719
Totals ...	198	1,035	837

I wish it to be understood that the figures given in Appendix No. V are only applicable to animals brought to Bombay by private individuals and do not include Government stallion imports.

The following Government stallions were landed and received during the season by this Department for despatch to the various depôts :—

Hired Transport "Dunera" ... 8 English horses.

„ "Dilwara" ... 5 English horses and 1 Poitou-Catalan donkey.

Private lines of steamers brought 61 donkeys as follows :—

"Amphitrite"	15	Cyprian.
"Woolwich"	12	„
"Melbridge"	24	„
"Manilla"	10	Italian.

The "Woolwich" and "Melbridge" carried cargoes of kerosene oil, and as such vessels are not permitted to come into dock, the donkeys had to be transhipped to barges in the stream. Thirty-six donkeys had to be landed in this way, which caused considerable risk, not to speak of the extra labour and unnecessary delay it entailed. To obviate this, it would be better if vessels were selected that were carrying cargoes other than kerosene oil.

In all 13 horses and 62 donkeys were landed on account of the Government of India and were kept and cared for generally at the College until fit to travel.

In addition to the above 23 Arab stallions, 2 Waler mares and 4 Arab donkey stallions purchased locally by the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, were received for despatch to the Depôt at Babugarh. Thus 104 animals passed through our hands during the season, and, I am glad to say, without any accidents.

The cost per head for landing, despatching, purchase of gear, &c., averages Rs. 12-5-10 as compared with Rs. 20-5-3 in 1897-98 and Rs. 18-13-6 in 1896-97—a distinct saving to the Imperial Government.

I wish to place on record the ready assistance rendered on all occasions by the Royal Indian Marine Department in enabling me to land the stallions with the least possible delay.

10. The most careful inspections of all shipments of horses from the Colonies have been carried out by me and my staff with the view to detect the presence of ticks. None, however, were discovered in spite of the most minute search being made. In a few cases, where there was some slight question of doubt, the microscope was brought into use, but with negative results.

11. The packing too closely together of horses in some of the steamers coming from the Persian Gulf is to be condemned, and it is my intention to make thorough enquiries into the matter during the next importing season with the view to bring pressure to bear on the Shipping Companies concerned, so as to mitigate this evil.

12. The law relating to glanders and farcy has been amended by Act XIII of 1899. The additional powers now given to Inspectors under Section 5 of the Act permits them "to enter and search any field, building or other place for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is therein any horse which is diseased," and does away with the limitations heretofore placed upon entry and search. The revised Act also provides for the use of tests and isolation of horses subjected thereto, and for the recovery of the expense of detaining, isolating and testing horses from owners or persons in charge. These new powers will, I feel sure, tend to facilitate the working of the Department, and, in time, to eradicate glanders from the City, a disease which but a few years back was enzootic here.

13. An Act, the Live-stock Importation Act of 1898, has been passed with the view to deal more minutely and specifically with animal diseases likely to be brought to this country from abroad.

Under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4871, dated 27th July 1898, I was deputed to form one of the members of the Committee, which assembled at Poona, to draw up the draft rules under Section 4 of the Bill (Live-stock), which are now before Government for approval.

The draft rules were circulated, under the orders of Government, to all the leading firms and others interested in the horse trade of Bombay, and, practically speaking, they were accepted as they stood.

14. Both rinderpest and foot and mouth disease have existed in the City, more especially during the latter part of 1898 and the early months of 1899. The latter disease was of a most virulent type, and a few cases made their appearance among the cattle of the Commissariat and Transport Department and the Gun Carriage Factory; but prompt preventive measures were taken, with the result that the disease made no headway; in fact, it never got beyond the animals that were primarily affected.

In November 1898 I addressed the Municipal Commissioner for the City, pointing out that cases of rinderpest were in existence, and recommending that a spot be selected for the isolation and treatment of cattle suffering from the disease. This was not carried out for want of funds and for the reason that the treatment of cattle diseases, which is alleged to be expensive, is not worth the cost, because of the low price of cattle.

As cattle disease still existed in March of this year, I again addressed the Municipal Commissioner, drawing his attention to the fact, and making certain recommendations and, I am glad to say, that a segregation hospital has been established and systematic treatment is being carried out. A notification was also published by the Commissioner under Section 434 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, embodying certain repressive measures, but the notification only included foot and mouth disease and not rinderpest, although the latter disease existed at the same time.

In this office letter No. 88-L., dated 16th March 1899, I asked, through Government, that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish a weekly report on Civil Veterinary Department Form II of all cattle diseases existing in the City, and in their Resolution, General Department, No. 1459, dated 29th March 1899, Government were pleased to sanction this arrangement.

15. Under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 73, dated 6th January 1899, experiments in connection with the hides of animals that had died of rinderpest were conducted at the Government Lazaretto for animals. One series of experiments was carried out, followed by a second, quite independently of each other, the results of which were, that it was found impossible to convey rinderpest to healthy animals through the medium of hides taken from those dead from the disease, after being prepared for export according to the native method.

Full details of the experiments were conveyed to Government in my reports Nos. 46-L., 75-L., and 114-L., dated 10th February, 3rd March and 11th April 1899, respectively.

Opportunity was taken of the presence of rinderpest at the Lazaretto to conduct experiments in regard to bile as a prophylactic agent, a report of which was submitted in my No. 122-L., dated 18th April 1899.

16. It is a pity that the use of tuberculin is not more generally known than it is at present. As to its value, one case that came under notice during the year is worthy of record. A cow was brought for inspection with the following history. It had been purchased from a native dealer some weeks previously with a calf at her foot. The milk she yielded was given to a European infant which brought on diarrhœa of a persistent character. The calf also suffered from the same malady and died. On examining the cow the udder was distinctly tuberculous, and the immediate discontinuance of the use of her milk was urged upon the infant's mother, with the result that the diarrhœa from which it suffered soon ceased. The cow was now subjected to two separate tuberculin tests, to both of which there was the distinctive reaction—Chart No. 6. The owner then consented to the animal's destruction, and the autopsy revealed not only in the udder but in the lungs the true characteristics of tuberculosis. Many lives might be saved and much human misery averted by a judicious use of tuberculin, as it must not be forgotten that one of the most prolific sources for the propagation of tuberculosis is through the medium of milk drawn from cows suffering from the disease.

The cost per dose of tuberculin as a detective agent is so trifling, that there would seem to be no great bar to its introduction generally, but in the hands of a skilled agency.

17. A serious outbreak of Surra took place at Bassein amongst the tonga ponies there. Out of 74 ponies in the town, 42 were attacked and died from the disease, or 56 per cent. I visited Bassein and made an inspection, with the view of finding out the cause; a report of which was conveyed to Government in my letters Nos. 421-L. and 427-L., dated 4th and 10th November 1898, respectively.

Several cases of Surra occurred in the hack gharry stables at Bándra.

The disease also prevailed in Bombay and makes its appearance annually.

18. The Inspector-General Civil, Veterinary Department, having, in his letter No. 56—295-M., dated 24th January 1899, asked for information regarding the prevalence of rabies, and for recommendations to prevent its extension, a report with statistics was submitted on the subject through Government.

19. It is satisfactory to report that steps are being taken, by the Municipality on the recommendations made by this Department through Government, to improve the sanitary condition of the commission, livery and hack carriage stables.

20. I mentioned in my report for the year 1897-98 that the removal of stable refuse during the importing season in the dealers' stables was not quick enough, and the practice of accumulating large quantities of it still obtains to an extent in the native owners' stables.

21. The question of the disinfection of Railway horse boxes, referred to in paragraph 6 of Government of India's Resolution No. 10-124—4, dated 7th June 1898, Revenue and Agricultural Department, to which my attention was drawn in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4330, dated 1st July 1898, had received my attention as far back as 1892, *i.e.*, when the Department for the suppression of glanders was formed. Both the Railway Companies here have always given effect to my recommendations in this direction.

22. Mr. Ainsworth Wilson, M.R.C.V.S., of the firm of Messrs. R. Scott & Co., Veterinary Surgeons, Bombay, a Veterinary Practitioner, under Act XX of 1879, having severed his connection with that firm, Mr. Francis Evelyn Place, M.R.C.V.S., M.R.A.S. (England), of the same firm, was appointed, under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4408, dated 6th July 1898, in his place.

23. Veterinary Police Constable No. 251-F. died from Plague and was replaced by Police Constable No. 1802-F., Govind Vishnu.

24. Government in their letter No. 6635, Revenue Department, dated 17th October 1898, directed me to report fully on the suitability of the site proposed by the Collector of Kolába and the Commissioner, Southern Division, on Hog

Island for a quarantine depôt for horses. A report on this subject was submitted to Government in my letters No. 407-L. and 15-L., dated 26th October 1898 and 12th January 1899 respectively.

25. Government have been pleased to sanction the wearing of uniform by the Inspectors employed under the Glanders Act, and have allowed a monetary grant to each man to go towards its upkeep. This is a measure which will greatly assist the Inspectors in the performance of their duties, and leave no doubt on the public mind as to who they are and what functions they have to carry out, more especially when entering private stables.

26. In this office letter No. 294-L., dated 19th August 1898, a recommendation was made to Government that the Department should be designated the "Animal Diseases Department for the City of Bombay" in view of the fact that other work than that connected with the Glanders Act will have in future to be carried out in connection with the Live-stock Importation Act and in other directions. Another matter, too, brought forward in the letter mentioned above, was that the Controlling Officer of the Department should be designated "Chief" or "Director."

27. With the view to keep the Department fully informed in regard to cattle-diseases in the Australian Colonies, Government have permitted the purchase of the "Australasian" and the "Sydney Mail" newspapers.

A photographic camera and an incubator with burner and thermoregulator have been purchased under the orders of Government for the use of the Department.

28. The Veterinary Inspectors performed their duties to my satisfaction, under the immediate supervision of Chief Veterinary Inspector Fernandez, who has on all occasions given me every assistance, and I cannot but attribute much of the success that has attended the operations of the Department during the year under report to the attention the Inspectors generally have paid to their duties.

Mr. V. B. Phatak, the Head Clerk, and his assistants have had extra labour thrown upon them owing to the increase in correspondence, and have worked to my satisfaction.

29. Appendix 7 is the financial statement which shows a saving of Rs. 1,150.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. BRODIE-MILLS, Veterinary-Major, A. V. D.,

Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

APPENDIX No. I.

Return of cases admitted to the Government Lazaretto at Sewri from 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899.

No.	Name of Owner.	Caste.	Colour.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Date of Discharge.	Glandered.	Suspicious.	How disposed of.	Remarks.
1	Fateh Mahomed	Arab ...	Bay... ...	Entire...	Aged ...	1st April 1898.	1st April 1898.	1	...	Destroyed.	4 years in the country.
2	Bhica Gula Naniwalla ...	Do. ...	Dark Chestnut.	Do. ...	5 years.	23rd April 1898.	23rd April 1898.	1	...	Do. ...	1 year in the country.
3	Dawud Nasarni	Do. ...	Bay... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	26th April 1898.	26th April 1898	1	...	Do. ...	6 months in the country.
4	Mahomed Allo	Do. ...	F. B. Grey...	Do. ...	6 years.	3rd May 1898.	8th June 1898.	1	...	Do. ...	Do. do.
5	Narayan Bhimji	Do. ...	Bay... ...	Do. ...	5 years.	5th May 1898...	5th May 1898.	1	...	Do. ...	1 year in the country.
6	Ownerless	Waler...	Dark Bay ...	Gelding.	Aged ...	1st November 1898.	20th November 1898.	...	1	Discharged	Unknown.
7	Pandu Bhandri	Arab ...	Grey ...	Entire...	8 years.	28th January 1899.	20th February 1899.	...	1	Do. ...	4 years in the country.

Bombay, 18th May 1899.

J. BRODIE-MILLS, Veterinary-Major, A. V. D.,
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

APPENDIX No. V.

Return showing the Details of Animals imported into Bombay during the year 1898-99.

Caste.	April 1898.				May.				June.				July.				August.				September.				October.				November.				December.				January 1899.				February.				March.				Total.				
	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	
English	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	8	2	...	...	6	23	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	36	29	...	...
Waler	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	142	6	...	..	2	...	...	...	244	3	...	...	317	39	...	...	184	41	...	...	2	...	...	...	297	75	...	...	1	...	..	...	1,192	164	...	...
Arab	11	7	...	...	6	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	...	...	270	91	...	...	413	396	5	...	326	224	...	...	289	94	3	...	136	23	...	...	12	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	1,420	842	8	..
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	76	...	...	...
Country-bred ...	3	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	15	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	29	14	...	...
Burman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Austro-Hungarian..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Northern	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	...	...
Totals ...	18	7	...	...	11	8	...	...	5	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	164	7	...	...	275	92	...	...	675	409	5	...	682	265	...	...	525	159	3	...	158	24	...	...	323	79	...	...	9	1	...	...	2,846	1,051	8	...	3,905

Bombay, 18th May 1899.

J. BRODIE-MILLS, Veterinary-Major, A. V. D.,
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

№ 2

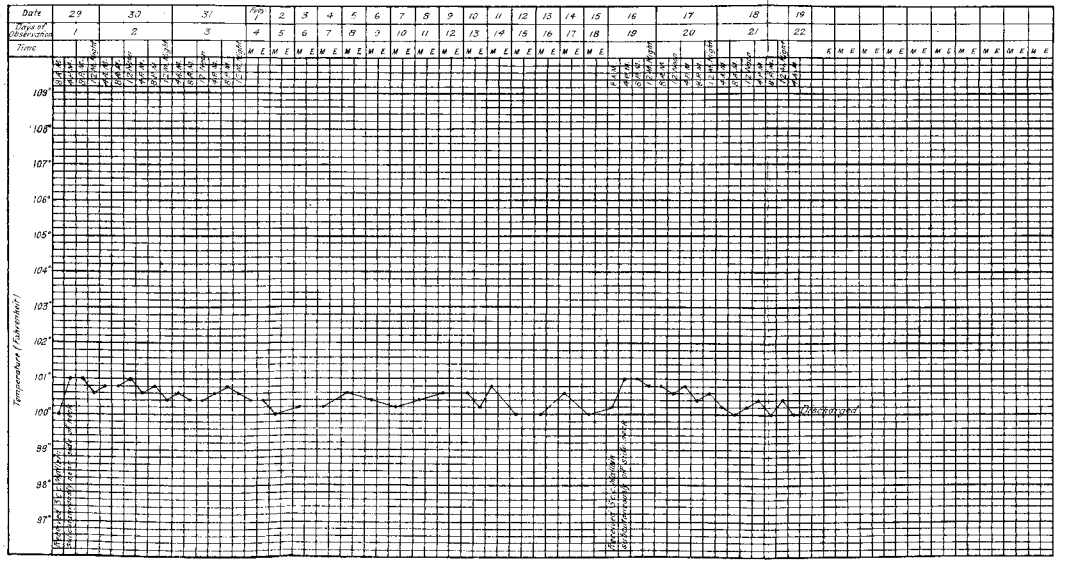
BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Jany 1898

Animal.....Horse
Colour.....Grey
Caste.....Arab
Sex.....Entire
Age.....6 Years

REMARKS.

Owner:- Pandoo Bhandari.
Admitted, with a discharge from the nose but no glandular enlargements, on 28th Jany. Injected 3 c.c. of Mallein on 29th and again on 16th Feby. No reaction. Discharged on 19th Feby.



Drawn & Litho: Govt Photozinco. Office, Poona 1898.

№ 3.....

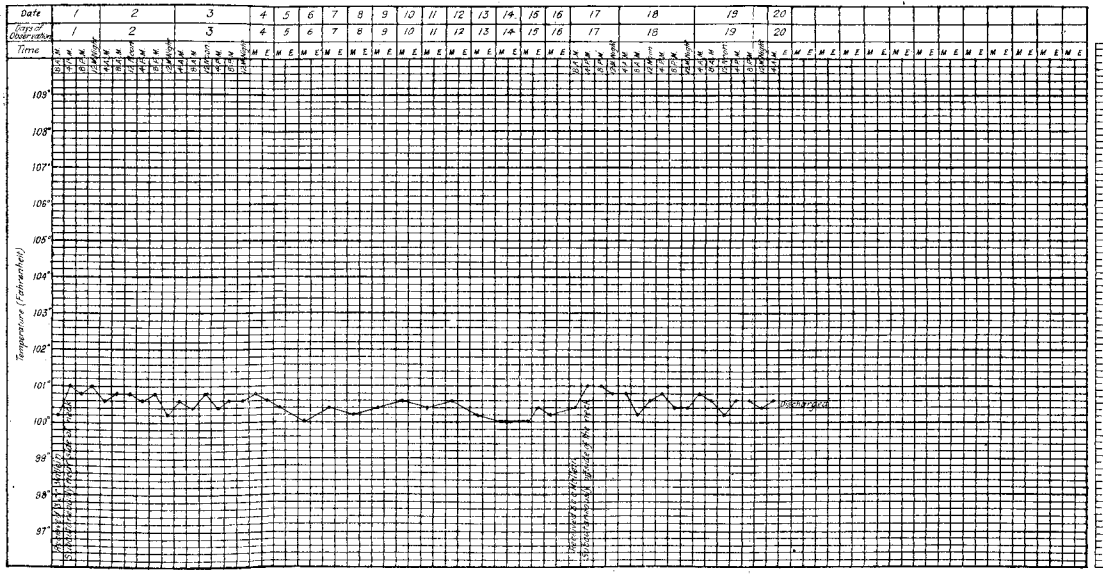
BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Nov. 1898

Animal.....Horse
Colour.....Bark Bay
Caste.....Waler
Sex.....Gelding
Age.....Aged

REMARKS.

Ownerless
Admitted with a discharge from the nose but no glandular enlargements, on 1st Nov. injected 3 c.c. of Mallein on that day and again on 17th Nov. No reaction. Discharged on 20th Nov.



Drawn & Litho. Gov^t Photozinco. Office, Poona 1899.

Nº 4

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

May 1898

Animal..... Horse.
Colour..... Flea-bitten Grey.
Cast'n..... Arab.
Sex..... Entire.
Age..... 6 Years

Owner. Mohomed Allee.

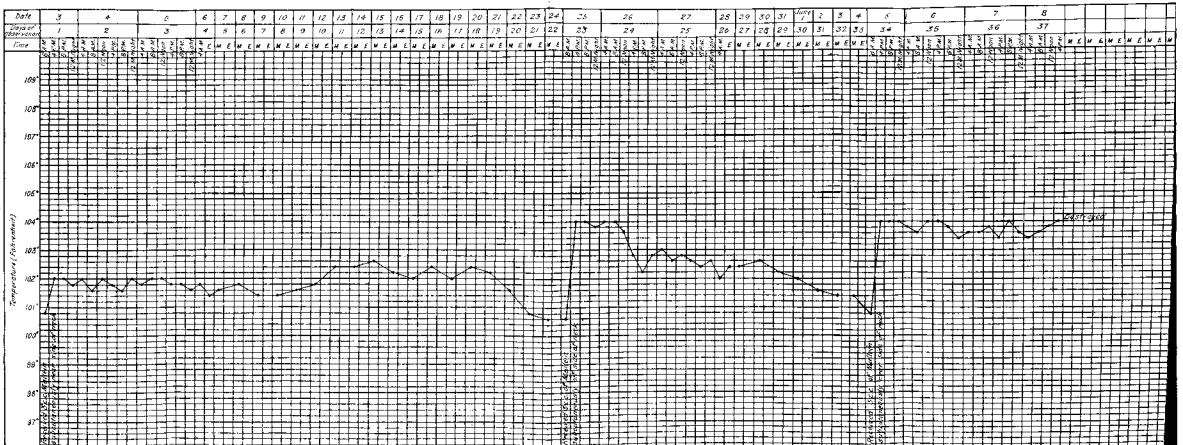
REMARKS.

Admitted on 3rd May, with a discharge of a suspicious character from near nostril and swelling of the submaxillary glands but no other distinctive signs of glanders.

The first injection of Mallein produced a rise of temperature but not sufficiently high to condemn the animal.

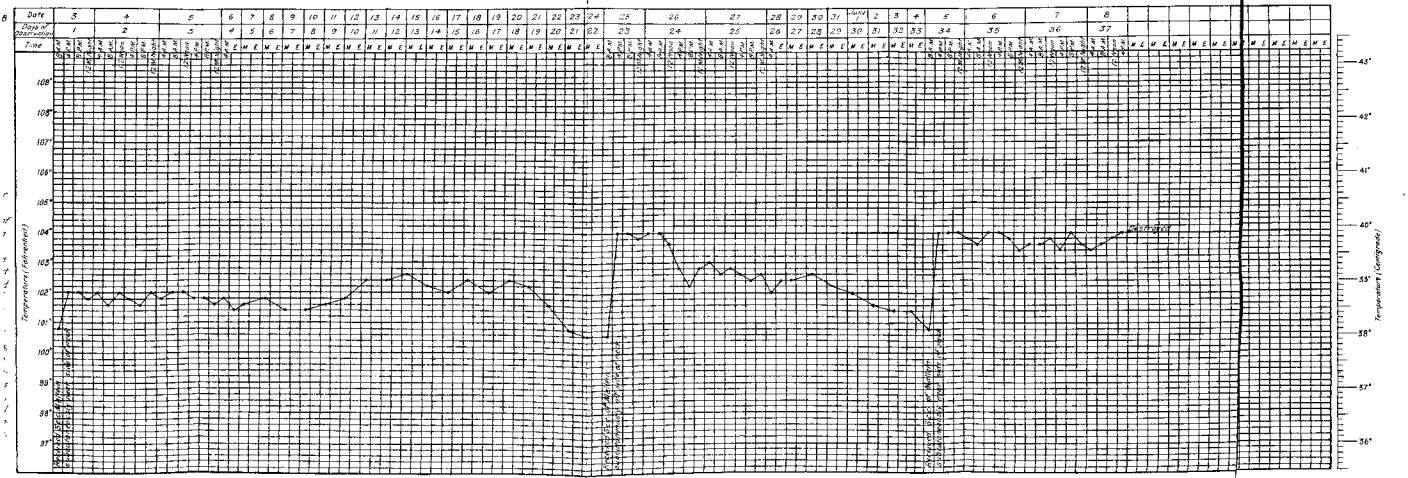
On the 10th day after the first injection the horse had an attack of fever which lasted for 9 days but as soon as the temperature was normal a second injection was given, which produced a decided rapid rise of temperature within 8 hours and then gradually fell.

As there were still no other distinctive signs of glanders it was decided, after an interval of 11 days, i.e. when the temperature again became normal, to give a third injection. This produced a rise of temperature within 8 hours which continued for 4 days without any appreciable fall and, in the mean time, ulceration of the nostrils developed when the animal was destroyed. The Post-mortem examination revealed the typical pathological lessons of glanders.



Drawn & Litho Gov't Photozincko. Office, Poona 1899.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.



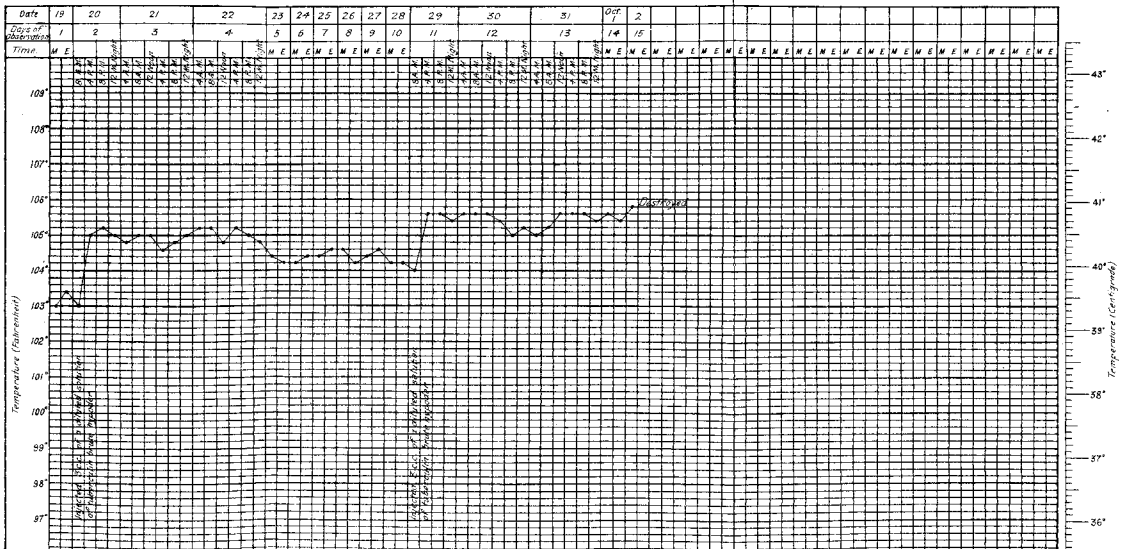
№ 6.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Animal.....Cattle
Colour.....Red
Caste.....Gujarati
Sex.....Cow
Age.....5 Years

REMARKS.

Admitted with signs of tuberculosis. Reacted to both injections of tuberculin and was in consequence destroyed. Autopsy revealed tubercular disease.



Drawn & Litho. Govt. Photozinco. Office, Poona 1899.

Administration Reports.—

Civil Veterinary Department.

Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency and the Annual Report on the Working of the Glanders and Farcy Act in Bombay for the year 1898-99.

General Department.
No. 935

Bombay Castle,
14th February 1900.

Letter from the Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, No. 183-L., dated the 30th May 1899:—

"I have the honour to forward the annual report of the working of the Glanders and Farcy Department in Bombay for the year 1898-99.

"2. The charts will be sent as soon as they are received from the Photozinco Office, Poona."

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. A.—3578, dated the 19th December 1899—

Submitting one No. 681, dated the 1st June 1899, from the Acting Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, together with that officer's Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the Presidency Proper and the Provincial Report for Sind for the same year submitted by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Beluchistan and Sind; submitting also Mr. Symonds' review of the Reports, No. A.—3317, dated the 29th November 1899.

RESOLUTION.—Three annual reports have been submitted together, *viz.*, the report on the Civil Veterinary Department in the Presidency Proper by its Acting Superintendent, the Provincial Report for Sind by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Beluchistan and Sind, and the report by the Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, on the working of the Glanders and Farcy Department in the City of Bombay. The first two have been reviewed at length by the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and Government consider it unnecessary to add to his remarks. The third, which is a record of a variety of useful work, has been perused with interest.

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
The Principal, Bombay Veterinary College,
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collectors of Hyderabad, Thar and Párkar, Surat, Kánara and Sholápur,
All other Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Accountant General,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The Deputy Adjutant General, Bombay Command,
} With copies of the Report.

The Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department,
The Government of India,
The Secretary of State for India.
} By letter.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900.

[Indian Price—Rs. 1-12-0.]
[English Price—2s. 6d.]

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ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

No. 641 of 1900

From

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Civil Veterinary Department,
Bombay Presidency;

To

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

Camp Ahmednagar, dated 7th June 1900.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1899-1900.

2. I was on furlough until 6th November 1899, on which date I took over charge of the Department from Veterinary Lieutenant Baldrey, who acted as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, during my absence.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. W. A. MORGAN, Veterinary-Major,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
Bombay Presidency.

Through the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

(*a*).—MILITARY SECTION.

I.—HORSE-BREEDING.

(*1*).—*Government Horse and Pony Stallions.*

Number present at commencement of year.

In the beginning of the year under report the number of stallions present on the registers was as follows:—

Class.	Horse.	Pony.	Total.
Thorough-bred English	9	...	9
Hackney and Norfolk Trotter ...	3	...	3
Australian	1	...	1
Arab	15	16	31
Country-bred...	...	1	1
Total ...	28	17	45

Number added to registers.

2. The following table shows the number of stallions added to the registers during the year :—

Whence received.	Class.	Horse.	Pony.	Total.
England...	Thorough-bred English	2	...	2
Purchased in India	Arab	2	2	4
	Total ...	4	2	6

3. The horses received from England during the year are described below:—

"Buxton," T. B. E., rising four years, a backward colt with good bone, substance, quality and a good mover. This colt, when fully grown and furnished, should make into a valuable stallion.

"Carouse," T. B. E., a thickset, compact, and powerful horse with great quality, good bone and excellent mover. Both these horses are suitable in every way. Two Arab horses were purchased at an average price of Rs. 1,800 each, and two Arab ponies at an average of Rs. 525 each. The quality of the Arabs imported during the year was only fair, and I saw few horses which, in my opinion, were suitable as stallions.

4. The raising of the height of both racing and polo ponies is a change which I have long hoped for, and I anticipate that it will have a marked and beneficial effect on this market. The general tendency which has hitherto

existed of importing nothing but 13-2 and 13-3 ponies as the more saleable article to the exclusion of bigger horse will to a great extent be done away with by this measure, and I trust to see a revival of the days when the majority of the animals imported were from 14-1 to 14-2, which is without doubt the average height of the Arab horse.

Number removed from registers.

5. Five stallions were removed from the registers during the year for various reasons as detailed in Tables II and III. The T. B. E. stallion "Montezuma," who since his arrival in 1897 has constantly suffered from "colic," died from "enteritis" in December 1899. The pony stallion "Mimic" was suffering from a permanent enlargement of the sheath of the penis, which rendered him useless for stud purposes. He was recommended to be cast and sold (*vide* Government Resolution No. 2030, dated 18th March 1899, Revenue Department). Subsequently the pony was castrated, in the hope that the operation would cause a reduction of the enlargement of his sheath. But finding that the desired effect was not attained, it was deemed advisable to destroy him, and a report to that effect was made to Government. The animal, however, died from "meningitis" (staggers), before a reply was received from Government. One Arab horse and one Arab pony were destroyed, old and worn out. At the last Ahmednagar Horse Show the judges were of opinion that Norfolk Trotter stallions were unsuitable for the mares in the Deccan, and should be removed from the Bombay Presidency. The proposal was approved of by the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, and the N. T. E "Model" was cast and sold during the year under report. There are only two more Norfolk Trotters in this Presidency and they will be removed as soon as new horses are available to fill up their places. The general percentage of casualties was 7·69 for horse and 12·5 for pony against 3·03 and 23·53 respectively last year.

Number present at close of year.

6. The number of horse and pony stallions present at the close of the year was as shown below :—

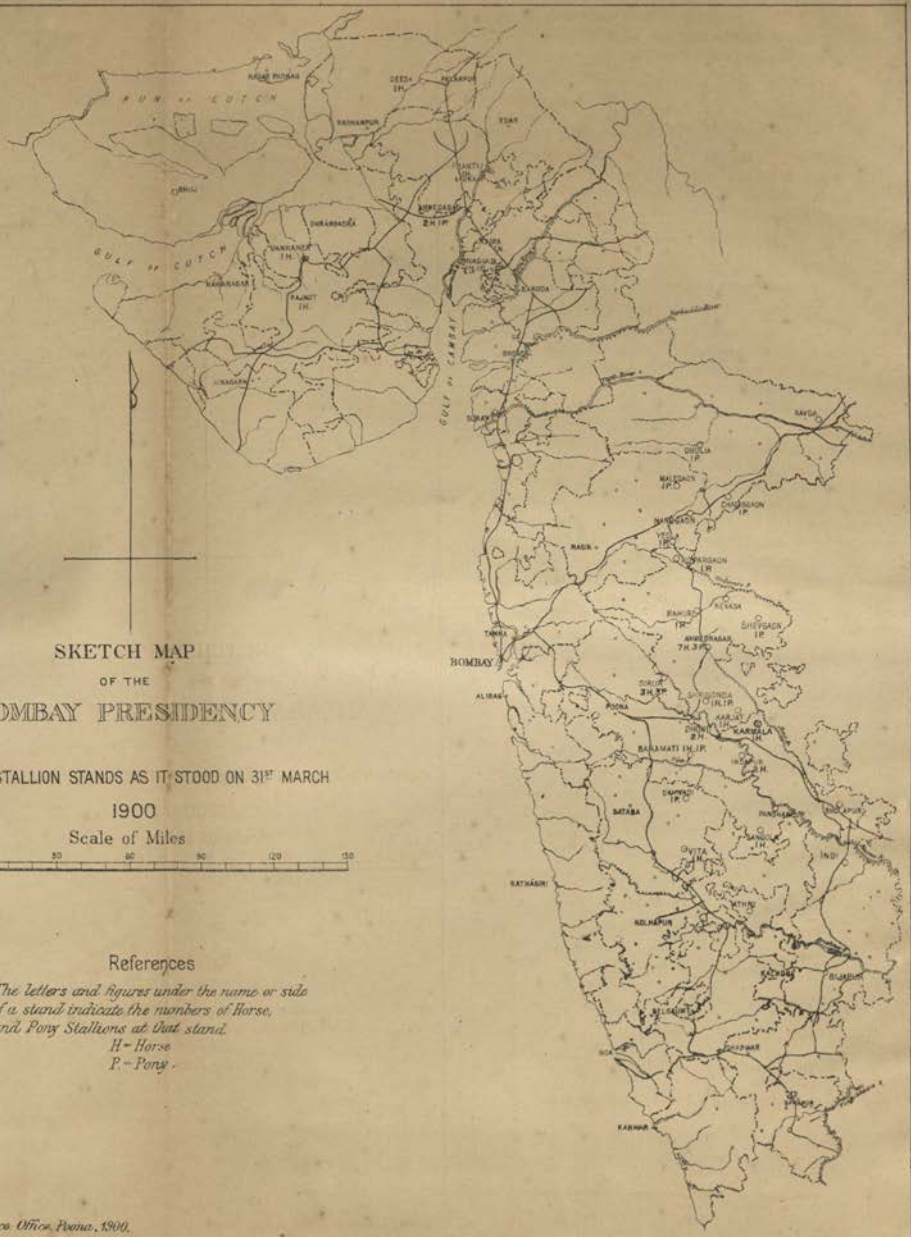
Class.	Horse.	Pony.	Total.
Through-bred English	10	...	10
Hackney and Norfolk Trotter ...	2	...	2
Australian	1	...	1
Arab	16	16	32
Country-bred	...	1	1
Total ...	29	17	46

7. This gives a total of 46 against 45 of last year. Their distribution in the two provinces of the Presidency is given in the table below and compared with the figures for the last two years :—

Province.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Deccan	32	36	36
Gujarát	10	9	10
Total ...	42	45	46

Number at stud work.

8. It will be seen that there is a very slight change in the numerical strength of stallions during the year. The actual number at stud work, however, was 40·33 against 41·39 of last year, and the remainder were kept in the Depôt either for acclimatization or treatment.



SKETCH MAP
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

SHOWING STALLION STANDS AS IT STOOD ON 31ST MARCH
1900

Scale of Miles

80 20 40 0 30 60 90 120 150

References

The letters and figures under the name or side of a stand indicate the numbers of Horse, and Pony Stallions at that stand.
H = Horse
P. = Pony.

Govt. Photozinco Office, Poona, 1900.

9. The attached sketch map of the Bombay Presidency will show the various stands and the number and class of stallions at each of them on the last day of the year under report.

Number of mares covered and demand for stallions.

10. The total number of mares covered by Government horse and pony stallions during the year was 1,162 against 1,466 last year. The average number of mares covered per stallion employed at stud work was 28·81 against 35·42. This result is satisfactory when the famine conditions which have prevailed throughout the Presidency are taken into consideration, and the great difficulties which breeders have experienced in bringing their mares to the various stallion stands.

Stallions which produce the most suitable stock for army.

11. Table V shows that out of 34 head of stock reared in the Ahmednagar Depôt, 28 were allotted to British Cavalry, 2 to Native Cavalry and 4 rejected. Of those issued to British Cavalry, 1 was selected as a charger and 2 to Royal Artillery. Of those got by thorough-breds, 73·33 per cent. were issued to British Cavalry, 6·67 per cent. to Native Cavalry and 20·00 per cent. rejected. The get of Norfolk Trotters were all issued to British Cavalry, but the total only amounted to 4. Of those got by Arabs, 77·78 per cent. were issued to British Cavalry, 11·11 per cent. to Native Cavalry and 11·11 per cent. rejected. Of the unknown sires, of which there were only 2, 100 per cent. were issued to British Cavalry. Of the 4 got by Australian sires, 100 per cent. were issued to British Cavalry. Two of the above were got in Australia, foaled and reared in the Ahmednagar paddocks, and 2 were by the thorough-bred Waler "Bassanio" out of country-bred mares. The rejections, of which there were 4, were got by thorough-bred English 3 and Arab 1. They were cast for being under-sized and too light, and averaged Rs. 307 at auction. It is most satisfactory to notice that this batch of horses averaged 15-1 in height and measured 7¼ inches below the knee. The batch of 7 got by Arabs were, without a single exception, very high class, standing over 15-1 in height, compact, short-legged horses, with great quality and bone, and perfect for the work required of them. I do not think that it is advisable in any way to go beyond this standard with the Indian country-bred, as horses of this stamp are fully capable of carrying the ordinary trooper and are hardy and will stand great fatigue and exposure; if bred bigger, they are generally high on the leg, inclined to be flat-sided, and have neither the stamina to withstand bad times, nor are they so sound as the smaller and more compact horse.

(2).—*Remounts, Country-bred.*

Number purchased.

12. The number of country-bred remounts purchased during the year is given in Table VI, and a comparative table showing the number purchased during each of the last two years is given below.

For whom purchased.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Bombay Native Cavalry	332	108	188
Police, Northern Division	5	2	4
Do. Central do.	6	3	12
Do. Southern do.	2	1	1
Remount Rearing Depôt, Ahmednagar	30	38	37
Total ...	375	152	242

13. There is an increase of 90 compared with last year, which is due chiefly to the number bought by the Native Cavalry and the Central Division Police. The Remount Depôt remains more or less stationary. It is very satisfactory to find that the number sanctioned by Government, *viz.*, 150, to be reared at Ahmednagar can be purchased in the districts. It is pleasing to note that there is a considerable improvement in the returns furnished by purchasing officers, and that out of 242 remounts purchased, 120 are the known get of Government sires. There is yet room for further improvement under this head.

14. The various places at which these remounts were purchased are given in the table below :—

Place.	Number.	Place.	Number.
		Brought over ...	50
Ahmednagar District	21	Neemuch...	2
Poona do.	4	Jacobabad	40
Khándesh do.	2	Quetta	61
Kolhápur State	7	Sibi	17
Dhárwár	1	Lahore	10
Ahmedabad	5	Amritsar	15
Bhávnagar	3	Bostan	33
Vankáner	3	Dera Gazi Khán	8
Rájkot	2	Sháhápur Horse Show ...	6
Mhow	2		
	50	Total ...	242

II.—Mule-breeding.

(*1*).—*Government Donkey Stallions.*

15. Owing to the abolition of mule-breeding, as noted in paragraph 15 of the last year's annual report, there are no Government donkey stallions in this Presidency.

(*2*).—*Number of Mules purchased by Government.*

16. Table X will show that 124 mules were purchased during the year under report against 169 last year. Out of the above number, 2 were purchased at Ahmedabad, 1 at Rájkot, 16 at Jacobabad, 48 at Larkhána, 1 at Sibi, 3 at Bostan, 20 at Amritsar, 10 at Delhi, 22 at Rawalpindi, and 1 at Sháhápur.

(*b*).—REVENUE SECTION.

I.—Horse-breeding.

(*1*).—*Government Horse and Pony Stallions.*

17. Table XI gives the cost of feed, keep and transit of Government horse and pony stallions during the year, and the average annual cost per stallion for the last two years is compared below :—

Cost of feed, keep and transit.

Years.	Rs. a. p.
1898-1899	385 6 10
1899-1900	435 8 10

18. There is an increase of Rs. 50-2-0 due to the rise in the prices of gram and fodder owing to the prevailing scarcity. The following table will show the

cost of maintaining a horse and a pony stallion separately in each district, excluding the transit charges:—

District.	Horse.			Pony.		
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Difference.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Difference.
Khándesh	...	...	...	263	587	+324
Násik...	...	...	...	377	454	+77
Ahmednagar	480	455	−25	409	413	+4
Poona...	393	423	+30	359	347	−12
Sholápur	289	397	+108	371	...	...
Sátára	335	585	+250	373	410	+37
Kaira	286	384	+98	282	379	+97
Ahmedabad	389	511	+122	320	437	+117
Deesa...	335	418	+83	...	...	...
Average ...	400	434	+34	364	416	+52

19. It will be seen from the above table that there is a general increase in the cost of maintaining a horse as well as a pony. The fall in the maintenance of a horse in the Ahmednagar District is mainly due to the fact that a large majority of the horses were kept in the depôt and that owing to the present depôt arrangement for obtaining grass, the feed and keep was cheaper than would have proved had the horses been kept in the district. The slight fall in the cost of keeping a pony in the Poona District, however, cannot be accounted for.

(2).—*Branded Mares.*

Number present at commencement of year.

20. The number of branded mares in the beginning of the year under report was as follows:—

Province.	Horse.	Pony.	Total.
Deccan	814	3,059	3,873
Gujarát	648	1,481	2,129
Total ...	1,462	4,540	6,002

Number added to registers.

21. The following table shows the number of branded mares which was added to the registers during the year:—

Province.	Horse.	Pony.	Total.
Deccan	53	129	182
Gujarát	.....	1	1
Total ...	53	130	183

22. This gives a total of 183 against 613 of last year. A detailed tour was made in the Deccan and considerable difficulty was experienced by me in branding even this small number, as many mares had been sent away for grazing purposes, and the difficulty in procuring forage prevented owners from bringing mares to my various camps. Any attempt at detailed touring in Gujarát was completely out of the question, as neither carriage nor fodder was obtainable. The mares which I inspected in the Deccan were in very poor condition, and I anticipate that this year's crop of foals will suffer in consequence.

Number removed from registers.

23. The following table will show the number of branded mares removed from registers for various causes as given in Table XII:—

Province.	Horse.	Pony.	Total.
Deccan	64	104	168
Gujarát	25	63	88
Total ...	89	167	256

Number present at close of year.

24. The balance remaining at the close of the year is shown below.

Province.	Horse.	Pony.	Total.
Deccan	803	3,084	3,887
Gujarát	623	1,419	2,042
Total ...	1,426	4,503	5,929

25. The balance shows a decrease of 73 over last year. An attempt was made, during the year under report, to record accurate statistics as to the number of branded mares actually existing in this Presidency, as I do not think that the figures hitherto supplied with regard to increase and decrease can altogether be relied upon. According to paragraph 4 of letter No. $\frac{A}{1651}$, dated 13th June 1898, from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Poona, quoted in the preamble of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4929, dated 30th July 1898, the following arrangement was made. I was to furnish extracts from the registers of branded mares kept in my office to all village accountants to check. This proposal was for many reasons objectionable, as many of the mares entered in the registers would have changed hands or died since branding, and the following alternative was adopted. That all village accountants should be furnished with blank forms and that they should, in the first instance, enter all branded mares present in the village. On receipt of these they will be checked with the office registers and those belonging to inspectors, and I trust an accurate result arrived at. Blank forms were accordingly distributed to all village accountants in the 8 horse-breeding districts of the Presidency, but, as the information is not yet complete, I am unable to embody it in this report.

Certification system.

26. The system, after a further trial last year, was again recommended to be discontinued (*vide* paragraphs 26—29 of last year's report), and Government have abolished it under their Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 4071, dated 13th June 1899.

Number served by Government stallions.

27. The number of branded mares served by Government horse and pony stallions during the year was 1,162 against 1,466 last year. Considering that the present climax has been reached after three years of scarcity, the result is far better than I anticipated, and I fear that it will take several good and prosperous years before horse-breeding recovers from the effects of the past season.

(3).—*Produce.*

28. Out of 1,466 mares covered during the last year, 461 foaled, 818 did not hold, and the result of 187 is not known. The percentage of the results are

given below and compared with the figures for the last year in each province:—

Province.	Year.	Percentage of		
		Produce.	Not held.	Unknown.
Deccan	1898-99 ...	38·53	47·49	13·98
	1899-1900 .	32·04	52·98	14·98
Gujarát	1898-99 ...	24·83	68·28	6·89
	1899-1900 .	29·26	66·24	4·50
Average ...	1898-99 ...	34·93	52·94	12·13
	1899-1900 .	31·45	55·80	12·75

The results throughout the Deccan show a slight falling off, but there is a general improvement in Gujarát.

29. The following table shows the working of the principal classes of stallions for the last two years :—

Class of Stallion.	Average number of mares covered per stallion.		Average number of produce known per stallion.		Percentage of known produce to mares covered.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Thorough-bred English ...	24·74	33·95	8·25	10·76	33·34	26·95
Hackney and Norfolk Trotter ...	31·00	44·33	7·67	11·66	24·74	26·31
Arab Horse	25·35	32·54	9·39	11·54	37·04	35·46
Arab Pony	22·79	32·38	8·51	10·25	37·34	31·66

30. The average number of mares covered per stallion and the average number of produce known per stallion shows a steady increase throughout, but the percentage of known produce to mares covered, with the exception of the Hackney, shows a slight falling off. It is difficult to criticise the above two tables considering the abnormal conditions which have prevailed throughout the year, but taken on the whole they compare very favourably.

(*4*).—*Castration.*

31. Table XIII shows that 39 colts were castrated during the year—5 by the Ahmednagar salutri, 2 by the Inspector, Civil Veterinary Department, Sholápur, and the remaining 28 by the several Veterinary Graduates. Endeavours have been made, since the services of the salutris belonging to this Department were dispensed with, to get this work done by Veterinary Graduates ; but I regret that they do not make the headway which I anticipated. Their attention has been called to the subject and I trust to see an improvement in the future.

II.—Mule-breeding.

32. As there are no Government donkey stallions in this Presidency, their cost of feed, keep, &c., is nothing. The results of 18 coverings effected by the two donkey stallions in 1898-99 are as given below.

Province.	Foals.	Not held.	Total.
Deccan	3	8	11
Gujarát	1	6	7
Total ...	4	14	18

III.—Horse Fairs and Shows.

33. No horse fairs and shows were held during the year owing to scarcity of fodder and water throughout the Presidency.

VI.—General.

34. Table XXI shows that the total cost of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 45,403-7-5 against Rs. 47,261-3-10 last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,857-12-5. The following table shows the variations under the several major heads :—

No.	Major head.	Amount.		
		1898-99.	1899-1900.	Difference.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Prizes at Horse Shows	2,005	...	—2,005
2	Establishment pay	16,364	15,650	—714
3	Travelling allowance	3,198	4,180	+982
4	Contingencies	1,294	2,309	+1,015
5	Purchase of stallions	7,524	4,798	—2,726
6	Feed and keep of stallions	16,876	18,466	+1,590
	Total ...	47,261	45,403	—1,858

35. The saving effected under the heads 1, 2 and 5 is due to the fact that owing to famine, the Ahmednagar Horse show was not held during the year; that the pay of the Acting Superintendent, who held the post during the greater portion of the year, was less than that of the permanent incumbent, and that fewer stallions were purchased in the year under report than in the previous year; while the increase under the heads 3 and 4 is due to the frequent visits of the Superintendent to Bombay and Ahmedabad in connection with rinderpest experiments at the Sewri Lazaretto and at cattle camps; and that under the head 6 to rise in the prices of fodder and gram throughout the districts owing to famine.

36. The total cost has been sub-divided under the following sub-heads :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cost of supervision, &c.	22,139	2	7
Keep and purchase of stallions ...	23,264	4	10
Total...	45,403	7	5

Of this amount, Rs. 7,979-15-9 were charged to Local Fund, Rs. 10,883-7-11, being the pay of the Superintendent, were debited to Imperial Fund, and the remainder, Rs. 26,539-15-9, were paid from Provincial Revenue.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

I and II.—Horse and Mule Breeding.

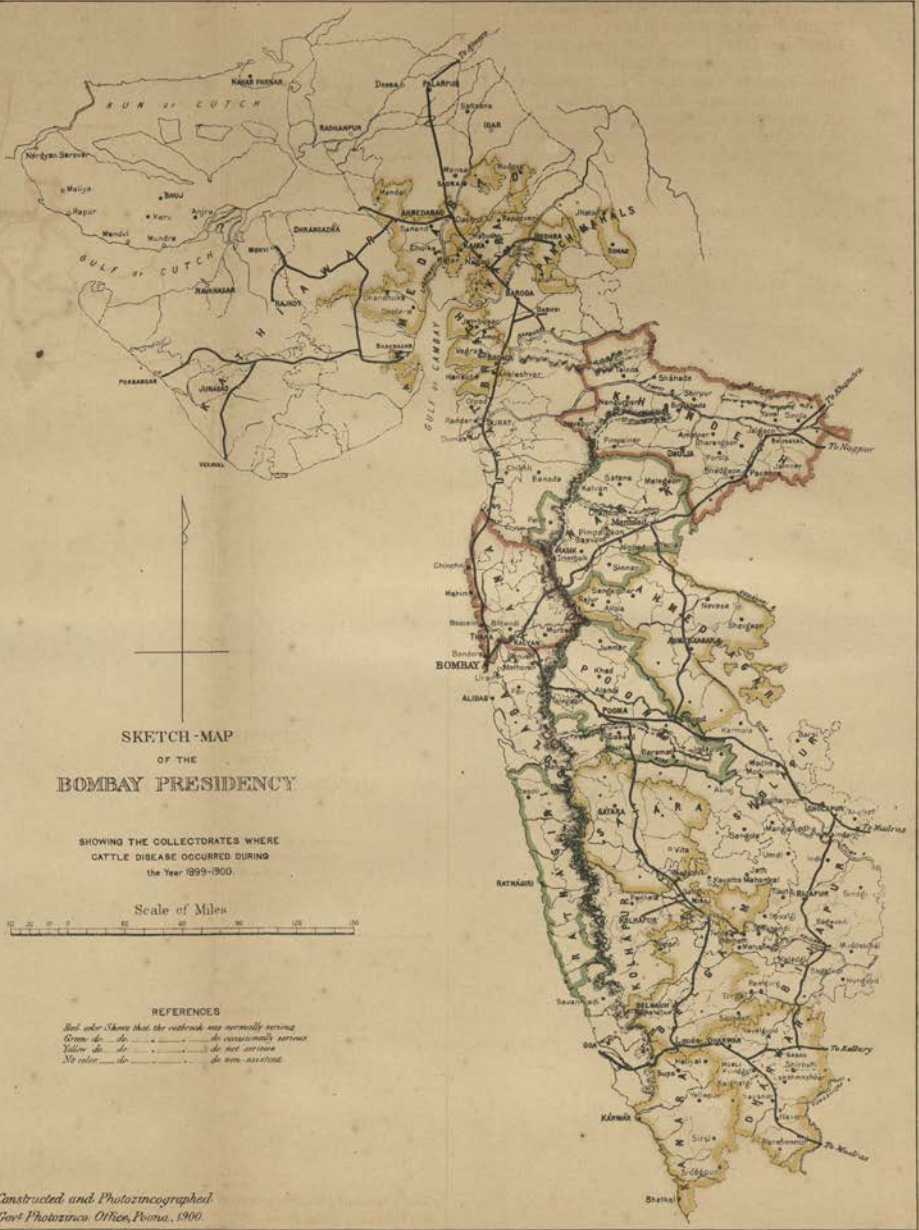
37. The information under this head is blank, as there are neither horse nor donkey stallions maintained by any of the Local Boards in this Presidency.

III.—Cattle-disease—Investigation and Prevention.

(*1*).—*Information collected.*

38. Reports were received in the prescribed form from all districts except the 4 noted in the margin, and there is every reason to believe that they were not free from disease, as the dispensary reports received from

Sholápur. | Kolába
Bijápur. | Surat.



SKETCH-MAP
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

SHOWING THE COLLECTORATES WHERE CATTLE DISEASE OCCURRED DURING the Year 1899-1900.

Scale of Miles

REFERENCES

Red color Shows that the outbreak was normally severe
Green do. do. do. exceptionally severe
Yellow do. do. do. not severe
No color do. do. do. non-existent

Constructed and Photozincographed
Govt Photozinco. Office, Poona., 1900.

Veterinary Assistants distinctly state that outbreaks of rinderpest and foot and mouth disease occurred in the two districts, *i. e.*, Kolába and Surat. The Collectors have been asked in future to forward reports in the prescribed form. As there are no Veterinary Assistants in Sholápur and Bijápur it is difficult to ascertain whether these districts were free. The probabilities are that they were not. The reported numbers of attacks from various diseases was 5,466 against 4,284 last year. Of this number 1,934 or 35·4 per cent. proved fatal. The attached sketch map of the Bombay Presidency will show the tracts affected by cattle-disease during the year and the degree of severity with which they were affected.

(2).—Outbreaks during the year.

39. *Rinderpest*—This disease was prevalent in several districts, being severe in Thána. It contributed nearly 70 per cent. to the total mortality from various diseases reported, 1,338 animals or 56·43 per cent. dying out of 2,371 attacked. After visiting reported outbreaks myself and deputing thoroughly skilled Veterinary Graduates I came to the conclusion that during the past season a great many cases have been reported as rinderpest which were nothing more than the result of feeding emaciated animals on green leaves and other deliterious fodder.

Anthrax—Reported from Násik, Belgaum, Ratnágiri and Thána, being serious in Násik. The total number attacked was 271, of which 249 or nearly 92 per cent. proved fatal.

Foot and mouth disease—Occurred in 7 out of 14 districts from which reports were received. It was also reported from the Bombay City. The mortality was low except in Kánara, where it reached 38 per cent., but where the number attacked was only 18. In Khándesh it reached 31 per cent. and is attributed to the emaciated condition of the cattle.

Pleuro-pneumonia.—A few cases reported from Poona and the Panch Maháls only.

Charbon Symptomatique—Reported from 5 districts. The total number attacked was 158, out of which 147 or 93 per cent. proved fatal.

Other diseases—Include cases of gloss anthrax reported from Poona and Dhárwár, rabies from Kánara and surra from Broach.

(3).—Treatment, Vaccination, &c.

40. Out of 15 districts including the Bombay City which sent in reports on cattle disease during the year, 9 had the advantage of the services of Veterinary Graduates. It is to be regretted that the Thána District, which suffers from cattle disease more than any other part of the Presidency should still for want of funds be unable to avail itself of the services of a Veterinary Graduate. Reports received from Veterinary Graduates show a distinct improvement in coping with outbreaks of cattle-disease, and it is very satisfactory to note that they now receive considerable help from owners, and difficulties which formerly existed are gradually but slowly being overcome.

Inoculation.

41. After studying Drs. Turner's and Kolle's method of simultaneous inoculation for rinderpest at the Cape I came to the conclusion that it was successful and applicable to this country, providing thoroughly tested serum was available in sufficient quantities. Immediately on my arrival in India last November from furlough I applied to the Laboratory at Muktesar for 1,500 doses, as the cattle camps which were being formed at Ahmedabad appeared ideal places for carrying out experiments. I received a demi-official from the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, requesting me to defer taking any steps in the matter until I had seen him. An interview was arranged without delay, and he informed me that owing to the Laboratory having been destroyed by fire no serum was available at present and that further action in the matter would consequently be delayed. Eventually it was decided that the process still being in an experimental stage, and as no officer had carried out pre-

ventive inoculation in the field in this Presidency, it would be wiser to allow Veterinary Major Hagger, who had carried out experiments in the North, to commence the process at Ahmedabad. This arrangement was concluded, and after considerable delay owing to the serum from Muktesar being forwarded by the railway authorities to Allahabad instead of Ahmedabad and the inability of Veterinary Major Hagger owing to other duties to come to Ahmedabad during the time rinderpest was actually present, nothing was done until 27th April, when the marginally noted animals were inoculated. Slight re-action took place in a few cases only, as evidenced by the following symptoms:—rise of temperature, slight running from the eyes and nose and decrease of milk in the milch-cattle for two or three days.

Simultaneous—virulent blood and serum.	
Cows	132
Heifers	77
Bulls	1
Bullocks	8
Total ...	218

42. Owing to the great difficulty experienced in obtaining virulent blood, as no case of rinderpest existed at the time in any of the Government camps, it was only possible to inoculate the above number with the simultaneous method; the blood used for this purpose was obtained from the Pinjrápol by the aid of the late Mr. Manibhai, the head of the Jain community, who are much opposed to the process. Time and the advantages to be derived from inoculation will no doubt soon allay all opposition in this district.

Cows	...	...	...	...	111
Heifers	...	...	...	...	14
Calves	...	...	...	...	55
Bulls	...	...	...	...	3
Bullocks	...	...	...	...	2
			Total	...	185

43. The marginally noted animals were inoculated with serum only. Beyond slight swelling at the point of inoculation no systemic disturbance was noticeable.

44. No conclusions can yet be drawn from the experiments, but as all the animals are the property of Government and will probably remain so until September or October, they have been placed in charge of a thoroughly skilled Veterinary Graduate with strict orders to report at once, should any disease break out amongst them.

45. The Acting Superintendent also inoculated 80 animals in this camp with defibrinated blood obtained from two salted animals which he took up with him, but was unable to do more, as he had not sufficient material at hand. There was no rinderpest present during the time he inoculated, and none of the animals left in the camp which he operated upon contracted the disease. I do not think it is necessary to discuss this process, as it is, for many reasons, both dangerous and inapplicable to this country.

46. Owing to the prevalence of rinderpest amongst the large number of bullocks belonging to the Bombay Municipality I have, in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner, arranged to inoculate them. It is proposed that all these animals be inoculated, branded and a very careful register kept. This experiment will prove most valuable, in that these animals are kept for years, are under strict veterinary supervision, and any doubt as to the exact period of immunity conferred by the simultaneous process will to a great extent be decided.

47. Arrangements for carrying out preventive inoculation are now complete in this Presidency, and every effort will be made to thoroughly test the process, and I trust that considerable progress will be made during the year.

IV—Cattle-breeding, including Cattle Fairs and Shows.

Cattle-breeding.

48. In continuation of the Acting Superintendent's remarks last year the circular issued to all Collectors asking them to assist, through the medium of the Local Boards, to try and improve the breeds of cattle in this Presidency, has not met with the success that I anticipated. The following is a short summary of the replies received:—

Collector of	Purport.
Khándesh ...	Approves the recommendation, but states that it should stand over till better times.
Násik ...	It is not feasible to purchase a bull and let it wander as a bull dedicated to a deity, because the rayat would not consider such a dedication as genuine.
Ahmednagar ...	The experiment was tried in 1881 and after a trial of 5 years it was given up. The proposal cannot be entertained at present owing to want of funds.
Poona ...	The District Local Board decided to consult the Director of Agriculture as to the nature, number and cost of bulls to be purchased.
Sholápur ...	Resolved to buy a Khillari bull to be kept at Sholápur City, its services being gratuitously offered. The system to be extended if works well.
Sátára ...	Some of the Boards are willing to accept the proposal, but the pecuniary difficulty precludes them from adopting it for the present
Belgaum ...	Stud bulls were maintained from 1887 to 1893 and the cost was out of proportion to the work done by them. The Board is unwilling to purchase any more bulls in view of these facts.
Bijápur ...	The proposal is not approved, giving full reasons.
Dhárwár ...	The matter will be considered. No decision arrived at.
Kánara ..	This is not a cattle-breeding district; besides the finances of the Board are poor.
Ratnágiri ...	The system is not known in the district and the Board is unable to bear any expenditure at present owing to plague charges.
Kolába ...	The Board is unable to consider the proposal at present owing to want of funds.
Thána ...	Sympathises in the desire to improve the breed of cattle, but is unable to hold out any hope for some years to come, as all the money the Board can spare is dedicated to plague measures.
Surat ...	The matter will be considered.
Broach ...	The year being one of scarcity in which it is hard to find fodder for animals, the Board does not consider it advisable to make any provision for keeping stud bulls.
Kaira ...	The Board is of opinion that no action should be taken at present.
Panch Mahals ...	The Board has already purchased a bull and handed it over to a herdsman on certain conditions and that they are unable to purchase another bull.
Ahmedabad ...	The proposal cannot be adopted by the Board.

49. With the exception of Dhárwár and Surat, who simply state that they will consider the matter, and Sholápur and Poona, who are willing to assist in the scheme, the remaining 14 are either unable or unwilling to assist in any measures being taken with a view of attempting to improve the breed. I need hardly point out that after two or three seasons of scarcity the climax has been reached this year, and that the present is a particularly bad time to bring forward any measures requiring money, as the finances of most of the Local Boards show a large deficit owing to plague and famine. I have gone very carefully into the cattle question of this Presidency, its various breeds, demands, sources of supply, breeding grounds, &c., and have already shown in former reports that when the conditions are favourable, *viz.*, in the Krishna Valley, Northern Gujarát, the Gir hills of Káthiáwár and amongst the large herds of Malvi and Khillari cattle, the breeder is quite alive to the necessity of keeping his breed pure, and the characteristics which distinguish these various breeds could only have been arrived at by maintaining them pure for many generations.

50. Few finer cattle are to be found in India than exist in the districts I have named above, and there is no doubt that breeders in these particular tracts are men who thoroughly understand their business and the greatest care is taken to use only bulls of superior class. The bull calves are castrated when young, and sold as yearlings or two year olds to occupants of land in Kaira, Ahmedabad and Baroda, and on the breeding grounds nothing but a few of the highest class bulls are allowed to graze with the calves and heifers.

51. In the Deccan the conditions are completely reversed, and in no sense of the word can this particular tract be called a cattle-breeding district. The rayat finds that his wants are better supplied by purchasing from the large herds

of Malvi and Khillari cattle that are bred on the Sátpura range and brought annually to the Deccan for sale, and that any attempt to breed working cattle is done at a loss.

52. To regulate the breeding of cattle in a district of this sort would necessitate the entire change of the present system of village cattle management, and the expenses attending the production of young stock would be considerably increased. Village cattle are herded together, attended by two or three small boys. They are separated by their owners at night, but all run promiscuously together during the day. It is the custom of the district not to castrate young bulls until they are nearly full grown, and these cover the best cows, such as they are, before the owner knows that they are in season. Under these conditions an owner can have no possible idea when his particular cow is in season, and if he had, the expenses incurred by taking her to a special bull would not repay him, as the offspring when mature, say at 5 years old, would not be worth Rs. 10 more than the ordinary village cattle. To gain this small advantage he must forego all the advantages of cheap herding, he must tend and feed his cattle separately, castrate his young bulls and be certain that his cow has had the services of a superior bull. Will he take this trouble and set aside the custom of generations, or fight against natural conditions which from time immemorial had proved to him as unsuitable for cattle breeding? More especially when he finds that his wants can be supplied by superior animals at a cheaper rate than he can breed himself. I have not thought it necessary to go into minute details, but have given the broad facts with reference to the totally opposite conditions from a cattle-breeding point of view which exist in this Presidency and which will require careful consideration before formulating any plan for improving the various breeds. It is most essential that the scheme should be one when it is possible to get a continuity of action and when the breeder can be shown that by adopting the method recommended his stock become more valuable in the market.

53. That any plan to be successful must be worked on broad and general lines and the placing of a few selected bulls amongst the millions of cattle in this country can have no appreciable or permanent effect. The establishment of Government farms, where only the very best cattle would be bred, would only be sufficient to meet special requirements, and in no case, without very great expense, is the output likely to meet the demands of a vast country like India. Moreover, owing to the conditions of the country in which these farms many be situated, it will only be possible to breed the particular class of bull suitable to that particular locality. It is a well-known fact that any attempt to move the cattle or sheep of one part of India to another is fatal, and experience condemns any attempt at working on these lines, so that, if any system of Government supply of bulls is contemplated, it will be necessary to establish farms in several parts of India so as to meet the requirements of each district with its own particular breed of cattle.

54. I take it that the main object of the whole scheme is to improve each indigenous breed without attempting any violent outcross or the introduction of blood that would be unsuitable for the district, and in which no possible chance of permanency could be hoped for.

55. That each district possesses its own particular breed of cattle in which a certain percentage of good bulls can be found, there can be no doubt, and it is by the careful selection of the best bulls in each district that a permanent and general improvement throughout the various breeds can be brought about; but before any such improvement can possibly be hoped for, it will be necessary that steps should be taken to enforce the cumpulsory castration of all young bulls not required for stud purposes. There should be no difficulty whatever in adopting this measure throughout India, as the large majority of bull calves are at some period of their lives either castrated or mulled by their owners. The only necessity would be to ensure it being done at a certain age and not delayed, as it is in most districts of India, until the bulls are 2 or 3 years old and have done incalculable harm.

56. By adopting this measure we at once get to the root of the present evil and commence on the sure basis from which all successful stock breeding

springs. We also establish a system that could be made general, is applicable to the whole country, and one that would be permanent, requiring no outlay or expenditure on the part of Government to keep it going. Neither would the scheme be repugnant to the owner, nor would it entail any hardship or expense on him. The village machinery necessary to put this scheme into working order already exists, and if approved could be put into force at once. I feel confident, with this proposal in working order, that a very great improvement would soon be apparent throughout India.

Mortality amongst cattle.

57. It is difficult to estimate the mortality which has taken place in certain parts of this Presidency. But there can be no doubt that the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Maháls and Broach have lost something like 70 per cent. Surat, being well supplied with fodder both from grass lands and arable fields, has not suffered to the same extent. Before the famine the above 4 districts had a little over 13 lákhs of head of cattle, and during the 8 months, from August to March, exported about 300,000 maunds of hides. Assuming 6 hides go to an Indian maund, the above figures represent a mortality amounting to 1,800,000 head of cattle. Sind and Native States, from where cattle were brought early in the season into Ahmedabad and the Panch Maháls in the hope of finding grazing, are to a great extent responsible for this number. The figures, however, give an approximate indication of the cattle mortality in the British districts of Gujarát. Among the Gujarát districts, Ahmedabad has suffered most. Next comes the Panch Maháls. In Kaira, where fodder crops were raised to a considerable extent, the mortality was not so high as in the first named two districts. Broach, by timely removal to the Rájpipla forests, has been able to save a considerable percentage of its cattle. Among the Deccan districts, Khándesh appears to be suffering most. In the five months ending January 1900, it exported 20,300 maunds of hides. From Násik the exports for the same period amounted to 10,600 maunds, from Ahmednagar to 4,400, from Sholápur to 4,900 and from Poona to 1,100. The mortality in Sátára and the Karnátic districts of Belgaum, Bijápur and Dhárwár is not likely to be very heavy, as these districts are well supplied with fodder. The mortality in the Deccan districts during the months of February, March and April amounted to 33,282 and in the Gujarát districts for the month of April to 8,144; the total mortality up to the end of April according to these figures amounts to 2,089,226 head. But I do not think that they can be anywhere near the mark, as they are only calculated up to the end of April, leaving the two most trying months (May and June), in which the mortality must have been very high, still to be accounted for. No proper estimate can possibly be found until next August or September, as very large numbers of the cattle which have managed to exist during the hot weather are in their impoverished state bound to succumb from the effects of eating the young green grass.

58. The Native States bordering on the Bombay Presidency have suffered to a very great extent, and Káthiáwár, as far as I was able to judge when touring in that district, must have lost between 60 to 70 per cent., as very early in the season nearly all the carts were worked by hand labour. The Junágadh State is estimated to have had 105,411 head of cattle before the famine commenced, and if the figures are reliable, at the end of April about 70,000 were still alive. If this is correct, the percentage saved is high.

59. The Deccan cultivator, who is a man accustomed to deal with times of scarcity, realized the position very early in the season and concentrated all his efforts in endeavouring to save his working cattle, and, as far as I can gather from personal observation and enquiry, has to a great extent succeeded. The mortality in the Deccan has been chiefly confined to the small useless cattle that are invariably to be found in large numbers in every village in times of prosperity, and who do not assist in working the land.

Cattle Camps in Gujarát.

60. In the month of August 1899 the Government of Bombay realized that the famine in Gujarát had assumed such a serious aspect, and that the mortality amongst cattle would be so great, that it was necessary that some steps should be taken with a view of endeavouring to save even a small propor-

tion in that district, and the experiment of establishing cattle camps under European supervision was attempted. Large numbers of cattle were also sent by train to districts where grass and water was abundant. As these camps have yet some time to run, it is impossible in this report to state whether they have been successful and whether it would be advisable under similar circumstances to adopt similar measures. However, I feel sure that, when the final statistics of these experiments are compiled, they will prove of the utmost value in future famine years. It is more with outbreaks of disease that have occurred that I propose dealing. When these camps were established, the fact was recognized that the bringing together of so many animals from different parts of the district would most probably end in outbreaks of epidemic diseases, and with a view to prevent such a possibility extreme caution and daily inspection by qualified Veterinary Graduates was immediately organised and the sanitary arrangements made as perfect as possible.

61. *Sábarmati Camp No. 1*—Ahmedabad—situated on the right bank of the Sábarmati river was opened on the 22nd October, and closed on the 22nd January 1900, after 1,121 cattle had been admitted. Up to the end of April, the total casualties were as follows:—accidents 6, foot and mouth disease 1, general debility (famine) 61. Foot and mouth disease commenced on the 8th February, and ceased on the 14th March 1900, during which period there were 30 animals attacked, of which 29 recovered and 1 died. This camp was well situated, a plentiful supply of water, and the animals improved in a remarkable way.

62. *Shahibág Camp No. 2*—Ahmedabad—was originally started by the District Superintendent of Police in the beginning of September 1899, and taken over by Mr. Mollison on the 24th November, and after admitting 1,086 animals was practically closed at the end of March. Up to the end of April the total casualties were as follows:—rinderpest 17, pneumonia 7, debility (famine) 108, dysentery 16. Rinderpest broke out on the 4th February and ceased on the 13th March. During this period 10 animals were attacked, of which 7 died and 3 recovered. It again broke out in March, and ceased on the 17th idem. During this period 14 animals were attacked of which 3 died and 11 recovered. Another outbreak occurred on the 31st March, and ceased on the 15th April. There were 9 animals attacked, of which 7 died and 2 recovered. During the last outbreak it was noticed that the buffaloes in this camp did not feed well, had a general unthrifty look, slight discharge from the eyes, and remained in this state for some 14 days, when they gradually commenced to mend. No outward or definite symptoms of rinderpest were developed, but I have no doubt that the disease in a modified form went through the herd.

63. *Dhuliakot Camp No. 3*—Ahmedabad—opened on the 1st October 1899 and closed on the 24th February 1900. This camp originally contained 940 cattle, out of which 220 were selected and sent to the Pinjarapole. They were considered too far gone to recover and not worth the risk. Out of the above number 52 died—50 from debility (famine) and common ailments and 2 accidents This camp has up to date been kept free of all contagious or infectious diseases.

64. *Orphanage Camp No. 4*—Ahmedabad—opened on the 1st October 1899, and closed on the 27th April 1900. It contains 169 cattle, of which 4 have died of debility (famine). This camp has been kept free of all contagious and infectious diseases.

65. *Cattle Camp No. 5*—Ahmedabad—opened on the 31st October and closed on the 17th March 1900. Situated at the back of the railway station, the position was for many reasons bad, but the best obtainable at the time for the purpose. It contains 570 head, of which ⅓rd are buffaloes. The total mortality has been 112—rinderpest 31 and general debility, &c., 81. Rinderpest appeared in this camp on the 25th February, and ceased on the 25th March 1900. During this period 81 animals were attacked, of which 31 died and 50 recovered. When the disease first broke out in this camp it was particularly noticeable that fully 80 per cent. of the cattle went slightly off their feed, had staring coats, and lost condition, but presented no visible symptoms, and I think that the same thing happened here as amongst the buffaloes in No. 2 Camp.

66. *Cattle Preservation Company's Camp No. 6*—Ahmedabad.—opened on the 20th March and closed on the 27th April 1900 with 521 cattle. The total mortality in this camp has been 51 from debility, accidents, &c., and there was no contagious or infectious disease.

67. *Cattle Camp, Nadiad, No. 7*—Opened on the 23rd October and closed on the 16th April 1900. It contains 549 cattle, of which 180 have died—rinderpest 17, debility, accidents, &c., 163. Rinderpest commenced on the 27th January 1900 and ceased on the 11th February. There were 23 animals attacked, of which 17 died and 6 recovered.

68. *Cattle Camp, Broach, No. 8*—Opened on the 11th November 1899 and closed on the 28th February 1900. It contained 1,087 cattle, of which 164 have been returned to their owners and 68 have died—rinderpest 3 and debility 65.

69. *Summary.*—These camps since last October have had something like 7,000 animals through them, and up to the end of April the total casualties from debility (famine), accidents and common diseases amounted to 615 and from rinderpest to only 68. I do not know any similar case in this country, when dealing with rinderpest, where it has been possible amongst so large a number of animals to record statistics that are both accurate and reliable in every way. In this instance every animal was counted once a day, placed in an enclosed yard during the night, fed from a trough and inspected daily by qualified Veterinary Graduates. On the slightest symptom of disease they were at once removed to yards especially set apart for the purpose, and if contagious segregated. I have already stated that rinderpest broke out in 4 camps, that 137 animals were attacked, of which 68 died and 72 recovered; this out of a total of nearly 7,000 animals.

70. When it was proposed to inoculate all the animals in these camps, great difficulty was experienced in obtaining virulent blood, and with this object in view 4 calves were at different times inoculated intravenously with 10 c.c. of virulent blood and others were placed alongside of animals suffering from rinderpest. But in no single instance were we successful in reproducing the disease, and not a single animal showed the slightest reaction. I think that there can be no doubt that nearly all the buffaloes in No. 2 camp and that 80 per cent. of the cattle in No. 5 camp had the disease in a modified form, although no visible symptoms were apparent. These facts are valuable, in that they prove rinderpest is a disease considerably affected by the conditions under which it is placed and the class of cattle attacked. In the cattle camps we had great heat, direct action of the sun on most of the yards, dry absorbent sandy soil and good sanitary arrangements. Under these conditions the disease did not spread, but confined itself to the yards in which it originated, although nothing but post and rails divided the yards, and cattle were in the habit of licking each other through the rails; had these conditions been reversed, and instead of the great heat and dryness, moisture and cold had prevailed, the disease would most probably have spread rapidly and the mortality would have been great. The disease was of the most virulent type, as the majority of deaths occurred within 5 days. Our unsuccessful efforts to reproduce the disease, the small number actually attacked in proportion to the number unavoidably exposed to contagion, can only be accounted for in the two following ways: that the great heat and desiccating effects of the sun are antagonistic to the disease, or that a very large percentage of the Gujarát cattle are immune.

71. The great mortality from debility (famine) in Nos. 2 and 7 camps was due to the fact that many animals were admitted in the beginning that should have been rejected. It is well known that cattle starved to a certain point never recover. When in this state, even if placed under the most favourable conditions, they linger on few weeks and eventually die. Mr. Mollison and I endeavoured to some extent to rectify this, and sent many animals, that had already been accepted, to the Pinjrápol.

72. Should the misfortune ever arise again to form similar camps, no efforts should be spared to procure men with sufficient knowledge of famine cattle to be able to tell at a glance whether animals ought to be accepted or rejected, as I feel sure that on this first careful selection the success or otherwise of a famine cattle camp mainly depends. Those camps, where animals were at first carefully selected, have shown a very slight mortality and scarcely above what was to be expected under normal conditions; but those, on the contrary, where all animals were taken regardless of conditions, show a very high mortality, entirely due to the above cause.

Cattle sent by rail to forest lands.

73. In the month of October some 3,500 cattle were railed from the Ahmedabad District and sent to the Thána forests and Dharampur. They were sent inland some 30 miles and grazed in the forests and uplands of the Thána District. The mortality was heavy, and I visited the various herds in April. No disease was apparent, and they were dying of starvation, as the grass was perfectly dry and yielded absolutely no nourishment, and the water-supply indifferent. This somewhat doubtful experiment affords another instance of how careful one should be in moving cattle from one part of India to another either for breeding or any other purpose, and how little adapted the cattle of one district are to accommodate themselves to totally altered conditions. The large heavy Gujarát cattle practically hand-fed, living and working in a perfectly level and flat country, suddenly find themselves transported to a mountainous tract, where to gain a livelihood they were compelled to climb steep places. This they were unable to do and suffered in consequence; whereas the small hill cattle indigenous to the country capable of climbing like goats were able to live in the same forests and keep in condition. Before condemning this experiment as one to be avoided in the future, I think that evidence should be forthcoming as to whether it was not possible under slightly altered conditions to have achieved better results. But there can be no doubt that working on general principles the moving of a heavy breed of cattle from the plains to the hills is not sound policy and apt to end in failure. Another instance has been brought to my notice where the results have been the same. The following Veterinary Graduates were employed on famine cattle camps in Gujarát and did excellent service:—Veterinary Graduate Basu, Veterinary Graduate Juda Hyam, Veterinary Graduate Bhatt, Veterinary Graduate Shah, Veterinary Graduate Maniar.

V.—Veterinary Institutions.

Veterinary Dispensaries.

74. Veterinary Graduate R. Reuben.—Inspected on the 13th July and found to be in good order. The total number of cases during the year was 1,163 against 1,205 last year. Out of the above, 271 were horses, 570 cattle, 187 buffaloes and the remainder small animals. The Veterinary Graduate attended outbreaks of foot and mouth disease and rinderpest, and paid 59 visits to owners' houses. The report is satisfactory.

Násik.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	763
,, relieved ...	42
,, died	46
,, incurable ...	5
,, unknown ...	275
,, remaining ...	32
Total ...	1,163

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	5,655	10	11
Expenditure	1,669	6	5
Balance ...	3,986	4	6

75. Veterinary Graduate H. R. Kshirsagar.—The total number of cases treated during the year was 643 against 581 last year. Out of the above number, 89 were horses, 546 cattle and the remainder small animals. He visited the Násik, Niphád, Yeola, Chándor and Sinnar tálukas and attended outbreaks of rinderpest and foot and mouth disease and performed the duties in connection with horse-breeding. The report is chiefly composed of irrelevant and useless matter, and the work done is not satisfactory.

Násik Itinerant.

Of these treated.	
Cases cured	452
,, relieved ...	10
,, died	8
,, incurable ...	1
,, unknown ...	172
,, remaining ...	...
Total ...	643

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	1,766	4	0
Expenditure	1,749	1	6
Balance ...	17	2	6

76. Veterinary Graduate Somney.—Inspected on the 10th July 1899 and found in good order. The total number of cases treated during the year was 2,236 against 1,945 last year. Out of the above number, 458 were horses, 744 bullocks, 207 cows, 138 buffaloes, 259 calves and the remainder goats and small animals. These figures include remaining cases brought over at the end of each month. He paid 52 visits to the local cattle market and superintended the working of the Government stallion. The report is very satisfactory.

Dhulia.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	1,193
,, relieved ...	594
,, died	95
,, incurable ...	45
,, unknown ...	296
,, remaining ...	13
Total ...	2,236

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	411	5	8
Expenditure	1,919	2	9
Deficit ...	1,507	13	1

77. Veterinary Graduate N. B. Soman.—Inspected on the 9th July 1899 and found to be in good order. The total number treated amounted to 1,007 against 919 last year. Out of the above number, 101 were horses, 626 cattle, 174 buffaloes and the remainder small animals. The Veterinary Graduate paid 40 visits to owners' houses and visited various tálukas in the Khándesh District. Owing to want of funds it has been found impossible to sever the connection which exists between the dispensary and Pinjrápol, and which for many reasons is most objectionable. The work done by the Graduate is satisfactory.

Jalgaon.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	442
,, relieved ...	147
,, died	290
,, incurable ...	8
,, unknown ...	108
,, remaining ...	12
Total ...	1,007

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	937	11	4
Expenditure	1,197	12	0
Deficit ...	260	0	8

LIBRARY OF THE

78. Veterinary Graduate D. G. Kulkarni.—The total number of cases treated was 605 against 507 last year. The Graduate moved fully in the district and spent considerable time in attending outbreaks of rinderpest and foot and mouth disease. He also performed the duties in connection with horse-breeding in his district, and his work throughout is satisfactory.

Khándesh Itinerant.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	138
,, relieved ...	47
,, died	27
,, incurable ...	11
,, unknown ...	380
,, remaining ...	2
Total ...	605

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	1,627	4	8
Expenditure	1,867	14	3
Deficit ...	240	9	7

79. Resident Veterinary Graduate Judah Hyam and the Assistant in Charge, D. D. Sanga.—Inspected on the 29th June and found in good order. The total number of cases during the year was 765 against 773 last year. Out of the above number, 272 were horses, 111 cattle, 27 buffaloes and the remainder sheep, goats, &c. The Veterinary Graduate attended the Government Dairy Farm and 2 slight outbreaks of Aptha Epizootica. On the 1st December 1899 Veterinary Graduate Hyam was deputed for duty with the cattle camps in Gujarát, which work he has performed with zeal and energy. Since the above period the work of the dispensary, teaching the students at the College of Science, &c., has been carried on by D. D. Sanga, and has been satisfactory.

Poona.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	606
,, relieved ...	26
,, died	62
,, incurable ...	15
,, unknown ...	46
,, remaining ...	10
Total ...	765

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	5,676	4	4
Expenditure	1,488	8	6
Balance ...	4,187	11	10

80. Veterinary Graduate D. S. Modak.—Inspected on the 17th August 1899 and found in good order. The total number of cases treated during the year was 1,565 against 1,586, —a small decrease due to plague. Out of the above number, 242 were horses, 743 cattle, 123 buffaloes, and the remainder goats and small animals. He paid 150 visits to owners' houses and attended the police horses. The work done is most satisfactory and the Graduate is zealous and keen in the performance of his duty.

Belgaum.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured ...	1,369
,, relieved ...	56
,, died	37
,, incurable ...	5
,, unknown ...	70
,, remaining ...	28
Total ...	1,565

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	3,123	15	5
Expenditure	2,932	13	10
Balance ...	191	1	7

81. Veterinary Graduate D. B. Mamtora.—The Veterinary Graduate travelled throughout the tálukas of the district and appears to have been actively employed whilst on tour. The total number of cases treated amounted to 1,033 against 1,068 last year. Out of the above number 110 were horses, 565 bullocks, 175 buffaloes, and the remainder sheep, goats, &c. He attended outbreaks of anthrax and took prompt measures for their suppression. Very satisfactory work has been done. Figures for receipts, expenditure and balance are included in the review of the report of the Belgaum Dispensary.

Belgaum Itinerant.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	808
,, relieved	74
,, died	46
,, incurable	36
,, unknown	48
,, remaining	21
Total ...	1,033

82. Veterinary Graduate R. N. Sane.—Inspected on the 16th August and found in good order. The total number of cases treated was 1,260 against 1,568 last year. Out of the above number 152 were horses, 707 cattle and the remainder small animals. The district was particularly free of epidemic diseases and only 4 cases of rinderpest, 2 of anthrax and 19 of foot and mouth disease are reported. He paid 100 visits to owners' houses and attended one outbreak in the district. The report is satisfactory.

Dhárwár.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	1,051
,, relieved	84
,, died	45
,, incurable	1
,, unknown	68
,, remaining	11
Total ...	1,260

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	2,446	3	2
Expenditure...	1,950	7	9
Balance ...	495	11	5

83. Veterinary Inspector V. R. Pitke.—The total number of cases treated during the year amounted to 1,555 against 1,478 last year. The Veterinary Inspector attended outbreaks of rinderpest and foot and mouth disease and anthrax, and was successful in dealing with them. The report is satisfactory.

Kolába.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	1,404
,, relieved	10
,, died	67
,, incurable	9
,, unknown	44
,, remaining	21
Total ...	1,555

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	1,086	12	11
Expenditure	1,086	12	11
Balance ...	0	0	0

84. Veterinary Graduate Mudliar.—The total number of cases treated during the year was 587 against 1,335 last year. Out of the above number 27 were horses, 519 cattle and the remainder small animals. The Veterinary Graduate reports that the year was

Ratnágiri.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	522
„ relieved	6
„ died	48
„ incurable	...
„ unknown	11
„ remaining	...
Total ...	587

particularly clear of epidemic diseases and with the exception of one outbreak of anthrax, one of rinderpest and 175 cases of foot and mouth disease, the district was healthy. It is to be regretted that funds are not available to erect a suitable dispensary and quarters. The dispensary is wholly maintained by the District Local Board and well merits support from Government. The report is satisfactory and denotes good work on the part of the Graduate.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	2,052	8	0
Expenditure	1,288	11	8
Balance ...	763	12	4

85. Veterinary Graduate J. K. Bhatt.—Inspected on the 21st December 1899 and found to be in excellent order. The total number of animals treated amounted to 2,603 against 2,473 last year. Out of the above number 765 were horses, 963 cattle, 75 buffaloes and the remainder goats, sheep and small animals. The Veterinary Graduate during the year regularly attended the weekly cattle market, paid 157 visits to owners' houses, attended the Government stallions and Police horses, and animals belonging to the Municipality. He also attended the Pinjrápol once a week. Owing to the establishment of cattle camps and the forwarding of something like 4,000 cattle to the various forest lands by train, the duties of this Graduate were very considerably increased, as he had to inspect, brand and generally assist throughout. He performed these duties in addition to his dispensary work in the most zealous and efficient manner, and his work throughout the year reflects the greatest credit on him.

Ahmedabad.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	2,298
„ relieved	20
„ died	54
„ incurable	38
„ unknown	134
„ remaining	59
Total ...	2,603

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	7,011	7	1
Expenditure	4,055	4	6
Balance ...	2,956	2	7

86. Veterinary Graduate P. D. Maniar—Inspected on the 30th November 1899 and found to be in good order. The total number of cases amounted to 1,972 against 2,030 last year. Out of the above number 286 were horses, 1,001 cattle, 431 buffaloes and the remainder sheep, goats, &c. He attended two outbreaks of rinderpest in the district and one in the cattle camp. He also inspected the cattle camp daily and assisted the authorities throughout in famine arrangements for the cattle. He inspected and supervised the working of the Government stallions, and his work throughout the year has been satisfactory.

Nadiád.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured	1,641
„ relieved	105
„ died	48
„ incurable	17
„ unknown	125
„ remaining	36
Total	1,972

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	4,497	10	10
Expenditure	3,224	11	0
Balance ...	1,272	15	10

87. Veterinary Graduate V. D. Patel.—The total number of cases treated during the year was 633 against 534 last year. Out of the above number 51 were horses, 373 cattle, 184 buffaloes and the remainder sheep, goats, &c. The Veterinary Graduate attended 5 outbreaks of rinderpest and assisted at the cattle camps. He also performed the duties in connection with horse-breeding. The report in future should be considerably curtailed, as the one submitted is largely composed of irrelevant and valueless matter. The figures for receipts, expenditure and balance are included in the review of the Nadiád dispensary report.

Kaira Itinerant.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured...	475
„ relieved	39
„ died	32
„ incurable	7
„ unknown	36
„ remaining	44
Total	633

88. Veterinary Graduate M. F. Vakharia.—Inspected on the 1st December 1899 and found to be in a satisfactory condition. The total number of cases treated during the year was 1,155 against 1,149 last year. Out of the above number 551 were horses, 594 cattle, 63 buffaloes, and the remainder sheep, goats, &c. (These figures include remaining cases brought over at the end of each month.) He attended 4 outbreaks of variola vaccina and one of foot and mouth disease. He also attended animals at the Government Farm, police horses, and paid some 60 visits to owners' houses. The work done is satisfactory.

Surat.

Of those treated.	
Cases cured...	1,083
„ relieved	14
„ died	7
„ incurable	2
„ unknown	5
„ remaining	44
Total	1,155

	Rs.	a	p.
Receipts	7,633	8	0
Expenditure	2,817	12	4
Balance	4,815	11	8

89. There were 16 dispensaries open in the Presidency proper at the end of the year—9 stationary and 7 itinerant. An itinerating Veterinary Graduate has been newly employed in the Ahmedabad District; but as he was wholly engaged in supervising one of the cattle camps at Ahmedabad, he could not do any regular dispensary work and consequently did not submit a report. The statistics furnished by these 15 Veterinary Assistants have been compiled in Tables XXIV and XXV. A new Table—XXIV (*a*)—has been compiled this year under the instructions of the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department. It shows the details of in-patients and out-patients separately as treated by the several Veterinary Assistants. The total number of animals treated during the year amounted to 18,782 against 19,151 last year. The slight decrease of 369 needs no comment. Out of the total number treated, 14,245 or 75·84 per cent. were cured, 1,274 or 6·78 per cent. were relieved, 912 or 4·86 per cent. died, 200 or 1·06 per cent. returned incurable, the result of 1,818 or 9·68 per cent. was unknown, and the remainder 333 or 1·78 per cent. were under treatment at the end of the year. The percentage of cured and relieved together has slightly fallen from 85·48 to 82·62. The fall has been mostly counterbalanced by an increase in the percentage of "the number died." The number of colts castrated by all the Veterinary Graduates during the year was 28 against 27 last year.

Summary.

VI.—Tours of the Superintendent.

90. Table XXVI shows that 1,352 miles were travelled by road and 13,701 by rail against 1,008 and 8,348 respectively last year. A detailed tour was made in the Deccan for the purpose of branding mares, visiting stallion stands and purchasing young stock, but work was considerably hampered by the great scarcity which prevailed. No attempt was made to tour in Gujarát, as famine

conditions prevailed throughout the entire district and a very considerable portion of my time was occupied in the various cattle camps.

91. The following studs were visited during the year in Káthiáwár, *viz.*, Vánkáner, Rájkot, Pálitána, Bhávnagar, Gondal, and 8 head of young stock and one mule purchased.

Káthiáwár.

92. As the horse-breeding resources of this Province had been allowed to lapse for a lengthened period, I determined in the year 1894 to visit the various studs and make some attempt to revise the then existing ones and to establish others where suitable conditions existed. The Province now contains 9 studs; the Chiefs were asked to sell their young stock to Government, to introduce good Arabs and thorough-bred English sires, to draft all old and unsuitable mares and to attempt mule breeding. This policy of improvement has been maintained and is most noticeable in the Vánkáner paddocks, where the 2 and 3-year-old fillies by the thorough-bred Government horse "Young Chieftain" out of mares with one or two strains of Arab blood are for size, shape, bone and substance difficult to equal. These fillies are intended to replace old, worn out mares, drafts, &c. They are true types of a successful breed, of which the Deccan and Káthiáwár contain very many notable examples: roomy, compact mares, with the best of legs and feet, very sure breeders and excellent mothers. You can depend upon them to throw true to type, generation after generation, and no fear need be entertained that they will ever throw back to a strain that would unfit their offspring to become cavalry remounts, as they are descendants of three strains only, all of which are pure, *viz.*, Káthi, Arab and English thoroughbred.

93. I have gone carefully through the horse-breeding records of this Province for the last 60 years and know no other part of India where prejudice against what is termed foreign blood, *viz.*, Arab and English thoroughbred, exists to the extent that it does in Káthiáwár. The Garásia of the present day much prefers his own undersized, unsound Káthi sire, whose sole recommendation is that his head is small, that the tips of his ears meet when pointed forward and that he has the requisite number of lucky marks, to the best Arab or thoroughbred that you could produce. This state of affairs, in spite of the efforts of Civil officers and officers of this Department for the last 60 years, still exists, and a very large percentage of the owners of mares in this Province would unhesitatingly utilize the service of a bad Kathi stallion in preference to a good Arab or thoroughbred. Prejudices, so deep rooted, are difficult to break down and it is for this reason that many of the Chiefs who have realized the value of Arabs and thorough-breds and the immense superiority of their stock over the indigenous Káthi may eventually, through the medium of their studs, overcome the prejudices of the small owner.

94. That a complete change has taken place in this Province, the following facts go far to prove. For the sake of comparison I will take the 6 years commencing 1850 and the 6 years commencing 1894. During the former period Government purchased in this Province and Cutch 415 remounts for Light Cavalry at an average of Rs. 385. History does not relate what size these horses were, but I have great doubts whether many of them would be bought at the present day for cavalry remounts, as the standard required for the Army Remount Department far exceeds anything that the Káthi could, as far as I have been able to ascertain, ever have approached. There is no doubt, however, that these 415 horses were bought from Garásias, were pure Káthis and that the private studs in that day did not contribute a single remount. Take the latter period, *viz.*, from 1894. Government have purchased 83 head of young stock and 5 mules. They have without a single exception been bought from private studs, the property of Chiefs, and are the produce of Arabs and thoroughbreds. Not a single pure Káthi has been bought or has a single head of young stock been purchased from a Garásia.

95. These simple facts are difficult to explain, but there can be no doubt that Káthiáwár as a horse-breeding country has completely changed within the last 60 years, and the same causes have affected this country and brought about this change as they have in other parts of India.

96. This Department, since 1894, has purchased 4 Arab, 1 thoroughbred and 3 donkey stallions for this Province, and completed an arrangement with the then following studs to maintain a Government stallion free of cost with certain restrictions as to their produce.

The working of these three stallions is shown in paragraphs 28 to 30 above :—

Rájkot	...	T. B. E. "Triumph."
Vánkáner	... ...	T. B. E. "Young Chieftain."
Pálitána	... ...	T. B. E. "Mr. Bumble."

97. Mule-breeding is making steady progress, and I trust, when more donkey stallions are procurable, to supply each stud with one, if not two, stallion.

98. It is very satisfactory to notice that the system established amongst these studs six years ago has been successful and that they can now be depended upon to produce a certain number of young stock annually that are fully up to our requirements, and this without any outlay or risk on the part of Government except the initial cost of the three stallions lent to Rájkot, Vánkáner, and Pálitána.

99. Káthiáwár has suffered very severely from famine this year, and it will take many seasons of prosperity to replace the stock which have either died or been sold.

Fodder Arrangements.

100. The land within the stable enclosure was prepared and with the first fall of rain sown with jowári and Guinea grass. No rain fell after August, and the well water being insufficient to irrigate this large area, the crops withered, and only a small quantity was saved. The outturn of grass from the Padampur kuran was from the same reason very poor, as it will be seen from the following table which is worked out at contract rates and gives details of expenses and return :—

Expenditure.	Amount.			Outturn.	Amount.		
					Rs.	a.	p.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Kirbi 1,380 lbs. at 50 lbs. per rupee	27	9	7
Pay of 1 máli and 1 motwála, including grain compensation.	210	0	0	Guinea grass 4,830 lbs. at 142 lbs. per rupee	34	0	2
Charges for maintaining a pair of bullocks	153	15	10	Grass from kuran 49,827 lbs. at 60 lbs. per rupee ...	830	7	2
Watchman at the Padampur kuran for 4 months and 27 days at Rs. 7 per mensem	34	4	10	Saving owing to reduction of bhisti service at Rs. 8 per mensem	96	0	0
Charges for cutting, carting and stacking grass from kuran ...	224	3	7	Total ...	988	0	11
Total ...	622	8	3	Net profit to Government ...	365	8	8

101. The above table shows that the stable enclosure land was worked at a loss of Rs. 206-6-1. This has, however, been more than counterbalanced by the surplus of Rs. 571-14-9 in the value of the grass raised in the kuran, leaving a net profit of Rs. 365-8-8 to Government. Considering the abnormal conditions which have prevailed throughout the year, this is satisfactory.

Well in the Stallion Stable Compound.

102. On my return to Ahmednagar from the districts in November, I found that the well in the stable enclosure was perfectly dry. This, in a season like the present, was a very serious matter, as in addition to the stallions, young and valuable growing trees, some 40 head of young stock in the paddock adjoining had to be supplied with water. Nearly all the sources of supply in Nagar had

failed, and it was necessary that some steps should be taken immediately. Carting water being both expensive and inconvenient, I determined, in spite of the opinion of all local experts, to deepen the well. After blasting through solid rock for some 8 feet I came on soft, blackish, crumbling rock holding a quantity of water which gushed out so fast as to interrupt the work. The well now contains some 12 feet of water and there has been no diminution in the supply since. Another well, some 300 yards away, was treated in the same manner with similar results. I have simply quoted these two experiments, as Mr. Santo Crimp considers the Deccan unsuitable for Artesian wells. Neither of these wells can be called Artesian in any sense of the word, except the fact that they are of great depth (57 feet), that the various strata gone through have yielded no water until the solid rock was reached, underneath which a large quantity of clean sweet water was obtained. Nagar is more or less surrounded by hills, and although not an expert in the matter I see no particular reason why the valley should not have the necessary basin-like formation which is so essential for an Artesian well.

103. When taking into consideration the large number of Government horses, troops, &c., at this place, I think, under the circumstances, if a boring apparatus is available, that it would be both advisable and interesting to further test this well as to whether Artesian conditions exist or not in this particular part of the Deccan. The experiment would not be costly and if successful would be most beneficial.

General Remarks.

104. The progress of the Department has been much hampered during the past year, as famine conditions prevailed throughout the entire Presidency, and Local Boards and District Bodies have been unable from want of funds to assist in furthering suggested improvements, and any attempt to establish new veterinary dispensaries has had to be abandoned until better times. Horse-breeding has suffered to a great extent and the growth of the young stock of the present season is likely to be permanently affected by the long period of scarcity through which they have passed. I do not think that any of the best mares have been lost, although much reduced in condition, and several have not been covered. Former experience has shown that the Deccan possesses great recuperative powers, and I trust that, given two or three good seasons, matters will soon right themselves.

105. It is satisfactory to note that the majority of district returns were received punctually this year and the report was complete by the 1st June with the exception of the marginally noted returns.

District.	Name of return.	Date of receipt.
Khándesh ... Násik ... Sholápur ...	District Horse-breeding Return C.	4th June.

J. W. A. MORGAN, Veterinary-Major,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
Bombay Presidency.

TABLE I.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Return of Government Horse and Pony Stallions for the year 1899-1900.

Details.	Government Horse and Pony Stallions.								Remarks.
	Thorough bred English.	Hackney and Norfolk Trotters.	Australian.	Arab.		Country-bred.		Total Horses and Ponies.	
				Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Balance on 1st April 1899	9	3	1	15	16	...	1	45	
Increase ... Received by importation ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Increase ... Purchased in India ...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	
Total ...	11	3	1	17	18	...	1	51	
Decrease ... Died	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	
Decrease ... Sold	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Decrease ... Destroyed	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	
Total ...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	5	
Balance on 31st March 1900	10	2	1	16	16	...	1	46	
Distribution ... Deccan	6	2	1	12	14	...	1	36	
Distribution ... Gujarát and Káthiáwár ...	4	...	...	4	2	...	...	10	

TABLE II.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Casualty Roll of Government Horse and Pony Stallions during the year 1899-1900.

No.	Name.	Class.	Horse or Pony.	Date of purchase.	Price paid.	Description of casualty.	Nature of casualty.	Remarks as to authority for destroying, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Montezuma ...	T. B. E....	Horse ...	22nd July 1897.	£ 500	Died ...	Enteritis.	
2	Silvermane ...	Arab ...	Do. ...	November 1890.	Rs. 1,500	Destroyed .	Old and worn out.	Goverment Resolution, General Department, No. 5475, dated 29th November 1899.
3	February	Do. ...	Pony ...	10th October 1885.	Rs. 600			
4	Mimic	Do. ...	Do. ...	23rd November 1894.	Rs. 712	Died ...	Meningitis.	

Abstract.

Province.	Number died.		Numbers destroyed.		Total.		Percentage of deaths.		Percentage destroyed.		General percentage.	
	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Deccan	1	1	1	1	2	2	5·55	7·14	5·55	7·14	11·11	14·28
Gujarát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	1	1	1	2	2	3·84	6·25	3·84	6·25	7·69	12·5

TABLE III.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Government Horse and Pony Stallions sold or transferred during 1899-1900.

No.	Name.	Class.	Horse or Pony.	Date of purchase.	Price paid.	Amount sold for.	Name of purchaser.	Authority for sale.	Remarks showing cause to rejection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Model ...	N. T. E....	Horse ...	21st May 1888...	£225	Rs. 61	Mr. J. Kendall Jockey.	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3883, dated 3rd June 1899.	Unsuitable for mares in the presidency.

TABLE IV.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Services and Produce of each Class of Government Horse and Pony Stallions during the year 1899-1900.

Horse or Pony.	Class.	Province.	Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Numbers of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallions employed at stud.		
				Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Numbers of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Of produce.	Of not held.	Of not known.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Horses.	Thorough-bred English.	Deccan	6	3·76	5·00	139	208	36·97	41·60	53	131	24	10·60	26·20	4·80
		Gujarát	4	4·00	3·36	101	126	25·25	37·50	37	83	6	11·01	24·70	1·79
		Total ...	10	7·76	8·36	240	334	30·93	39·95	90	214	30	10·77	25·59	3·59
	Hackney and Norfolk Trotters.	Deccan	2	2·58	3·00	93	133	36·04	44·33	35	73	25	11·67	24·33	8·33
		Gujarát	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	2·58	3·00	93	133	36·04	44·33	35	73	25	11·67	24·33	8·33
	Arab	Deccan	12	9·95	9·00	292	305	29·34	33·89	112	156	37	13·55	17·33	4·11
		Gujarát	4	3·00	4·00	77	118	25·66	29·50	38	78	2	9·50	19·50	0·50
		Total ...	16	12·95	13·00	369	423	28·49	32·54	150	234	39	11·54	18·00	3·00
	Australian... ...	Deccan	1	0·75	0·03	20	1	26·67	33·33	1	...	...	33·33	...	...
		Gujarát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	0·75	0·03	20	1	26·67	33·33	1	...	...	33 33	...	...
	Total	Deccan	21	17·04	17·03	544	647	31·92	37·99	201	360	86	11·80	21·14	5·05
		Gujarát	8	7·00	7·36	178	244	25·43	33·15	75	161	8	10·19	21·87	1·09
		Total ...	29	24·04	24·39	722	891	30·03	36·53	276	521	94	11·32	21·36	3·85
Ponies.	Arab	Deccan	14	13·29	14·00	349	451	26·26	32·21	148	224	79	10·57	16·00	5·64
		Gujarát	2	2·00	2·00	46	67	23·00	33·50	16	45	6	8·00	22·50	3·00
		Total ...	16	15·29	16·00	395	518	25·83	32·38	164	269	85	10·26	16·81	5·31
	Country-bred ...	Deccan	1	1·00	1·00	45	57	45·00	57·00	21	28	8	21·00	28·00	8·00
		Gujarát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	1·00	1·00	45	57	45·00	57 00	21	28	8	21·00	28·00	8·00
	Total	Deccan	15	14·29	15·00	394	508	27·57	33·87	169	252	87	11·27	16·80	5·80
		Gujarát	2	2·00	2·00	46	67	23·00	33·50	16	45	6	8·00	22·50	3·00
		Total ...	17	16·29	17·00	440	575	27·01	33·82	185	297	93	10·88	17·47	5·47
	Grand Total ...	Deccan	36	31·33	32·03	938	1,155	29·93	36·06	370	612	173	11·55	19·11	5·40
		Gujarát	10	9·00	9·36	224	311	24·88	33·23	91	206	14	9·72	22·01	1·50
		Total ...	46	40·33	41·39	1,162	1,466	28·81	35·42	461	818	187	11·14	19·76	4·52

TABLE V.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Records of the Class of Stallions which produce the most suitable Stock for the Army purposes as inspected during 1899-1900.

Remount Rearing Depôt.	Class of Sires of Remounts.	Number of Remounts inspected.	How allotted.				Percentage of allotments.			Remarks.
			British Cavalry.	Native Cavalry.	Rejected.	Total.	British Cavalry.	Native Cavalry.	Rejected.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ahmednagar	Thorough-bred English	15	11	1	3	15	73·33	6·67	20·00	
	Norfolk Trotter	4	4	...	...	4	100·00	...	...	
	Arab	9	7	1	1	9	77·78	11·11	11·11	
	Unknown	2	2	...	...	2	100·00	...	...	
	Australian	4	4	...	...	4	100·00	...	...	
	Total ...	34	28	2	4	34	82·35	5·88	11·77	

TABLE VI.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Statement of Country-bred Remounts purchased during 1899-1900.

Purchased for	Number purchased.				1½ to under 3 years.	3 to under 6 years.	6 to under 8 years.	8 years and over.	Total.	Breed.				Remarks.
	Horses.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.						Government Sires and Branded Dams.	Sires not known and Country Dams.	Country Sires and Country Dams.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bombay Native Cavalry	56	84	48	188	40	125	18	5	188	81	21	86	188	
Police, Northern Division	3	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	4	1	3	...	4	
Police, Central Division	4	3	5	12	...	12	...	...	12	3	8	1	12	
Police, Southern Division	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
Remount Rearing Depôt, Ahmednagar ...	18	15	4	37	32	4	1	...	37	34	3	...	37	
Total ...	81	103	58	242	72	146	19	5	242	120	35	87	242	

TABLE X.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY SECTION.

Statement of Mules purchased by Government in 1899-1900.

Mules purchased for	Total number purchased.	Remarks.
1	2	3
Second Bombay Lancers	2	
Third Q. O. Bombay Cavalry	30	
Fifth Bombay Cavalry	60	
Sixth Bombay Cavalry	1	
Seventh Bombay Lancers	30	
Remount Rearing Depôt, Ahmednagar ...	1	
Total ...	124	

TABLE XI.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Cost of Feed, Keep, Transit, &c., of Government Horse and Pony Stallions during 1899-1900.

Province.	District.	Number of Stallions or days.		Total Annual Cost.				Average per Stallion.			
				Horse.		Pony		Horse.		Pony.	
		Horse.	Pony.	Feed.	Transit.	Feed.	Transit.	Feed.	Transit.	Feed.	Transit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Deccan	Poona	3,163	1,481	3,663	...	1,406	...	423	...	347	...
	Ahmednagar	2,976	2,425	3,708	121	2,746	19	455	15	413	3
	Sholápur	730	...	793	...	...	...	397	...	...	...
	Sátára	365	365	585	...	410	...	585	...	410	...
	Násik	...	780	...	...	907	...	...	...	454	...
	Khándesh	...	507	...	...	816	...	...	...	587	...
	Total ...	7,234	5,508	8,749	121	6,287	19	441	6	417	1
Gujarát	Kaira	695	330	732	...	343	...	384	..	379	...
	Ahmedabad	995	365	1,393	...	437	...	511	...	437	...
	Deesa	337	...	386	...	...	...	418	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,027	695	2,511	...	780	...	452	...	410	...
	Grand Total ...	9,261	6,203	11,260	121	7,067	19	434	5	416	1

Note.—Fractions of Rupees omitted to facilitate comparison.

TABLE XII.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Return of Branded or Certificated Mares and their Produce for the Official year 1899-1900.

Details.	Branded or Certificated Mares.					Produce.					Remarks.
	For Horse breeding.	For Pony breeding.	For Mule breeding.	For Donkey breeding.	Total.	Horse Stock.	Pony Stock.	Mule Stock.	Donkey Stock.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Balance on 31st March 1899 ...	1,462	4,540	...	...	6,002	...	...	...	...	...	
Increase ... Branded during the year.	53	130	...	...	183	...	...	...	...	...	
Increase ... Foaled do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	276	185	...	...	461	
Total ...	1,515	4,670	...	...	6,185	276	185	...	...	461	
Decrease ... Died	56	94	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease ... No trace	33	73	...	...	106	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	89	167	...	...	256	...	...	...	...	...	
Balance on 31st March 1900 ...	1,426	4,503	...	...	5,929	276	185	...	...	461	
Distribution Deccan	803	3,084	...	...	3,887	201	169	...	...	370	
Distribution Gujarát	623	1,419	...	...	2,042	75	16	...	...	91	

TABLE XIII.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Revenue Section.

Breeders and other Colts castrated by Veterinary Graduates and Salutries in 1899-1900.

Province.	District.	Number of Colts castrated.			Number of deaths resulting from effects of castration.	Remarks.
		Horse Stock.	Male Stock.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deccan ...	Khándesh ...	3	...	3	...	
	Násik	1	...	1	...	
	Ahmednagar ...	5	...	5	...	
	Poona	6	...	6	...	
	Sholápur ...	6	...	6	...	
Karnátak ...	Belgaum ...	6	...	6	...	
	Dhárwár ...	2	...	2	...	
Gujarát ...	Ahmedabad ...	1	...	1	...	
	Surat	9	...	9	...	
	Total ...	39	...	39	...	

TABLE XXI.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

General Statement of expenditure during 1899-1900.

Number.	Major Head.	Amount.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	
1	Prizes at Horse Fairs and Shows ...	.....	
2	Establishment Pay—		
	Officers	10,883 7 11	
	Subordinates	4,767 0 0	
3	Travelling Allowance—		
	Officers	2,991 14 0	
	Subordinates	1,187 15 0	
4	Contingencies	2,308 13 8	
5	Purchase of Stallions	4,798 6 6	
6	Feed, Keep, &c., of Stallions—		
	Provincial ... Maintenance ...	10,345 12 10	
	Provincial ... Transit	140 1 9	
	Local Funds	7,979 15 9	
	Total ...	45,403 7 5	

TABLE XXII.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE SECTION.

Abstract of Tours of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, during 1899-1900.

Rank, Name and Designation of Touring Officer.	Number of Mares inspected.		Number of Mares branded for								Total mares branded.		Summary of other duties performed.
			Horse.		Pony.		Mule.		Donkey.				
	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Veterinary Major J. W. A. Morgan, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.	261	727	53	203	130	410	...	...	...	...	183	613	Investigated outbreak of Rinderpest in the Thána District and of Gloss Anthrax in the Poona District; conducted Rinderpest experiments at Sewri Lazaretto; assisted Dr. Polerine in purchasing horses for the Bombay Municipality, and the Remount Agent in purchasing young stock; attended meeting in connection with the two years' course of the Veterinary College, Bombay. Inoculated some cattle at the cattle camp, Ahmedabad. Acted as President of the Board of Examiners of the Veterinary College, Bombay. Inspected Stallions and Veterinary Dispensaries. Purchased Stallions for stud purposes, and young stock for the Ahmednagar Remount Rearing Depôt and visited State paddocks in Káthiáwár.

TABLE XXIII.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Statement showing Districts where Outbreaks of Cattle-disease occurred during 1899-1900.

Province.	District.	RINDERPEST.			ANTHRAX.			FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.			PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.			CHARBON SYMPTOMATIQUE.			OTHER DISEASES.			TOTAL.			REMARKS.
		Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Bombay	Bombay City ...	96	28	29·16	...	...	...	470	2	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	566	30	5·30	
Deccan	Khándesh ...	511	359	70·25	...	...	...	134	42	31·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	645	401	62·17	
	Násik	4	1	25·00	105	103	98·09	226	30	13·27	...	...	...	67	64	95·52	...	...	...	402	198	49·25	
	Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	32	89·19	...	...	...	37	32	86·48	
	Poona	184	131	71·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	9	24·32	8	8	100·00	15	13	86·66	244	161	65·98	
	Sátára	...	...	...	..	...	...	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	...	...	
Karnátak ...	Belgaum ...	...	...	...	46	30	65·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	80·00	...	...	...	51	34	67·84	
	Dhárwár ...	52	26	50·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	39	95·12	17	14	82·35	110	79	71·81	
Konkan... ...	Kánara	48	21	43·75	...	...	...	18	7	38·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	100·00	67	29	43·28	
	Ratnágiri ...	74	33	44·59	52	48	92·31	303	2	0·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	429	83	19·34	
	Thána	1,036	552	53·28	68	68	100·00	1,149	67	5·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,253	687	30·49	
Gujarát... ...	Broach	90	76	84·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	50·00	92	77	84·13	
	Kaira	248	97	39·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	97	39·11	
	Panch Maháls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	11	64·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	11	64·70	
	Ahmedabad ...	28	14	50·00	...	...	...	30	1	3·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	15	25·86	
	Total ...	2,371	1,338	56·43	271	249	91·88	2,577	151	5·86	54	20	37·04	158	147	93·01	35	29	82·86	5,466	1,934	35·40	

TABLE XXIV.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Statement showing Number of Animals treated by Veterinary Assistants during the year 1899-1900.

District.	Name of Dispensary Town.	Brought over from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total Treated.	DETAILS OF COLUMN 5 OR COLUMN 36.																											Number of Villages visited.	Number of Veterinary Assistants employed.	Remarks.
					Rinderpest.				Authrax.				Foot and Mouth Disease.				Pleuro-Pneumonia.				Charbon Symptomatique.				Other Diseases.				Total Treated.									
					Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Returned incurable.	Result unknown.	Balance.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Násik ...	Násik	25	1,138	1,163	1	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662	42	41	1,029	763	42	46	5	275	32	1,163	...	1	
	Do. (Itinerant) ...	...	643	643	10	...	3	14	...	...	2	3	229	...	...	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	10	3	304	452	10	8	1	172	...	643	...	1	
Khándesh ...	Dhulia	10	2,226	2,236	21	2	16	41	...	...	...	...	44	4	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,128	588	79	2,139	1,193	594	95	45	296	13	2,236	3	1	
	Jalgaon	7	1,000	1,007	...	...	127	127	...	...	...	...	39	6	4	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	141	159	826	442	147	290	8	108	12	1,007	...	1	
	Bhadgaon (Itinerant) ...	11	594	605	27	1	20	57	1	...	...	2	12	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	45	7	531	138	47	27	11	380	2	605	109	1	
Poona	Poona	15	750	765	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	602	26	60	759	606	26	62	15	46	10	765	...	1	
Belgaum ...	Belgaum	26	1,539	1,565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,368	56	37	1,564	1,369	56	37	5	70	28	1,565	...	1	
	Do. (Itinerant) ...	18	1,015	1,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	808	74	46	1,033	808	74	46	36	48	21	1,033	...	1	
Dhárwár ...	Dhárwár	10	1,250	1,260	1	...	3	4	...	...	2	2	18	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,032	84	40	1,235	1,051	84	45	1	68	11	1,260	...	1	
Ratnágiri ...	Ratnágiri	2	585	587	27	...	6	33	41	..	23	64	173	...	2	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	6	17	315	522	6	48	...	11	...	587	9	1	
Kolába	Kolába	10	1,545	1,555	73	...	53	131	6	...	3	9	217	...	...	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,103	10	11	1,190	1,404	10	67	9	44	21	1,555	80	1	
Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad	64	2,539	2,603	...	...	2	2	..	..	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,296	20	52	2,599	2,298	20	54	38	134	59	2,603	...	1	
Kaira	Nadiád	32	1,940	1,972	6	...	17	23	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,627	105	31	1,941	1,641	105	48	17	125	36	1,972	...	1	
	Kaira (Itinerant) ...	8	625	633	36	...	18	54	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	424	39	14	564	475	39	32	7	36	44	633	161	1	
Surat	Surat	49	1,106	1,155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,033	14	7	1,105	1,083	14	7	2	5	44	1,155	6	1	
	Total ...	287	18,495	18,782	207	3	272	494	48	...	30	80	912	11	6	1,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,078	1,260	604	17,134	14,245	1,274	912	200	1,818	333	18,782	359	15	

TABLE XXIV (*a*).

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Statement showing Number of Animals treated by Veterinary Assistants at Dispensaries during 1899-1900.

Dispensaries.	IN-PATIENTS.								OUT-PATIENTS.								Total of in and out-patients remaining on 31st March 1900.	Remarks.
	Remaining on 1st April 1899.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Result not known and incurable.	Remaining on 31st March 1900.	Remaining on 1st April 1899.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Result not known and incurable.	Remaining on 31st March 1900.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Násik	6	115	121	69	13	28	2	9	19	1,023	1,042	694	29	18	278	23	32	
Do. (Itinerant) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	643	643	452	10	8	173	..	...	
Dhulia	2	30	32	11	13	4	4	...	8	2,196	2,204	1,182	581	91	337	13	13	
Jalgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1,000	1,007	442	147	290	116	12	12	
Bhadgaon (Itinerant) ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	594	605	138	47	27	391	2	2	
Poona	13	360	373	293	13	48	11	8	2	390	392	313	13	14	50	2	10	
Belgaum	1	38	39	27	...	7	1	4	25	1,501	1,526	1,342	56	20	74	24	28	
Do. (Itinerant) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1,015	1,033	808	74	46	84	21	21	
Dhárwár	...	18	18	7	5	4	1	1	10	1,232	1,242	1,044	79	41	68	10	11	
Ratnágiri...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	585	587	522	6	48	11	...	...	
Kolába	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1,545	1,555	1,404	10	67	53	21	21	
Ahmedabad	14	95	109	88	4	7	5	5	50	2,444	2,494	2,210	16	47	167	54	59	
Nadiád	3	46	49	35	9	3	...	2	29	1,894	1,923	1,606	96	45	142	34	36	
Kaira (Itinerant) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	625	633	475	39	32	43	44	44	
Surat	6	81	87	74	1	6	2	4	43	1,025	1,068	1,009	13	1	5	40	44	
Total ...	45	783	828	604	58	107	26	33	242	17,712	17,954	13,641	1,216	105	1,992	300	333	

TABLE XXV.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of Veterinary Dispensaries during 1899-1900.

Dispensaries.	RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURE.							Balance.
	Last year's balance.	By Local Fund Grant.	By Government Grant.	By Municipal Contribution.	By other sources.	Total.	Pay.	Travelling allowance.	Medicines, instruments, &c., &c.	Furniture, land, &c., &c.	Contingencies, stabling house-rent, &c.	Transferred to India Veterinary Dispensary Fund.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Násik	3,740 1 2	350 0 0	922 8 0	250 0 0	393 1 9	5,655 10 11	1,312 9 0	.....	34 12 3	124 1 5	197 15 9	...	1,669 6 5	3,986 4 6
Do. (Itinerant) ...	263 4 0	705 0 0	608 0 0	190 0 0	.....	1,766 4 0	972 8 0	250 13 6	390 9 6	.....	135 2 6	...	1,749 1 6	17 2 6
Dhulia...	—906 10 4	750 0 0	400 0 0	150 0 0	18 0 0	411 5 8	1,250 0 0	.....	474 12 0	.....	194 6 9	...	1,919 2 9	—1,507 13 1
Jalgaon	—246 4 8	750 0 0	400 0 0	25 0 0	9 0 0	937 11 4	1,038 8 0	.....	.....	.....	159 4 0	...	1,197 12 0	—260 0 8
Bhadgaon (Itinerant) .	416 11 11	750 0 0	400 0 0	50 0 0	10 8 9	1,627 4 8	1,040 0 0	100 10 0	453 9 0	.....	273 11 3	...	1,867 14 3	—240 9 7
Poona	2,130 10 4	1,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	442 0 0	903 10 0	5,676 4 4	799 9 5	.....	688 15 1	.....	.....	...	1,488 8 6	4,187 11 10
Belgaum	154 1 5	1,600 0 0	1,272 8 0	57 0 0	40 6 0	3,123 15 5	2,060 6 9	120 0 0	572 7 1	.....	180 0 0	...	2,932 13 10	191 1 7
Do. (Itinerant) ...														
Dhárwár	506 1 2	1,100 0 0	700 0 0	.....	140 2 0	2,446 3 2	1,138 13 4	8 14 0	243 6 5	9 15 0	549 7 0	...	1,950 7 9	495 11 5
Ratnágiri	509 8 0	1,543 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,052 8 0	722 0 0	38 10 0	328 3 0	69 3 0	130 11 8	...	1,288 11 8	763 12 4
Kolába	.....	1,086 12 11	.....	.....	.....	1,086 12 11	752 3 0	2 4 0	256 10 2	25 0 0	50 11 9	...	1,086 12 11	.....
Ahmedabad	4,592 12 5	400 0 0	1,106 10 8	350 0 0	562 0 0	7,011 7 1	1,545 0 0	7 14 0	452 12 4	.....	2,049 12 2	...	4,055 4 6	2,956 2 7
Nadiád	1,125 11 10	1,600 0 0	1,432 8 0	300 0 0	39 7 0	4,497 10 10	2,368 10 10	233 12 3	265 15 9	10 0 0	346 4 2	...	3,224 11 0	1,272 15 10
Kaira (Itinerant) ...														
Surat	6,316 7 3	250 0 0	400 0 0	300 0 0	367 0 9	7,633 8 0	1,085 0 0	.....	229 8 10	1,390 0 0	113 3 6	...	2,817 12 4	4,815 11 8

TABLE XXVI.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Revenue Section.

Statement showing the Names of Places visited by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and the work done by him during the official year ending 31st March 1900.

Date.	Place.	District.	Number of Miles travelled on tour.			Remarks.
			By Road.	By Rail.	By Boat.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1899.						
1st April	Dahiwádi	Sátára	...	...	...	To brand mares.
2nd and 3rd April	Mhaswad	Do.	17	...	...	Do.
4th April	Mayni	Do.	25	...	...	Do.
5th „	Vita	Do.	12	...	...	To brand mares and inspect stallion.
6th to 11th April	Tásgaon, Poona, Bombay and back to Ahmednagar.	Bombay	52	481	...	To brand mares, investigate supposed warbles and conduct rinderpest experiments at the Sewri Lazaretto.
18th to 23rd „	Bombay and back to Ahmednagar.	Do.	24	436	...	To conduct rinderpest experiments at the Sewri Lazaretto and visit stables.
25th April	Supa and back to Ahmednagar.	Ahmednagar	36	...	...	To assist the Remount Agent in purchasing young stock.
29th April to 3rd May	Bombay and back to Ahmednagar.	Bombay.	24	436	...	To conduct rinderpest experiments at the Sewri Lazaretto.
5th and 6th May	Kedgaon and back ...	Poona...	4	128	...	To assist the Remount Agent in purchasing young stock.
13th to 20th „	Bombay and back ...	Bombay	14	436	...	To conduct rinderpest experiments at the Sewri Lazaretto.
30th May	Ráhuri and back ...	Ahmednagar	8	50	...	To inspect stallions and assist the Remount Agent in purchasing young stock.
31st May to 5th June...	Bombay and back ...	Bombay	4	462	...	To conduct rinderpest experiments at the Sewri Lazaretto.
16th to 20th June	Do. ...	Do.	24	462	...	Do. do.
27th and 28th „	Dhond and back ...	Poona...	4	102	...	To examine a sick Government stallion.
1st July	Poona	Do.	2	99	...	To investigate cattle disease.
2nd and 3rd July	Gosasi and back to Poona.	Do.	68	...	...	Do.
4th and 5th „	Sirur and back to Ahmednagar.	Do.	78	...	...	To attend a sick stallion.

8th and 9th „	Jalgaon, Bhádgaon and Chálisgaon.	Khándesh	23	253	... To inspect Veterinary Dispensaries.
10th and 11th July	Dhulia and back to Ahmednagar.	Do.	74	139	... To inspect Veterinary Dispensary.
12th to 16th „	Násik, Bombay and back to Ahmednagar.	Bombay	36	477	... To inspect Veterinary Dispensary and conduct rinderpest experiments at the Sewri Lazaretto.
27th July to 6th August	Poona and back... ...	Poona...	4	198	... To inspect Veterinary Dispensary and confer with the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture.
14th to 16th August	Dhárwár	Dhárwár	4	396	... To inspect Veterinary Dispensary.
17th to 20th „	Belgaum and back to Ahmednagar.	Belgaum	7	420	... Do. do.
24th to 26th „	Poona	Poona...	2	99	... To attend meeting in connection with the two years' course and the scale of pay of the subordinate Veterinary establishment and purchase a stallion.
27th August to 1st September	Bombay and back to Ahmednagar.	Bombay	2	337	... To conduct rinderpest experiments at the Sewri Lazaretto.
2nd and 3rd September	Bombay, Sewri and Murbád.	Thána...	36	291	... To investigate outbreak of rinderpest at Kutul, Bombay, to get instrument and graduate. Inoculate cattle at Lazaretto for testing serum.
4th September	Kutul and back to Bombay.	Do.	34	34	... Do. do.
5th and 6th September	Sewri and back to Ahmednagar.	Bombay	12	218	... Do. do.
10th and 11th „	Bombay, Sewri and back.	Do.	12	218	... To visit stables for purchase of stallions, and Sewri in connection with rinderpest experiments.
12th to 21st „	Poona and back to Ahmednagar.	Poona...	12	218	... To assist Dr. Polerino in purchasing horses for the Bombay Municipality.
24th to 28th „	Bombay and back ...	Bombay	4	436	... To visit commission stables for purchase of stallions.
7th October	Miri	Ahmednagar	24	...	... To brand mares.
8th „	Shevgaon	Do.	18	...	... Do. and inspect stallion.
9th „	Nevása	Do.	25	...	... Do.
10th and 11th October	Malegaon *viá* Belápur, Kopargaon and Manmád.	Násik...	49	54	... Do. do.
12th October	Yeola and back to Ahmednagar.	Do.	30	58	... Do. do.
21st to 27th October	Bombay and back ...	Bombay	4	436	... To inspect newly-arrived Arabs with a view to purchase stallions.
29th October to 5th November	Bombay, Parel, Ahmedabad and back to Ahmednagar.	Ahmedabad	28	1,056	... To inoculate cattle against rinderpest and inspect cattle camps at Ahmedabad.
16th and 17th November	Bombay	Bombay	2	218	... To interview the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, in connection with the subject of inoculation.
18th to 22nd „	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	4	310	... To inspect Veterinary Dispensary and cattle camps and arrange duties in connection with the latter.
23rd November	Parántij and back ...	Do.	10	82	... To inspect stallion.

TABLE XXVI—*continued.*

Date.	Place.	District.	Numbers of Miles travelled on tour.			Remarks.
			By Road.	By Rail.	By Boat.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24th to 26th November	Deesa	Pálanpur	6	100	...	To inspect stallion.
27th to 29th „	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	6	100	...	To inspect stallions and cattle camps.
30th November to 3rd December	Kaira, Nadiád, Surat and back to Ahmednagar.	Kaira and Surat ...	20	528	...	To inspect Veterinary Dispensaries.
8th to 20th December	Bombay and back ...	Bombay	4	436	...	To act as President of the Board of Examiners at the Veterinary College, Bombay.
1900.						
5th January	Jeúr	Ahmednagar... ...	11	...	...	To brand mares and purchase young stock.
6th „	Ghodegaon	Do.	10	...	...	Do. do.
7th and 8th January...	Ráhuri	Do.	18	...	...	To brand mares, inspect stallions and purchase young stock.
9th January	Vámbori...	Do.	10	...	...	To brand mares and purchase young stock.
10th and 11th January	Dhawalpuri	Do.	22	...	...	Do. do.
12th January	Párner	Do.	14	...	...	Do. do.
13th „	Ranjangaon	Do.	13	...	...	Do. do.
14th and 15th January	Mhása	Do.	14	...	...	Do. do.
16th January...	Shrigonda	Do.	14	...	...	Do. inspect stallions and purchase young stock.
17th „	Kuldharan	Do.	12	...	...	Do. and purchase young stock.
18th and 19th January	Karjat	Do.	10	...	...	Do. inspect stallion and purchase young stock.
20th January...	Karmála	Sholápur	14	...	...	Do. do. do.
21st „	Jeur	Do.	11	...	...	Do. and purchase young stock.
22nd „	Kem	Do.	10	...	...	Do. do.
23rd and 24th January	Temburni	Do.	11	...	...	Do. do.
25th January	Karkamb	Do.	12	...	...	Do. do.
26th and 27th January	Pandharpur	Do.	12	...	...	Do. do.
28th and 29th „	Sángola and back ...	Do.	36	...	...	Do. inspect stallion and purchase young stock.
30th January	Bhaloni	Do.	14	...	...	Do. and purchase young stock.
31st „	Akluj	Do.	17	...	...	Do. do.
1st and 2nd February	Indápur	Poona	16	...	...	Do. inspect stallions and purchase young stock.
3rd and 4th „	Lasurna	Do.	18	...	...	Do. and purchase young stock.
5th and 6th „	Bárámati	Do.	15	...	...	Do. inspect stallions and purchase young stock.

8th February	Supa	Do.	19	...	...	Do.	and purchase young stock.
7th and 9th February	Pargaon	Do.	17	...	...	Do.	do.
10th February	Nhawra	Do.	7	...	...	Do.	do.
11th and 12th February	Sirúr and back to Ahmednagar	Do.	43	...	...	Do.	inspect stallions and purchase young stock.
13th to 18th „	Bombay and back ...	Bombay	4	475	...	To confer with the Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, purchase stallions and judge at Horse Show.	
22nd to 25th „	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	2	566	...	To visit cattle camps and arrange inoculation experiments.	
26th February...	Vánkáner	Káthiáwár	...	132	...	To visit paddocks, inspect stallions and buy young stock.	
27th and 28th February	Rájkot	Do.	...	25	...	Do.	do.
1st and 2nd March	Bhávnagar	Do.	...	181	...	To inspect State paddocks and make arrangements for inoculation experiments.	
3rd to 9th „	Songad, Pálitána, Ahmedabad and back to Ahmednagar.	Do.	38	704	...	Do.	do.
12th to 17th „	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	...	567	...	To make arrangements for inoculation experiments.	
18th and 19th „	Rájkot	Káthiáwár	...	149	...	To inspect State paddocks and arrange for inoculation experiments.	
20th to 27th „	Gondal, Ahmedabad and back to Ahmednagar.	Do.	...	698	...	Do.	do.
		Total ...	1,352	13,701	...		

SIND.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT (PROVINCIAL) OF THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900.

I.—Horse-breeding.

1. The Arab stallion "Maxim" maintained by the Hyderabad Local Board covered 34 mares against 43 (and not 42) last year. Out of the 43 mares covered last year, 22 foaled, and 21 were not held.

The total cost of feed and keep, &c., on account of this horse was Rs. 408-15-0 against Rs. 310-3-11. The increase of Rs. 98-11-1 is due to the famine, which increased the rates of grain, &c.

Though the number of mares covered by this horse this year is less than last, *i. e.*, 34 against 43 last year, considering the prevailing scarcity and famine, I am of opinion that the work done by him is satisfactory.

There are no other horse stallions kept by Local Boards in the Province.

II.—Mule-breeding.

1. A Persian donkey stallion "Jubilee" was kept by the Hyderabad Local Board from April to July 1899, but as after that he became unfit for stud purposes, he was sold for Rs. 50.

(*a*) The cost of feed and keep for the days he was maintained by the Board, was Rs. 165-7-2.

(*b*) Only 4 pony mares were covered by the donkey this year against 26 last year.

(*c*) Out of the 26 mares covered last year, 12 did not hold, and the result of the remaining 14 is unknown.

(*d*) There is a Sindhi donkey stallion named "Shikárpur" which has been kept by Khán Bahádur Ghulam Rasul Khán Jatoi in the Hyderabad District at his own expense.

(*e*) The cost of feed and keep of this donkey was Rs. 264-7-11.

(*f*) A total number of 30 mares was covered by this donkey against 43 last year.

(*g*) Out of the 43 mares covered last year, 16 did not hold, and the result of 27 mares is unknown.

(*h*) There are no other donkey stallions kept either by Local Boards or private individuals in the Province.

III.—Cattle-disease.

Investigation and Prevention.

(1).—*Information collected.*

1. Reports were received in the prescribed form from all districts.

(*a*) The total number of attacks from various diseases amounted to 3,914 against 4,013 last year, showing a decrease of 99 cases, of which 100 or 2·55 per cent. proved fatal. There is also a considerable decrease in the number of deaths, *viz*, the percentage of deaths this year is 2·55 against 9·56 last year.

(2).—*Outbreaks during the year.*

1. Table M, showing the attacks and deaths under several diseases, is summarised below.

(*a*) *Anthrax.*—This disease was prevalent in the Hyderabad District only. 38 animals were attacked and the whole of them died.

(*b*) *Foot and mouth disease*—Prevailed in the two districts of the Province, *i.e.*, Hyderabad and Karáchi. The total number of attacks were 286 against 115, and deaths 6 against 2, showing a percentage of 2·09 against 1·74 last year.

(*c*) *Other diseases.*—The total number of animals attacked this year was 3,590 against 3,551 and deaths 56 against 213, showing a percentage of 1·56 against 5·99.

(3).—*Treatment.*

1. The cattle of the districts from which cattle-disease reports were received during the year, were treated by the Veterinary Graduates.

(4).—*Cattle-breeding, including Cattle Fairs and Shows.*

1. *Cattle-breeding.*—There is only one bull kept by the Hyderabad Local Board, but I have not received any information as to results. This bull was kept stabled, but I recommended he should be turned loose with a herd.

(*a*) *Cattle Fairs and Shows.*—No cattle show or fair was held during the year.

(5).—*Veterinary Institutions.*

Veterinary Dispensaries.

(*a*) Hyderabad.

"The Steele Veterinary Dispensary:" Veterinary Graduate Asudumal.—Inspected by me on the 24th January 1900 and found in a satisfactory condition. The total number of cases during the year amounted to 1,014 as against 1,111 last year, the decrease being attributed to the prevalence of plague by the Veterinary Graduate. In-patients 131, out-patients 883. Eight cases of castration are reported as against 15 last year. The Veterinary Graduate did not attend the Moro Horse Show held during the year; this I think a pity, as such visits into the district afford him opportunities of becoming personally acquainted with zamindárs and owners of stock. During the year under report the new buildings of the dispensary have been finished and occupied, but, as I pointed out last year, the accommodation provided is out of all proportion to its cost. At a meeting of the District Local Board held on the 28th October last, it was decided to levy a fee of 4 annas per day on all in-patients; this, the Veterinary Graduate considers, was too high, and reports as having considerably reduced the number of in-patients. This fee appears to me to be a high one, and it is hoped that the Committee will see its way to reducing it. The question of utilizing the services of the Veterinary Graduate, in connection with lectures to the students of the agricultural class, was, as proposed by me last year, reconsidered, with the result that the authorities have availed themselves of his services for this purpose. The financial condition of the institution appears very satisfactory, and is shown as below.

Results of treatment.	
Cured	903
Relieved	34
Died...	27
Incurable	4
Unknown	27
Remaining	19
Total ...	1,014

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	9,753	6	3
Expenditure	7,842	14	6
Balance ...	1,910	7	9

The report is very satisfactory and testifies to the good work done by the Veterinary Graduate in charge.

Itinerating Veterinary Graduate Ansari.—Inspected by me on the 14th January 1900. The dispensary buildings are satisfactory, but infirmary stables, as pointed out by me last year, are still urgently needed. The number of cases treated during the year was 317 as against 396 last year. In-patients 15, out-patients 302. Seven cases of castration are reported against 5 last year. Outbreaks of gloss-anthrax and foot and mouth disease occurred during the year under report, but these were of an unimportant character and quickly stamped out. The report submitted by the Veterinary Graduate is very brief, and I have drawn his attention to this matter. The financial state of the institution appears satisfactory.

(*b*) Naushahro.

Results of treatment.	
Cured	235
Relieved	54
Died	8
Incurable	10
Unknown	4
Remaining	6
Total ...	317

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	2,028	14	10
Expenditure	1,588	13	10
Balance ...	440	1	0

"Richmond Crawford Veterinary Dispensary." Veterinary Graduate Haji.—Inspected by me on the 20th October 1899, and found to be in a most satisfactory condition. The total number of cases during the year amounted to 2,622 against 2,234 last year.

(*c*) Karáchi.

In-patients 300, out-patients 2,322. Four cases of castration are reported as against 1 last year. There were 3 cases of glanders during the year; they were promptly detected, the diseased horses were destroyed, their carcases burnt, all necessary disinfection carried out, and thus the spread of the disease was at once checked. Foot and mouth disease prevailed in Karáchi among the bullocks of the Municipal Conservancy Department from the 29th April to the 16th May 1899, but the outbreak was not of a serious nature, all animals recovering. Terrible mortality has occurred during the year among cattle in the hilly portions of the district owing to the long continued drought. The Collector writes as follows on this subject:—

Results of treatment.	
Cured	2,575
Relieved	25
Died	29
Incurable	1
Unknown	Nil
Remaining	32
Total ...	2,622

"I cannot to-day give even a rough estimate of the extent of the mortality, but there can be no doubt that in Kohistán the horned cattle and sheep died 'wholesale,' while camels and other animals suffered very materially throughout almost the entire district."

The shoeing forge attached to the dispensary did good work during the year, 470 horses being shod there, giving an average monthly income of Rs. 53-13-8.

"As in previous years the animals of the various public institutions were treated at the dispensary free of charge, as follows:—

Institution.	No. of animals treated.
Karáchi Municipality...	252
The S. P. C. A.	27
Karáchi Police	53
Zoological Garden	8
Vaccination Department	130
Total ...	470

During the year under report the Veterinary Graduate again assisted the Government of Ceylon in the selection, purchase, and shipment of cows for the Government dairy at Colombo. The Collector speaks most highly of the work done by the Veterinary Graduate, in which I fully concur. The financial state of the institution is shown below.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	7,236	1	7
Expenditure	6,430	10	0
Balance ...	805	7	7

(*d*) Shikárpur.

Veterinary Graduate Vedh.—Inspected by me on the 7th November 1899, and found satisfactory.

The total number of cases during the year amounted to 820 against 916 last year, the decrease being probably due to scarcity.

In-patients 82, out-patients 738. Only 2 cases of castration are reported against 3 last year. During the year under report the dispensary has been removed to a new site ; this is nearer the town, and is in every way more suitable, and will, I feel sure, greatly increase the popularity of the institution. No outbreak of any cattle-disease is reported from this district during the past year. Several Imperial stallions in the district were treated by the Veterinary Graduate during the year.

Results of treatment.	
Cured	761
Relieved	38
Died	10
Incurable	3
Unknown	8
Total ...	820

The financial state of the institution is as below.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	4,733	14	0
Expenditure	4,753	5	4
Balance ...	—19	7	4

Large compensation was paid for the site of the new dipsensary, or there would have been a good balance in hand.

(6).—Tour of the Superintendent.

I visited nearly the whole of the Province, travelling 546 miles by road and 5,846 by rail.

H. M. MAXWELL., Vety.-Captain,
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
Baluchistán and Sind.

B 347—b

TABLE A.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Return of Horse, Pony, and Donkey Stallions, the property of District Boards, Courts of Ward, and private persons, for the official year 1899-1900.

Details.	HORSE AND PONY STALLIONS.																		DONKEY STALLIONS.						
	Horses.									Ponies.									District Boards.		Courts of Ward.		Private persons.		
	District Boards.			Courts of Ward.			Private persons.			District Boards.			Courts of Ward.			Private persons.									
	Arab.	Persian.	Total.	Arab.	Persian.	Total.	Arab.	Persian.	Total.	Arab.	Persian.	Total.	Arab.	Persian.	Total.	Arab.	Persian.	Total.	Italian.	Persian.	Italian.	Persian.	Italian.	Sindhi.	Total.
Balance on 1st April 1899 ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Increase ... Purchased in India.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase ... By transfer from	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	2
Decrease ... Died ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease ... Destroyed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease ... Sold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Balance on 31st March 1900 ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

H. M. MAXWELL, Vety.-Captain,
Superintendent, C. V. D., Baluchistán and Sind.

TABLE D.

Provincial Report.

Services and Produce of each class of Horse and Pony Stallions, the property of District Boards, Courts of Ward, and Private Persons, during 1899-1900.

Horse or Pony.	Class.	District Boards.												Courts of Ward.												Private Persons.											
		Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's covering.			Average result of previous year's covering per stallion employed at stud.			Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's covering.			Average result of previous year's covering per stallion employed at stud.			Stallions on Register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's covering.			Average result of previous year's covering per stallion employed at stud.		
			Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average not held.	Average not known.		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average not held.	Average not known.		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average not held.	Average not known.
Horse	Arab	1	1	1	34	43	34	43	22	21	...	22	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	&c., &c., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	1	1	34	43	34	43	22	21	...	22	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pony	Arab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	1	1	1	34	43	34	43	22	21	...	22	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H. M. MAXWELL, Vety.-Captain,
Superintendent, C. V. D., Baluchistán and Sind.

TABLE E.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Cost of feed, keep, attendants, &c., of Horse and Pony Stallions, the property of District Boards, Courts of Ward, and private persons, shown under separate heads during 1899-1900.

Province.	District.	NUMBER OF STALLIONS OR DAYS.		TOTAL ANNUAL COST.		AVERAGE COST PER STALLION.	
		Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.
				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Sind ...	Hyderabad	365	...	408 15 0	...	408 15 0	...

H. M. MAXWELL, Vety.-Captain,
Superintendent, C. V. D., Baluchistán and Sind.

TABLE H.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Donkey Stallions, the property of District Boards, Courts of Ward, and private persons, shown under separate heads, sold during 1899-1900.

Brand No.	Name.	Class.	Name of purchaser.	Amount sold for.	Remarks showing cause of rejection.
				Rs.	
...	Jubilee ...	Persian ...	Mohandas, resident of Mothani, Táluka Naushahro.	50	The donkey became unfit for stud purposes and was therefore sold on 7th November 1899.

H. M. MAXWELL, Vety.-Captain,
Superintendent, C. V. D., Baluchistán and Sind.

TABLE J.

Provincial Report.

Services and Produce of each class of Horse and Pony Stallions, the property of District Boards, Courts of Ward, and private persons, during 1899-1900.

District Boards.

Class of Donkey Stallion.	Stallions on register.	Donkey stallions actually employed at stud.				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.				Result of previous year's coverings.						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.					
		For Mule breeding.		For Donkey breeding.		Pony Mares.		Donkey Mares.		Pony Mares.		Donkey Mares.		Pony Mares.			Donkey Mares.			Pony Mares.			Donkey Mares.		
		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Sindhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	1	1	1	...	...	4	26	...	...	4	26	...	...	...	12	14	...	...	...	...	12	14	...	...	...
Total ...	1	1	1	...	...	4	26	...	...	4	26	...	...	...	12	14	...	...	...	...	12	14	...	...	...

Courts of Ward.

Class of Donkey Stallion.	Stallions on register.	Donkey stallions actually employed at stud.				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.				Result of previous year's coverings.						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.					
		For Mule breeding.		For Donkey breeding.		Pony Mares.		Donkey Mares.		Pony Mares.		Donkey Mares.		Pony Mares.			Donkey Mares.			Pony Mares.			Donkey Mares.		
		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Sindhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Private Persons.

Class of Donkey Stallion.	Stallions on register.	Donkey stallions actually employed at stud.				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.				Result of previous year's coverings.						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.					
		For Mule-breeding.		For Donkey breeding.		Pony Mares.		Donkey Mares.		Pony Mares.		Donkey Mares.		Pony Mares.			Donkey Mares.			Pony Mares.			Donkey Mares.		
		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Sindhi	1	1	1	...	...	30	43	...	...	30	43	...	...	...	16	27	...	...	...	...	16	27	...	...	...
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	1	1	...	...	30	43	...	...	30	43	...	...	...	16	27	...	...	...	...	16	27	...	...	...

H. M. MAXWELL, Vety.-Captain,
Superintendent, C. V. D., Baluchistán and Sind.

TABLE K.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Cost of feed, keep, attendants, &c., of Donkey Stallions, the property of District Boards, Courts of Ward, and private persons, shown under separate heads during 1899-1900.

Province.	District.	Number of Donkey stallions or days.	Total annual cost.	Average per donkey stallion.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Local Board.			
Sind	Hyderabad	1	165 7 2	165 7 2
	Private persons.			
Sind	Hyderabad	1	264 7 11	264 7 11
	Total ...	2	429 15 1	429 15 1

H. M. MAXWELL, Vety.-Captain,
Superintendent, C. V. D., Baluchistán and Sind.

TABLE L.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Breeders' and other Colts castrated by Veterinary Assistants and Salutris paid from Local Funds in 1899-1900.

Province.	District.	NUMBER OF COLTS CASTRATED.			Number of deaths, resulting from effects of castration.
		Horse stock.	Mule stock.	Total.	
Sind	Hyderabad	15	...	15	Nil.
	Shikárpur	2	...	2	Nil.
	Karáchi	4	...	4	Nil.
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	.....
	Total ...	21	...	21	.....

H. M. MAXWELL, Vety.-Captain,
Superintendent, C. V. D., Baluchistán and Sind.

TABLE L (*a*).

Provincial Report.

Statement showing number of animals treated by Veterinary Assistants at Dispensaries during 1899-1900.

Dispensaries.	In-patients.									Out-patients.									Total of in and out-patients remaining on 31st March 1900.	Remarks.
	Remaining on 1st April 1899.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Number died.	Returned incurable.	Result not known.	Remaining on 31st March 1900.	Remaining on 1st April 1899.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Number died.	Returned incurable.	Result not known.	Remaining on 31st March 1900.		
Hyderabad	5	126	131	107	5	15	1	...	3	10	873	883	796	29	12	3	27	16	19	
Naushahro	1	14	15	11	4	...	...	...	...	2	300	302	224	50	8	10	4	6	6	
Karáchi ... —	12	300	312	293	7	6	...	...	6	28	2,322	2,350	2,282	18	23	1	...	26	32	
Shikárpur	4	80	84	70	6	4	2	...	2	22	740	762	691	32	6	1	9	23	25	
Total ...	22	520	542	481	22	25	3	...	11	62	4,235	4,297	3,993	129	49	15	40	71	82	

H. M. MAXWELL, Vety.-Captain,
Superintendent, C. V. D., Baluchistán and Sind.

TABLE M.

Provincial Report.

Showing Districts where Outbreaks of Cattle-disease occurred during 1899-1900.

Province.	District.	Rinderpest.			Anthrax.			Foot-and-mouth disease.			Pleuro-Pneumonia.			Charbon Symptomatique.			Other Diseases.			Total.		
		Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.
Sind	Hyderabrd ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,014	27	2·6	1,014	27	2·6
	Hyderabad-Naushahro	...	...	...	38	38	Cent p. c.	232	6	2·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	44	16·29
	Karáchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,576	29	1·12	2,630	29	1·11
	Shikárpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	38	38	Cent p. c.	286	6	2·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,590	56	1·56	3,914	100	2·55

H. M. MAXWELL, Voty.-Captain,
Superintendent, C. V. D., Baluchistán and Sind.

TABLE N.

Statement showing the number of animals treated by Veterinary Assistants during the year 1899-1900.

District.	Tehsil.	Rinderpest.				Anthrax.				Foot-and-mouth disease.				Pleuro-pneumonia.				Charbon symptomatique.				Other diseases.				Total treated.				Number of villages visited.	Number of Veterinary Assistants employed.
		Died.	Relieved.	Cured.	Total.	Died.	Relieved.	Cured.	Total.	Died.	Relieved.	Cured.	Total.	Died.	Relieved.	Cured.	Total.	Died.	Relieved.	Cured.	Total.	Died.	Relieved.	Cured.	Total.	Died.	Relieved.	Cured.	Total.		
Hyderabad ...	Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	34	903	964	27	34	903	964	...	One.
Do. ...	Naushahro ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	39	39	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	8	54	196	258	8	54	235	297	89	Do.
Karachi ...	Karachi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	25	2,521	2,575	29	25	2,575	2,629	9	Do.
Shikarpur ...	Shikarpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	38	761	809	10	38	761	809	4	Do.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H. M. MAXWELL, Vety.-Captain,
Superintendent, C.V.D., Baluchistán and Sind.

TABLE O.

Provincial Report.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of Veterinary Dispensaries during 1899-1900.

Dispensaries.	Receipts.						Expenditure.							Balance.
	Last year's balance.	By Local Fund Grant.	By Government Grant.	By Municipal contribution.	By other sources.	Total.	Pay.	Travelling allowance.	Medicines, Instruments, &c., &c.	Furniture, land, &c., &c.	Contingencies, stabling, house-rent, &c.	Transferred to Indian Veterinary Dispensary Fund.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Bs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Hyderabad	7,057 7 5	1,600 0 0	775 0 0	300 0 0	20 14 10	9,753 6 3	2,333 0 0	...	302 14 5	...	5,207 0 1	...	7,842 14 6	1,910 7 9
Nausháhro	44 10 10	1,500 0 0	480 2 0	.....	4 2 0	2,028 14 10	1,095 7 10	103 8 0	193 2 11	51 6 0	145 5 1	...	1,588 13 10	440 1 0
Karáchi	1,745 13 7	2,000 0 0	900 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,090 4 0	7,236 1 7	3,697 15 0	364 4 0	1,709 5 5	80 0 0	579 1 7	...	6,430 10 0	805 7 7
Shikárpur	7,303 14 5	2,900 0 0	1,455 0 0	370 0 0	8 14 0	12,037 12 5	2,320 7 3	124 8 6	2,308 5 7 Including contingencies, &c.	...	.....	...	4,753 5 4	7,284 7 1

H. M. MAXWELL, Vety.-Captain,
Superintendent, C. V. D., Baluchistán and Sind.

TABLE P.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Statement showing Tours of Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, during 1899-1900.

Rank, name and designation of Officer.	Districts visited.	Fairs and Shows attended.	NUMBER OF MILES TRAVELLED				REMARKS.
			By Road.	By Rail.	By Boat or Steamer.	Total.	
Veterinary-Captain H. M Maxwell, Superintendent, C. V. D., Baluchistan and Sind.	Upper Sind Frontier, Hyderabad, Shikárpur and Karáchi.	Jacobabad and Moro Shows.	546	5,846	...	6,392	

H. M. MAXWELL, Vety.-Captain,
Superintendent, C. V. D., Baluchistán and Sind.

REVIEW BY THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BOMBAY.

No. $\frac{A}{2824}$ OF 1900.

Poona, 30th July 1900.

Submitted to Government.

The Superintendent's tour.

2. The office of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, was held by Veterinary Lieutenant Baldrey till 6th November 1899, when Veterinary Major Morgan, the permanent incumbent, returned from furlough. The distance travelled by the Superintendent beats the records of many years past, being 1,352 miles by road, 13,701 miles by rail, total 15,053 miles. The Superintendent visited the marginally noted districts and States and also paid thirteen visits to Bombay, mostly in connection with experimental inoculation against rinderpest.

Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Khándesh, Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Sátára, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Thána, Pálanpur, Vankáner, Rájkot, Bhávnagar, Gondal, Songad, Pálitána and Gondal.

Horse and pony stallions on the register.

3. There were 45 stallions on the register at the commencement of the year. Of these 5 were removed from the register, 2 being destroyed, 2 having died and 1 being sold. Six stallions (2 thorough-bred English and 4 Arab) were added during the year. Thus the number of stallions at the close of the year was 46, of which 10 were thorough-bred English, 2 Norfolk Trotter, 1 Australian, 32 Arab and 1 country-bred. Ten of the stallions were located in Gujarát and the rest in the Deccan.

Stallions actually at stud work.

4. Though the number of stallions at the close of the year was thus one more than in the preceding year, the effective strength or the actual number at stud work showed a slight fall, being 40·33 against 41·39.

Mares covered.

5. The following statement shows a considerable fall in the number of mares covered as compared with the preceding year, owing to the famine, which prevented breeders from bringing their mares. But it is satisfactory to find that the figures, excepting those for Gujarát, compare favourably with those of 1897-98, when similar conditions prevailed in the Deccan:—

Province.	Total number of mares covered.			Average number of mares covered per stallion.		
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Deccan	815	1,155	938	23·33	36·06	29·93
Gujarát	290	311	224	29·41	33·23	24·88
Total ...	1,105	1,466	1,162	24·67	35·42	28·81

Produce statistics.

6. Out of the 1,466 mares covered during the preceding year, 461 foaled, 818 did not hold, and the results of 187 coverings were not known. The following statement compares the results of coverings per stallion attained during the year with those of the preceding year:—

Province.	Year.	Average number of mares covered per stallion during the preceding year.	Results of coverings per stallion.			Percentage results.		
			Produce.	Not held.	Unknown.	Produce.	Not held.	Unknown.
Deccan ...	1898-99 ...	23·33	8·99	11·08	3·26	38·53	47·49	13·98
	1899-1900 ...	36·06	11·55	19·11	5·40	32·04	52·98	14·98
Gujarát ...	1898-99 ...	29·41	7·30	20·08	2·03	24·83	68·28	6·89
	1899-1900 ...	33·23	9·72	22·01	1·50	29·26	66·24	4·50
Average ...	1898-99 ...	24·67	8·62	13·06	2·99	34·93	52·94	12·13
	1899-1900 ...	35·42	11·14	19·76	4·52	31·45	55·80	12·75

It will be seen that the percentage of produce, as far as Gujarát is concerned, shows an increase, which was not, however, sufficient to counterbalance the decrease in the Deccan, the consequence being that the average percentage of produce for the two provinces together shows a fall. The number of results unknown is still large, and it is hoped that the forms for the registration of mares and their produce, which have recently been introduced, will bring out better results in future.

Relative merits of stallions as foal-getters.

7. As regards the relative merits of the different classes of stallions as foal-getters, the subjoined statement comparing the average percentages of known produce to mares covered for each of the classes shows that the Arab classes of stallions maintain their precedence over the thorough-bred English. The results attained by the Australian may be left out of consideration for the present, as they relate only to one mare covered by the single stallion lately imported. Similarly no notice need be taken of the country-bred stallions, horse and pony, as the results recorded pertain only to one stallion in each class. Besides it is doubtful whether the so-called country-bred sires are of pure indigenous breed; and Veterinary Major Morgan, in paragraphs 93 and 94 of his report, does not recommend breeding from sires of even the pure Káthi breed, which he says are too undersized to produce remounts of the standard required by the Army Remount Department. The Norfolk Trotter classes of stallions have, as stated last year, been pronounced unsuitable for the mares obtainable in this Presidency, and one of the three stallions has been sold.

Year.	Percentage of known produce to mares covered per stallion						
	Thorough-bred English.	Norfolk Trotter.	Arab Horse.	Arab Pony.	Country-bred Horse.	Country-bred Pony.	Australian
1893-94 ...	27·0	20·1	22·6	31·2	...	...	...
1894-95 ...	25·5	18·8	27·1	32·3	...	...	...
1895-96 ...	26·9	33·7	31·6	37·9	63·7	15·4	...
1896-97 ...	31·7	33·1	28·9	32·8	45·5	37·2	...
1897-98 ...	37·2	40·3	36·7	37·6	40·7	29·6	...
1898-99 ...	33·3	24·7	37·0	37·3	42·1	25·7	...
1899-1900 ...	26·9	26·3	35·4	31·6	...	36·8	100·0
Average ...	29·8	26·9	30·8	34·0	46·6	32·0	100·0

Stallions which produce the most useful stocks for remounts.

8. Of the 34 remounts inspected at the Ahmednagar Remount Rearing Depôt, 28 were allotted to the British Cavalry and 2 to the Native Cavalry. The 4 animals rejected were sold by public auction at an average price of Rs. 307 each. The following statement comparing the percentages of allotments shows that, as regards supplying British Cavalry remounts, the Australian holds the first rank, the Norfolk Trotter the second, the thorough-bred English the third and the Arab the fourth:—

Year.	Thoroughbred English.				Norfolk Trotter.				Arab.				Australian.			
	Number inspected.	British Cavalry.	Native Cavalry.	Rejected.	Number inspected.	British Cavalry.	Native Cavalry.	Rejected.	Number inspected.	British Cavalry.	Native Cavalry.	Rejected.	Number inspected.	British Cavalry.	Native Cavalry.	Rejected.
		P. c.	P. c.	P. c.		P. c.	P. c.	P. c.		P. c.	P. c.	P. c.		P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
1893-94	14	29	50	21	10	50	30	20	84	12	32	56	...	...	...	...
1894-95	17	47	47	6	7	43	57	...	24	46	50	4	...	...	...	...
1895-96	5	20	80	...	13	77	23	...	12	58	42	...	...	...	...	...
1896-97... ...	20	40	45	15	12	42	50	8	24	17	71	12	...	...	...	...
1897-98	14	72	14	14	4	50	25	25	11	18	73	9	6	33	67	...
1898-99	22	68	18	14	2	100	...	...	13	54	15	31	5	80	20	...
1899-1900 ...	15	73	7	20	4	100	...	...	9	78	11	11	4	100	...	...
Average ...	107	53	33	14	52	60	33	7	127	33	44	23	15	66	34	...

Country-bred remounts purchased.

9. The number of country-bred remounts purchased was 242 against 152 during the preceding year, the increase being chiefly due to the larger number of purchases made by the Bombay Native Cavalry. Only 50 of these, however, were purchased in the Presidency proper, the rest being bought in Sind, Baluchistán and the Punjáb. The following statement shows the breed of the several country-bred remounts purchased :—

Year.	Number purchased.				Percentages.		
	Government sires and branded dams.	Sires not known and country dams.	Country sires and country dams.	Total.	Government sires and branded dams.	Sires not known and country dams.	Country sires and country dams.
1893-94	117	157	187	461	26	34	40
1894-95	98	293	294	685	14	43	43
1895-96	144	121	256	521	28	23	49
1896-97	91	83	130	304	30	27	43
1897-98	94	141	230	465	20	30	50
1898-99	68	52	32	152	45	34	21
1899-1900 ...	120	35	87	242	50	14	36

It is satisfactory to find that as many as 50 per cent. of the purchases were the known produce of Government sires.

Castration.

10. The number of colts castrated was 60 against 53 during the preceding year. Of these 39 were castrated in the Presidency proper against 29 and 21 in Sind against 24. As remarked last year, until the Subordinate Civil Veterinary Staff is organized in this Presidency, no great improvement in this respect can be expected.

Number of mares branded.

11. The Superintendent branded only 183 mares against 613 during the preceding year, and 276 during 1897-98. Of these only one mare was branded in Gujarát and the rest in the Deccan. The Superintendent explains that his work was greatly hampered by the prevailing scarcity, especially in Gujarát, where he did not attempt any detailed tour for the purpose. 256 mares were removed from the register for various reasons, and the number standing at the close of the year was 5,929. The result of the steps taken by the Superintendent with a view to secure a correct record of branded mares, as referred to in paragraph 25 of his report, will be awaited.

Feeding and other charges.

12. The following statement compares the cost per stallion incurred during the year under report with that of the preceding two years :—

Stallion.	Average cost of each stallion excluding transit charges.			Average cost of each stallion including transit charges.		
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Horse	585	400	444 (*a*)	597	408	449
Pony	515	364	416	517	366	417
Average (horse and pony) ...	559	385	433 (*b*)	567	391	436

Note.—The Superintendent's figures for (*a*) and (*b*), *viz.*, Rs. 434 and Rs. 435-8-10 respectively, seem to be incorrect.

It will be seen that the cost was greater during the year under report than during 1898-99 owing to higher prices of fodder and gram, but below that of 1897-98, when still higher prices prevailed. The Superintendent does not explain why during the year under report the cost for Sátára was greater than that for Poona, though the prices for gram and grass in the former district were lower than those in the latter.

The land within the stable enclosure at Ahmednagar was sown with jowár and guinea grass, but for failure of rain and well water the crops mostly withered and yielded less than $\frac{1}{5}$ the preceding year's outturn. The yield of grass from the Padampur Kuran was also poor, being scarcely $\frac{1}{4}$ the previous year's outturn. The total outturn has been calculated to yield a net profit of Rs. 365 against Rs. 782 during the preceding year.

Total cost of the Department.

13. The total cost of the Department amounted to Rs. 45,403, showing a saving of Rs. 1,858 as compared with the preceding year.

Horse and mule breeding under Local Boards and in Native States.

14. The Arab stallion maintained by the Hyderabad District Local Board covered 34 mares. Out of the 43 mares covered during the preceding year, 22 foaled and the rest did not hold. The total cost of feed and keep incurred on his account amounted to Rs. 409 against Rs. 310 during the preceding year and Rs. 445 during 1897-98.

The Persian donkey stallion kept by the same Board worked for four months and covered only 4 mares. It was afterwards sold, being considered unfit for stud purposes. Of the 26 mares covered by this stallion during the preceding year, 12 did not hold, and the result of the remaining coverings was not known. The donkey stallion kept by Khán Bahádur Ghullam Rasulkhán Jatoi covered 30 mares. Of the 43 mares covered during the preceding year, 16 did not hold, and the result of the remaining coverings was not known.

Veterinary Major Morgan has given in paragraphs 92 to 98 of his report a detailed account of the steady and satisfactory progress made by horse and mule-breeding in Káthiáwár. Three thorough-bred English Government stallions have been lent, and the States are working according to the advice given by the Superintendent. During the six years commencing with 1894, Government have been able to purchase from Káthiáwár and Cutch 88 head of young stock including 5 mules.

Cattle-breeding.

15. A stud-bull is maintained by the District Local Board, Hyderabad. He was recommended to be set loose with a herd instead of being kept stabled.

From paragraphs 48 to 56 of Veterinary Major Morgan's report it will be seen that the recommendation made by his predecessor that stud-bulls of undoubted quality and breed should be purchased by Local Boards, dedicated to some deity, and let loose among village cattle, does not find favour with most of the Local Boards either owing to failure of similar experiments in the past or to want of funds. Veterinary Major Morgan's views in the matter of cattle

breeding in this Presidency generally coincide with those of Mr. Mollison as contained in his letter published in the preamble of Government Resolution No. 5499, dated 7th August 1899, Revenue Department, on the Ahmednagar Show. But it is doubtful whether the compulsory castration of all but selected bulls, as advocated by those officers, is practicable. There is a general belief among Deccan cultivators that animals, when castrated very young, do not attain the muscle development necessary for draught cattle. At present, persuasion only can be tried, and little can be done in this respect until the Subordinate Civil Veterinary Staff is organized.

Shows.

16. No shows were held during the year under report owing to the prevailing scarcity.

Cattle-diseases.

17. The following statement shows the extent of epidemic cattle-diseases in the Presidency proper and in Sind as compared with the preceding year :—

Years.	Rinderpest.		Anthrax.		Foot-and-mouth disease.		Pleuro-pneumonia.		Charbon Symptomatique.		Other diseases.		Total.	
	Attacks.	Per centage of deaths.	Attacks.	Per centage of deaths.	Attacks.	Per centage of deaths.	Attacks.	Per centage of deaths.	Attacks.	Per centage of deaths.	Attacks.	Per centage of deaths.	Attacks.	Per centage of deaths.
Presidency proper	2,371	56·43	271	91·88	2,577	5·86	54	37·04	158	93·04	35	82·86	5,466	35·40
Sind	...	...	38	100·00	286	2·09	...	...	...	...	3,590	1·56	3,914	2·55
Total, 1899-1900 ...	2,371	56·43	309	92·88	2,863	5·48	54	37·04	158	93·04	3,625	2·34	9,380	21·68
Total, 1898-1899 ...	1,548	64·00	179	88·27	2,794	4·11	...	...	98	52·04	3,678	9·02	8,297	19·86

The total number of attacks and the percentages of deaths are slightly greater than during the preceding year. In the Presidency proper, Thána heads the list in the number of attacks and deaths, the majority of the cases being rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease. In Sind a large number of cases are entered, as during the preceding year, under "other diseases", and the Superintendent, Baluchistán and Sind, has not explained the nature of these. He also states in the body of his report that reports regarding cattle-diseases were received by him from all districts, though Table M would show that Karáchi and Hyderabad were the only affected districts. This office has not received from Sind any cattle-disease report, excepting one from the Upper Sind Frontier district, regarding a case of glanders in the regimental lines at Jacobabad. Veterinary Major Morgan also states that cattle-disease, though prevalent in Kolába and Surat, was not reported, and he has reason to believe that Sholápur and Bijápur, from which likewise no reports were received, could not possibly have been free from it. The attention of the officers concerned should be again drawn to the standing orders of Government in the matter of reporting cattle-diseases.

From paragraphs 41 to 47 of Veterinary Major Morgan's report it will be seen that no conclusive experiments with inoculation against rinderpest could be conducted during the year under report either for want of serum or on account of the rapid subsidence of the disease. It is contemplated to place a trained Veterinary graduate under the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, to assist him in prosecuting the said experiments.

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, inspected the eight cattle camps in Gujarát—six at Ahmedabad and one each at Nádiad and Broach. These camps contained about 7,000 animals, of which only 68 died of rinderpest. This low mortality from rinderpest among such a large number of cattle the Superintendent is inclined to attribute to the direct action of the sun, absorbent nature of the soil, and good sanitary arrangements. At the same time he thinks that these favourable conditions were probably helped by the resisting power of the Gujarát cattle.

In paragraph 73, the Superintendent attributes the heavy mortality among Gujarát cattle drafted to the Thána forests to starvation. Government have

already shown in their Resolution No. 2479, dated 6th June 1900, Famine Department, that this view is based on incorrect information or misapprehension, cut grass being available for all of them.

Outside the cattle camps and the Thána forests, the mortality among cattle in Gujarát and the Deccan and in the Kohistán hills and the desert of Thar and Párkar was appalling, but owing to various circumstances it is impossible to make even an approximate estimate of its extent.

Veterinary Dispensaries.

18. The Ahmedabad District local Board employed an additional Veterinary graduate for itinerating duties in the district. The Superintendent states that this graduate being wholly engaged in supervising one of the cattle camps could not do any regular dispensary work. Leaving out of account this graduate, the number of Veterinary Assistants working in the Presidency proper and in Sind was the same as during the preceding year, including the two Veterinary officers employed by the District Local Boards of Kolába and Ratnágiri at their own cost. The following statement shows a slight fall in the number of cases treated as well as in the percentage of cures as compared with the preceding year :—

Year.	Number of Veterinary Assistants employed.	Total cases treated.	Percentage on total cases treated.					
			Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Incurable.	Results unknown.	Under treatment at the close of the year.
Presidency proper ...	15	18,782	75·84	6·78	4·86	1·06	9·38	1·78
Sind	4	4,839	92·45	3·12	1·52	·37	·82	1·69
Total, 1899-1900 ...	19	23,621	79·25	6·03	4·17	·92	7·87	1·76
Total, 1898-1899 ...	19	23,933	81·61	5·41	3·02	·93	7·51	1·52

The work done by the several Veterinary Assistants was generally good. The Superintendents have specially commended the work done by Messrs. Bhatt, Maniar, Somney, Háji and Asudamal. Messrs. Bhatt and Maniar also performed duties in connection with the cattle camps in Gujarát, and Mr. Judah Hyam was placed on duty with the camps during the latter four months of the year.

The remark made by the Superintendent that the reports submitted by the Násik and Kaira Itinerating Assistants contain much useless and irrelevant matter, should be brought to the notice of the District Local Boards concerned, for communication to those Assistants. The remarks made by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistán and Sind, regarding the insufficient accommodation for in-patients and the excessive fees charged for them in the Hyderabad dispensary, should also be communicated to the Hyderabad District Local Board for consideration. The Shikárpur dispensary, which had long suffered from an inconvenient position, has been removed to a suitable locality nearer the city.

The financial condition of the Khándesh dispensaries is not satisfactory. Enquiry is being made into the subject.

Miscellaneous.

19. It is satisfactory to note that the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, states that the majority of the district returns were received by him punctually puring the year under report.

Conclusion.

20. The work done by both the Superintendents was satisfactory.

W. P. SYMONDS,
Survey Commissioner and Director,
Lands Records and Agriculture.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 169 L. of 1900.

From

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Bombay Veterinary College,
April 16th, 1900.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the working of the Glanders and Farcy Department in Bombay, including animal diseases in general, for the official year 1899-1900.

2. No horses were destroyed for glanders during the year under report.

3. Four suspicious cases were admitted to the Lazaretto, one for farcy and three for glanders, all of which, however, proved refractory to the mallein test —*vide* Charts Nos. I, II, III and IV. Of these four horses, one, a Waler, belonged to Captain Onsley, R. A., Commanding Ammunition Column, proceeding on service, *vid* Bombay, to South Africa. One, an Arab, belonged to a dealer, and two, an Arab and a Country-bred, were the property of owners of carriages plying for hire.

4. Two ownerless horses were sent by the Police, which were admitted to the Lazaretto—*vide* Appendix No. I. They were found straying in the outskirts of the city. Neither exhibited any signs of glanders, which the *post-mortem* examinations confirmed. Not a vestige of food was found in the alimentary canal of either, and taking this with the other signs they were clearly both most cruel cases of slow starvation. Death mercifully claimed one shortly after admission and I took upon myself to destroy the other. This indicates a very sad state of affairs, and it is a pity that the Bombay Police and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals do not take steps to detect such cases, so as to prevent an indescribable amount of suffering.

5. During the year, 4,112 horses were imported into Bombay by private individuals—*vide* Appendix No. II—as against 3,905 in 1898-99 and 2,809 in 1897-98. The increase for the year under report stands at 207. At the same time, the annual imports do not nearly reach the figures they did some years back.

The Australian imports were 1,545 horses and 132 ponies, an increase in horses over the previous year of 353, but a decrease of 32 in the number of ponies.

The Arab horse imports stand at 1,333 and ponies at 822, giving a decrease of 157 in the number of horses and a decrease in ponies of 20. This in a large measure is due no doubt to the heavy impost which has been placed upon horse exports from Arabia by the Turkish Government.

The Persian imports were 146 horses, no ponies, as against 76 in the last year, or an increase of 70.

The Austro-Hungarians were 13 horses, as against 8, an increase of 5.

Taking the average, the casualties with private imports *en route* were very heavy. Out of 1,765 Australian horses that embarked, 88 died from disease or accidents, or 5 per cent. This heavy mortality was due to one of the ships getting into heavy weather between Australia and Colombo, and as a result her fittings broke adrift and a large number of horses were killed or so maimed

that they had to be destroyed. Of the Arabs out of 2,169 that embarked only 14 casualties took place or 0·64 per cent., but it must be borne in mind that the journey the Arabs undertake from the Persian Gulf is much shorter and attended with less risks than the Australians have to undergo.

The following Government horse and donkey stallions were landed and received by this Department for despatch to the depôts—

S. S. "Dilwara"—4 English horses,
S. S. "Candia"—4 do. do.
S. S. "Imperatrix"—32 Cyprian donkeys,
* S. S. "Rafaello"—8 Catalonian do.
S. S. "Singapore"—10 do. do.
S. S. "Candia"—1 Cyprian donkey,
S. S. "Amphitrite"—28 do. donkeys,

making a total of 8 English horse stallions, and of donkeys—61 Cyprian and 18 Catalonian. Besides the abovementioned animals, 27 Arab stallions purchased in the local market by the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, were received and sent upcountry. In all 114 animals passed through our hands during the year without any accidents. The cost for landing, despatching, keep, &c., averaged Rs. 13-6-9 per head, as compared with Rs. 20-5-3 in 1897-98 and Rs. 12-5-10 in 1898-99.

6. The utmost care was practised in the inspection of all shipments of horses from Australia by myself and the inspecting staff. No disease was detected, nor were ticks found on any of the horses.

7. I have gone thoroughly into the question of overcrowding, and I am glad to say, that a decided improvement has taken place in this direction and in the general comfort of horses while on boardship, and there can be no doubt that this is in a large measure due to our constant visits to the ships, and the friendly intercourse which exists between this Department and the different Agents and Commanders of vessels, who I find are always ready to adopt any suggestions made by me.

8. Under Government Notifications, General Department, Nos. 5424 and 5424-A.,—the rules and regulations for the City and Island of Bombay and the Harbour of Bombay, respectively, have been altered to meet the requirements of Act XIII of 1899.

The rules and regulations relative to the town of Bándra, in the Thána District, have been revised, but are still before Government.

9. The Live Stock Importation Act IX of 1898 has, under instructions from the Government of India, been held in abeyance provisionally; the Government of Queensland having agreed to take certain precautions against the possible introduction of the tick pest into this country, and that horses are only to be shipped to India from the ports of Brisbane, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Bowen and Townsville, at each of which is stationed a Government Veterinary Inspector, who is a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. A circular has been issued by this Department, with a copy of the agreement between the Queensland Government and the Government of India, informing all firms or persons interested in the horse trade that all shipments of horses from Queensland on their arrival in Bombay must be covered by a certificate, bearing the stamp of the port of embarkation, that the horses are free from ticks, and that should any shipment be without the prescribed certificate or should ticks be found on any of the horses, arrangements will be made with the consignees for the segregation of the cargo. This is a wise measure, and one likely to be productive of good results.

10. Rinderpest and Foot-and-mouth.—From the date on which weekly returns were called for from the Municipality, *viz.* 9th June 1899, 39 cases of rinderpest and 448 of foot-and-mouth disease have been reported as existing in the City of Bombay.

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* 10 were despatched, but 2 died on the way.

11. In accordance with instructions from Government conveyed in their telegram dated 10th November 1899, I proceeded to the cattle famine camps at Ahmedabad to enquire into the cause of the mortality amongst the cattle there. I found, from my past experience of Indian famines, what was to be expected, that the majority of the deaths were due to starvation, a fact which was fully borne out by the 42 *post-mortem* examinations I made, all of which revealed a general atrophy of the tissues of the body and particularly of the heart, the weight of which, in many instances, was only one-third and even as low as one-fourth of the normal weight. That failure of the heart's action was responsible for many deaths was amply illustrated. Cattle would die suddenly when being sent to the river to water, or be found dead in the enclosures in the morning, without having shown any previous appreciable signs of illness. Fardel-bound, impaction of the third stomach, was extremely common and is always to be found in cattle dying from starvation, because of the want of succulent food and sufficient water; in fact, cattle in years of scarcity simply browse on what may be called woody fibre; this too hastens to terminate life.

There is one point of interest which I consider worthy of record. Out of the 42 *post-mortem* examinations made by me, I only found signs of tuberculosis in one animal, the seat of the disease being the lungs. This goes far to prove that the cattle of the districts are bred from extremely healthy stock. The absence of tuberculosis too can be largely accounted for by the fact that such cattle practically live always in the open, conditions inimical to the propagation of such a scourge.

On my arrival at the cattle famine camps, it was reported to me that rinderpest had existed there, but during my stay I saw no cases of the disease.

12. Surra was not so prevalent in Bombay during this year as in the previous year, owing no doubt to the want of rain. The admissions fell below 33 per cent. No cases were reported from Bándra, a suburb where the disease in normal years is always present during the monsoon and after it.

On looking over the records relative to surra for the past two years there is one point of interest, *viz.*, that no cases have occurred in the months of January, February, March, April and May, and none in June until after the monsoon had burst, *i.e.*, all the cases took place in the latter half of the year.

13. During the calendar year 1899, rabies increased to an alarming extent. 32 cases were dealt with as against 14 in 1898. This to my mind is a very serious matter, because of the fact that the number of cases of rabies brought to the College must necessarily be limited owing to the distance of the institution from the City, and the large increase here indicated must as a natural consequence be equally so elsewhere.

That several human beings fall victims to this horrible malady annually there can be no doubt. One very sad case came under my notice here where a native gentleman brought his dog suffering from rabies which had bitten him on the 10th August and he died from hydrophobia on the 6th October. Three pigs of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home in Bombay were bitten by a rabid dog and all succumbed. To prove the correctness of my diagnosis in this instance and to confirm opinions given by me in certain other cases, especially in one where an English officer had been bitten by a rabid dog, I conducted a series of experiments at the Government Lazaretto which fully bore me out—*vide* Charts Nos. V, VI, VII and VIII.

14. A horse belonging to the 5th Dragoon Guards and one from "F" Battery Royal Horse Artillery proceeding on service to South Africa were sent to the Lazaretto showing symptoms of anthrax. The former, although it had on admission a high temperature, which ran up on the second and third day, gradually declined, and the patient did not develop anthrax. This was confirmed by inoculating two rabbits with blood from the case—*vide* Charts Nos. IX, X and XI.

The latter was an undoubted case of anthrax,—the temperature on admission being 106° F, which went down to 105° on the fifth day, but on the

evening of the sixth, it again began to rise until it reached 106°·6 on the evening of the seventh day, when death took place.—*Vide* Chart No. XII.

I made a most careful *post-mortem* examination soon after death and found all the typical signs of anthrax. The body was cremated and the gear also destroyed by fire.

15. In accordance with the recommendations made by this Department, embodied in Government Resolution, General Department, No. 3149, dated 3rd June 1898, improvements in the sanitary arrangements of the stables mentioned therein are gradually being carried out. One thing however, which I should like to see abolished, is the system in vogue, in some of the stables, of draining the standings by means of gully traps. I consider them a standing danger, as the syces can never be depended or prevailed upon to keep them clean, and the consequence is that they are always more or less in an insanitary condition. Besides, there is no necessity for gully traps in stalls, for the reason that the amount of urine excreted by a horse is not such as to demand them. And, again, I utterly fail to see of what service they can be in stalls laid with muram, even however well rammed down, as the urine soaks into this material. A little dry earth thrown down in the stalls will rapidly absorb the urine, which can then be swept up and removed. This system has been in force in the stables of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital here for nearly 10 years and works to perfection.

16. During the embarkation of the Indian Contingent for South Africa, this Department placed at the disposal of the Veterinary Officer of the Army Veterinary Department superintending the despatch of horses as many Inspectors as were necessary.

17. Veterinary Inspector A. I. Shaik was transferred on the 1st January to the staff of the Veterinary College as lecturer to the Salutri Class. Veterinary Inspector S. E. Benjamin, having obtained an appointment as a Sanitary Inspector under the Karáchi Municipality, resigned on the 18th January. These two Inspectors were replaced by Mr. J. F. Valladares, G.B.V.C., and Mr. T. E. Rodrigues, G.B.V.C.

18. Chief Veterinary Inspector Fernandez and the other Inspectors have performed their duties to my satisfaction.

19. Appendix III is the financial statement for the year under report.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. BRODIE-MILLS,
Veterinary Major, A. V. D.,
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

APPENDIX No. I.

Return of cases admitted to the Government Lazaretto at Sewree from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900.

Number.	Name of Owner.	Caste.	Colour.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Date of Discharge.	Glandered.	Suspicious.	How disposed of.	Remarks.
1	Captain Onsley, R.A., Ammunition Column, Proceeding to South Africa.	Waler...	Bay ...	Mare ...	Aged ...	27th September 1899.	1st December 1899.	...	Suspected for Farcy.	Discharged ...	Not known how long in the country.
2	5th Dragoon Guard.	Do. ...	Brown ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	28th September 1899.	27th November 1899.	...	Suspected for Anthrax.	Do. ...	Do.
3	"F" Battery, R.H.A.	Do. ...	Bay ...	Gelding ...	Do. ...	4th October 1899.	10th October 1899.	...	Anthrax ...	Died.	
4	Ownerless ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	30th October 1899.	30th October 1899.	...	Starvation ...	Do.	
5	Ibrahim Mahmud.	Arab ...	Chestnut ...	Entire ...	5 years ...	4th November 1899.	16th November 1899.	...	Suspected for Glanders.	Discharged ...	2 months in the country.
6	Walli Mora ...	Do. ...	Iron Grey ...	Do. ...	Rising 4 years.	26th January 1900.	12th February 1900.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	3 months in the country.
7	Taili Ismail ...	C. B. ...	Grey ...	Do. ...	Aged ...	1st February 1900.	13th February 1900.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1 month in the country.
8	Ownerless ...	Arab ...	Chestnut ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	18th March 1900.	19th March 1900.	...	Starvation ...	Destroyed.	

Bombay, 16th April 1900.

J. BRODIE-MILLS, Veterinary Major, A.V.D.,
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

APPENDIX No. II.

Return showing the details of animals imported into Bombay during the year 1899-1900.

Caste.	April 1899.				May 1899.				June 1899.				July 1899.				August 1899.				September 1899.				October 1899.			
	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.
English	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	8	2	...	...
Waler	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	339	39	...	...	5	...	...	...
Arab	10	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	216	225	...	...	569	400	...	...
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Country-bred	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	5	12	...	...
Austro-Hungarian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Northerners	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burman...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
French	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14	2	...	...	14	3	...	...	11	4	...	...	4	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	558	267	...	...	593	414	...	...

Caste.	November 1899.				December 1899.				January 1900.				February 1900.				March 1900.				Total.				Grand Total.
	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Mules.	
English	6	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	34	7	...	...	...
Waler	806	18	...	...	164	26	...	...	1	...	...	...	215	49	...	...	3	...	...	...	1,545	132	...	...	...
Arab	305	134	...	...	176	47	...	...	39	7	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1,333	822	1	...	...
Persian	14	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	146	...	...	...	...
Country-bred	1	6	...	...	14	8	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	32	33	...	...	...
Austro-Hungarian ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
Northerners	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...
Burman...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
French	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,139	162	...	...	480	82	...	...	59	10	1	...	230	49	...	...	6	6	...	...	3,111	1,000	1	...	4,112

Bombay, 16*th April* 1900.

J. BRODIE-MILLS, Veterinary Major, A. V. D.,
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

APPENDIX No. III.

Financial Statement of the Glanders and Farcy Department, Bombay, for the year 1899-1900.

Budget Sanction. Heads.	Amount. 1898-99.			1899-1900.			Actual Expenditure. Heads.	Amount. 1898-99.			1899-1900.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Salaries :—							Establishment :—						
Inspecting staff	5,700	0	0	6,000	0	0	Inspecting staff	5,540	0	0	5,640	0	0
Establishment	420	0	0	420	0	0	Establishment	420	0	0	420	0	0
Conveyance allowance to officers	840	0	0	840	0	0	Conveyance allowance to officers	757	0	0	810	0	0
Do. Inspecting staff ...	1,260	0	0	1,260	0	0	Do. Inspecting staff ...	1,223	11	8	1,190	9	5
Fees payable to Veterinary Surgeons	500	0	0	500	0	0	Fees payable to Veterinary Surgeons ...	60	0	0	.....		
Grant for mallein, &c.	200	0	0	200	0	0	Cost of mallein, &c.	189	12	3	89	14	6
Do. burning carcases	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	Cost of burning carcases	120	0	0	.....		
Telephone charges	175	0	0	175	0	0	Telephone charges	175	0	0	175	0	0
Contingent charges	290	0	0	290	0	0	Grain compensation allowance	.....			9	0	0
Building and repairs	180	0	0	189	0	0	Purchase of an incubator with burner ...	165	0	0	.....		
Rates and Taxes	23	0	0	23	0	0	Contingent charges	389	3	3	289	11	0
							Repairs at the Lazaretto	179	3	4	188	13	2
							Rates and taxes	19	3	6	17	4	9
							Purchase of a photo camera	200	0	0	.....		
							Uniforms to Inspectors	.....			90	0	0
							Travelling to Establishment	.....			39	12	0
Total ...	10,588	0	0	10,897	0	0	Total ...	9,438	2	0	8,960	0	10

Bombay, 25th May 1900.

J. BRODIE-MILLS, Veterinary-Major, A. V. D.,
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

Chart No. 1

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Animal ..... Horse.
Colour ..... Bay.
Caste ..... Waler.
Sex ..... Mare.
Age ..... Aged.

REMARKS.

Owner — Capt Ops ry R.A. Ammunition Column proceeding to South Africa.
Animal was admitted to the Lazarette, suspected for Farcy. Injected 3cc. Maliein on 28th Sept 1899. No reaction. Second injection 5 Maliein 3cc. on 21th Oct. No reaction.
Discharged on 1st Dec. 1899.

Drawn by Errera.

Bom. Govt. Photographic Office, Poona 1898

Chart No. II

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Animal ... Horse

Colour ... Chestnut

Caste ... Arab

Sex ... Entire

Age ... 5 Years

REMARKS

Owner – Ibrahim Mohamed

Injected 3 C.C Mallein on 4th Nov. 1899 No reaction

Second injection on 11th Nov. 1899 No reaction

Discharged 16th Nov. 1899

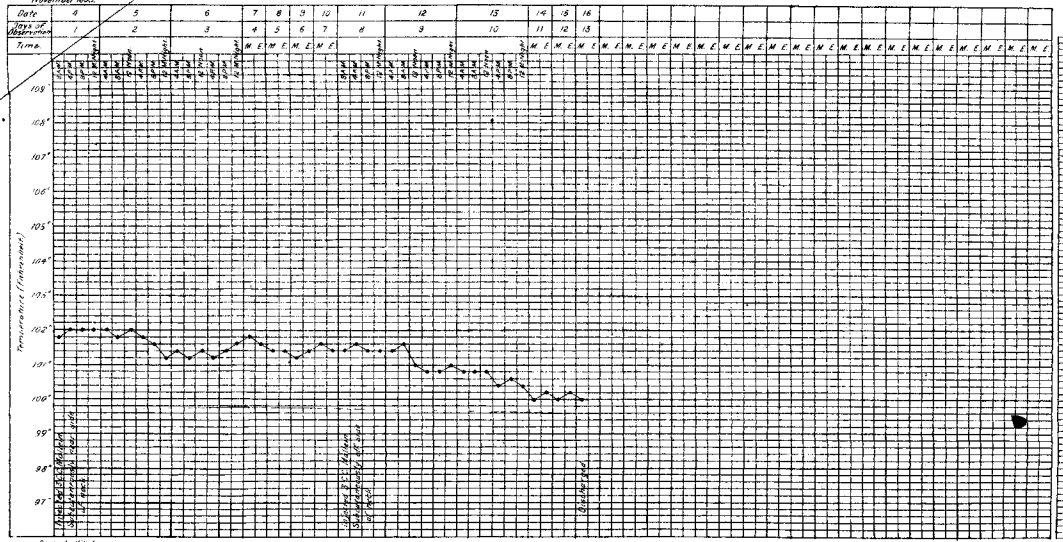


Chart No. III.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Animal. Horse.
Colour. Iron Grey.
Caste. Arab.
Sex. Entire.
Age. Rising 4 years.

REMARKS.

Owner—Walli Mora, Bhendi Bazaar.

First injection of 3 C.C. Mallein on 27th January 1900.

Second injection of 3 C.C. Mallein on February 2nd.

Discharged 12th February 1900.

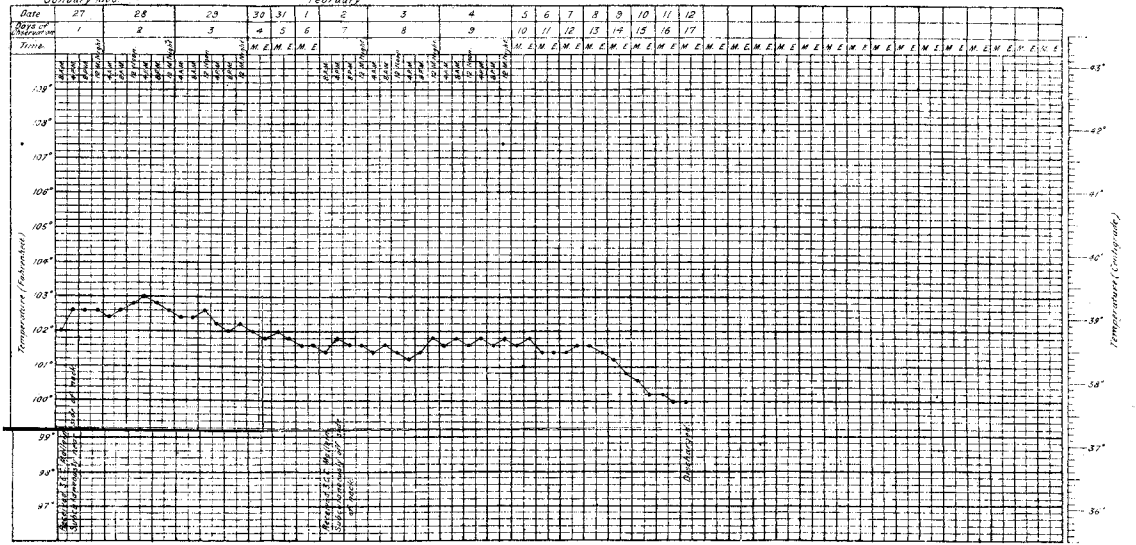


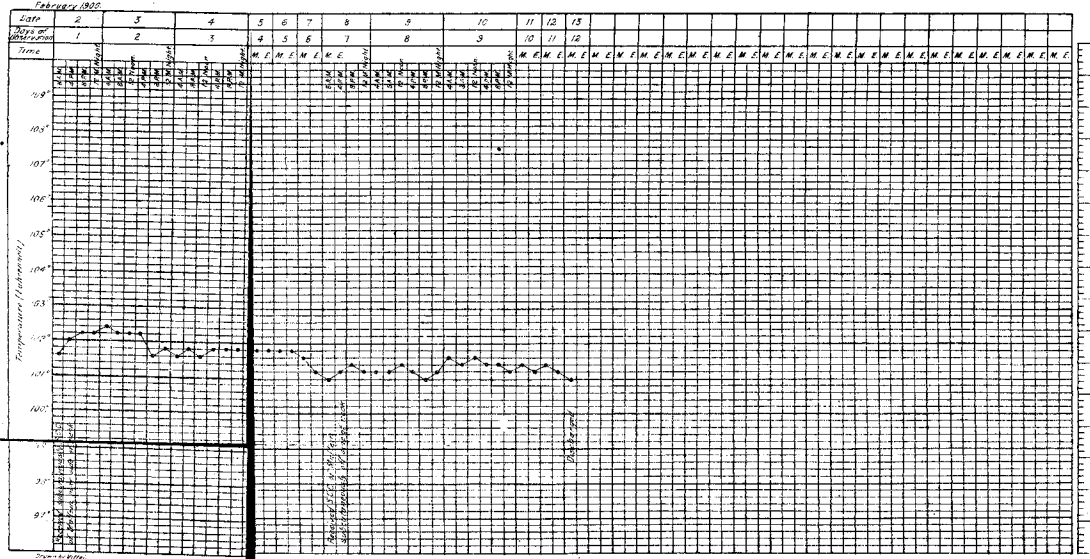
Chart No IV

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Animal ... Horse
Colour ... Grey
Caste ... C B
Sex ... Entire
Age ... Aged

REMARKS

Owner:— Taili Ismail, Bayty Road
Injected 3 C.C. Mallein on 2nd Feb. 1900. No reaction
Injected 3 C.C. Mallein on 9th Feb. 1900. No reaction.
Discharged 13th Feb. 1900.



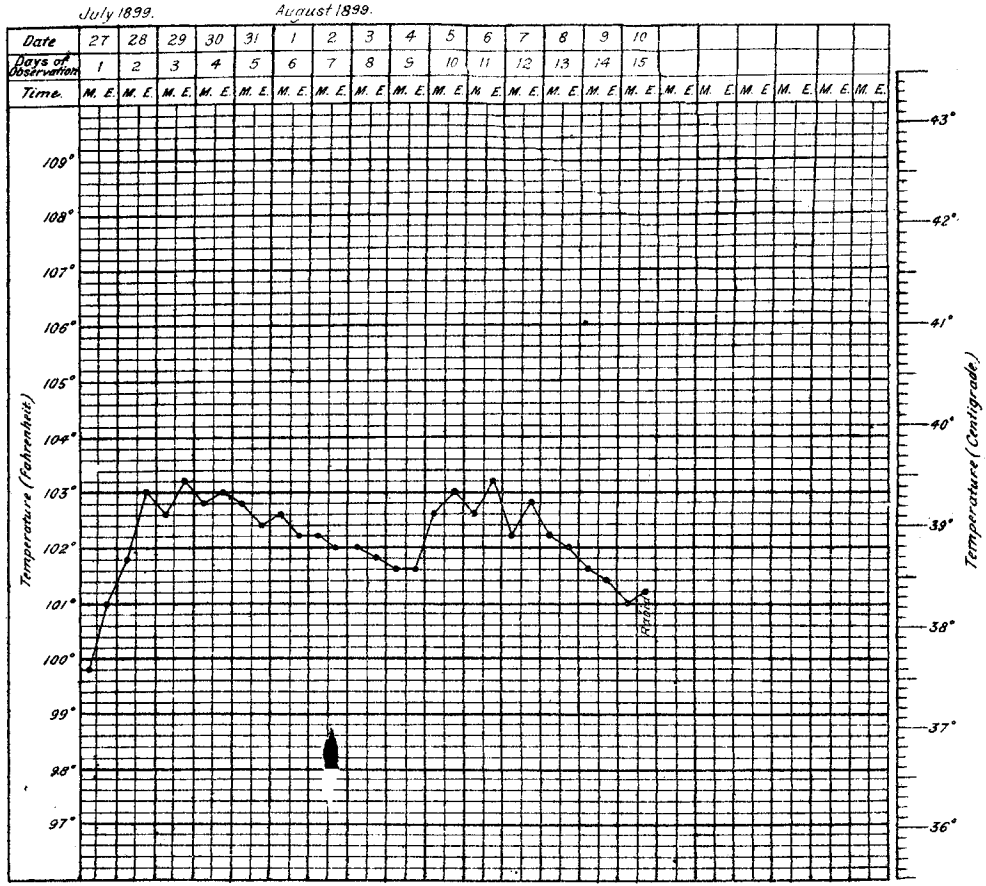
BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Chart No. V

Animal ..... Dog
Colour ..... Red & White
Caste ..... Pariah
Sex ..... Dog
Age ..... 4 Months

REMARKS.

Intracranial injection on 27th July of a portion of brain from a case of rabies from Colaba.
Became rabid on morning of 15th day after inoculation.



Drawn by Errana J.

Litho Govt. Photozinco. Office, Poona 1900.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

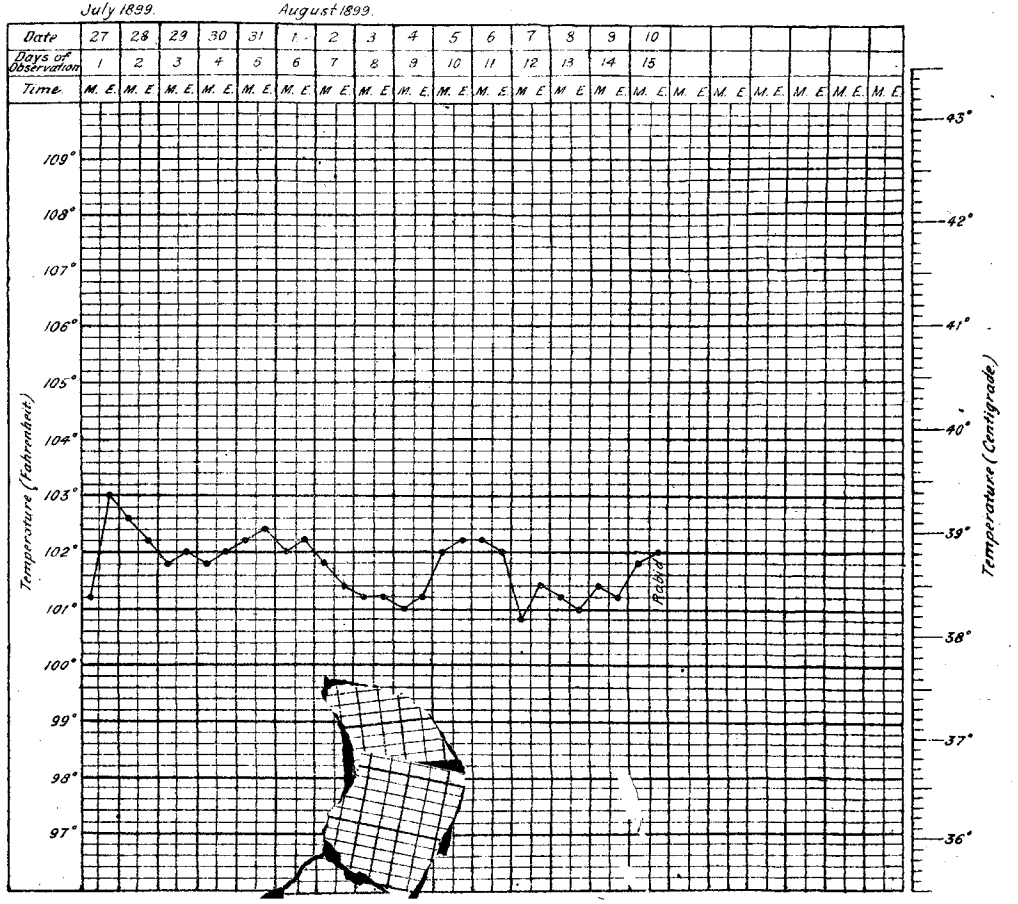
Chart No. VI.

Animal ..... Dog.
Colour ..... Liver.
Caste ..... Pariah.
Sex ..... Dog.
Age ..... 4 Months.

REMARKS.

Intracranial injection on 27th July of a portion of brain from a case of rabies from Colaba.

Became rabid on morning of 15th day after inoculation.



Drawn by Errana J.

Litho. Govt. Photozince. Office, Poona 1900.

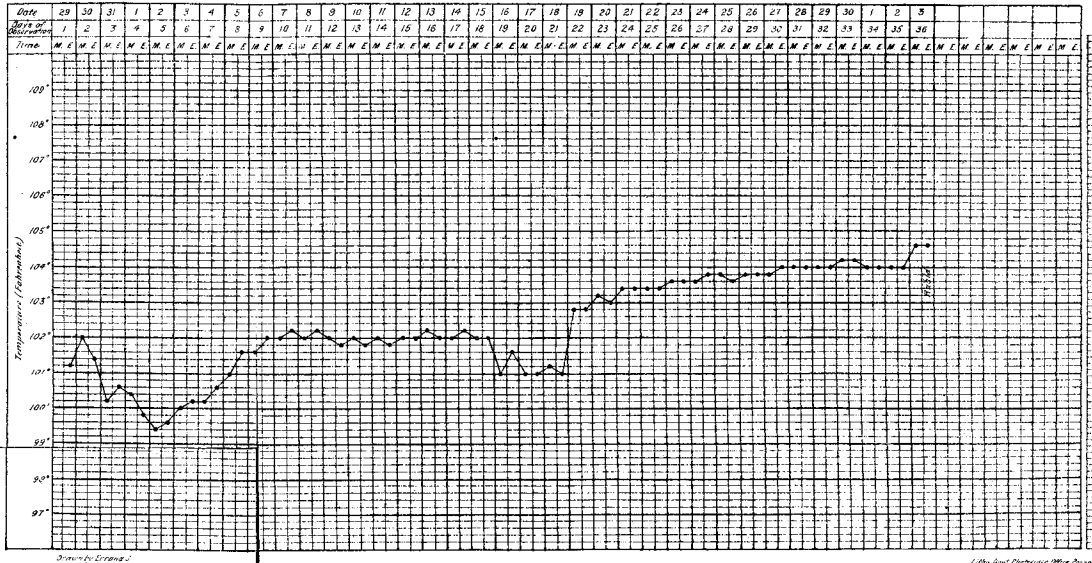
Chart No. VII

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Animal Dog.
Colour Red.
Caste Pariah.
Sex Dog.
Age 2 Months.

REMARKS.

Injected a solution of brain substance from a rabid dog on the 29th August at 3.30 P.M.
Died rabid on 36th day after inoculation.



Drawn by Errand J.

Litho Govt Photozinco Office, Poona 1898

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Chart No. VIII

Animal ..... Dog

Colour ..... Black and White

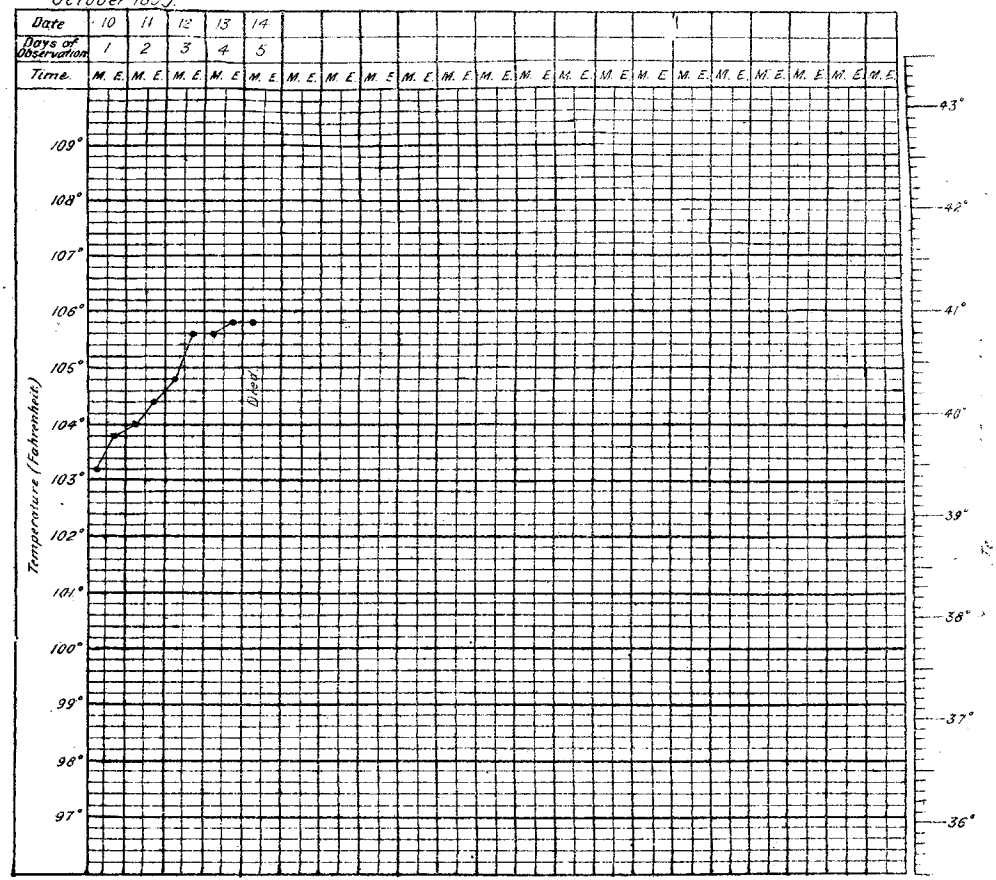
Caste ..... Pariah

Sex ..... Slut

Age ..... 2 Months

REMARKS.

Inoculated with brain substance from a sow suspected to have died from Rabies at the Royal Alfred Sailor's Home.



Drawn by Vittal.

Litho: Govt Photozinco. Office, Poona 1900

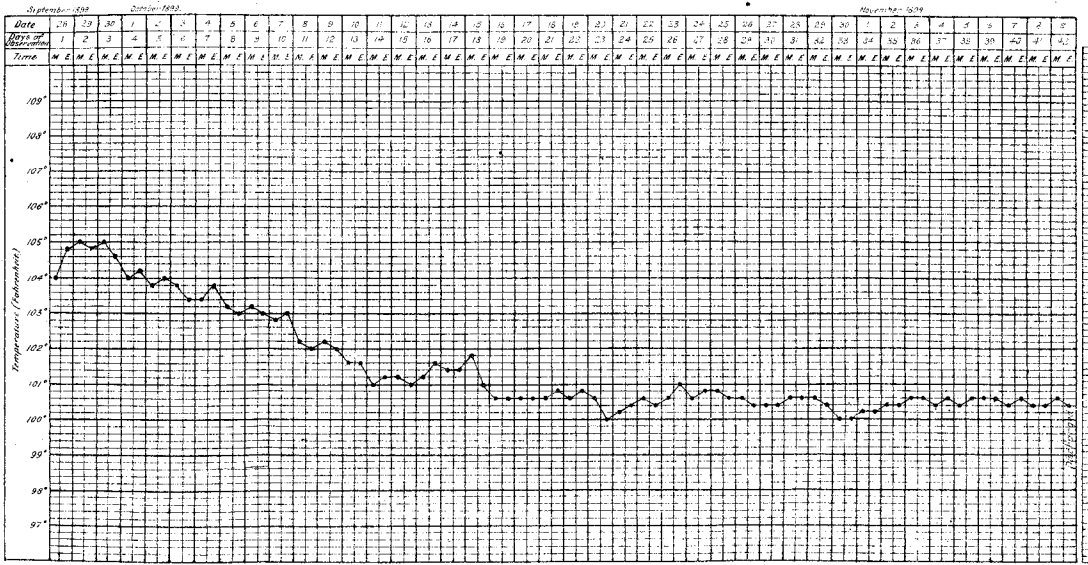
Chart No IX

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Animal..... Horse.
Colour ..... Brown.
Caste ..... Water.
Sex ..... Mare
Age ..... Aged.

REMARKS.

Belonged to 5th Dragoons proceeding on Service to South Africa.
Admitted to the Lazaretto, Suspected for Anthrax.
Discharged 27th November 1899.



BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Chart No. X

October 1899

Animal ..... Rabbit

Colour ..... White

Caste .....

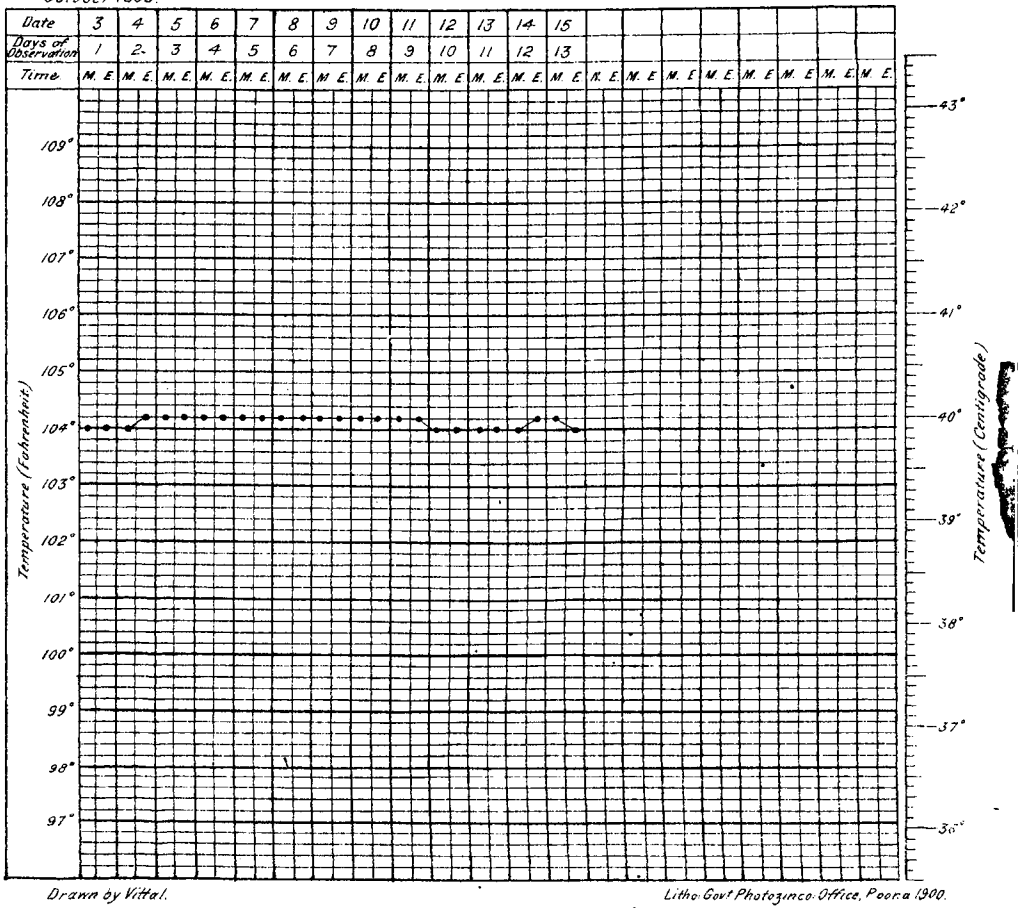
Sex ..... Male

Age .....

REMARKS.

Injected 1 C.C. of blood from the Brown mare, belonging to 5th Dragoons, suspected for anthrax.

No results.



Drawn by Vittal.

Litho. Govt Photozinco. Office, Poona 1900.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Chart No. XI

Animal....Rabbit

Colour.....Black and White

Caste

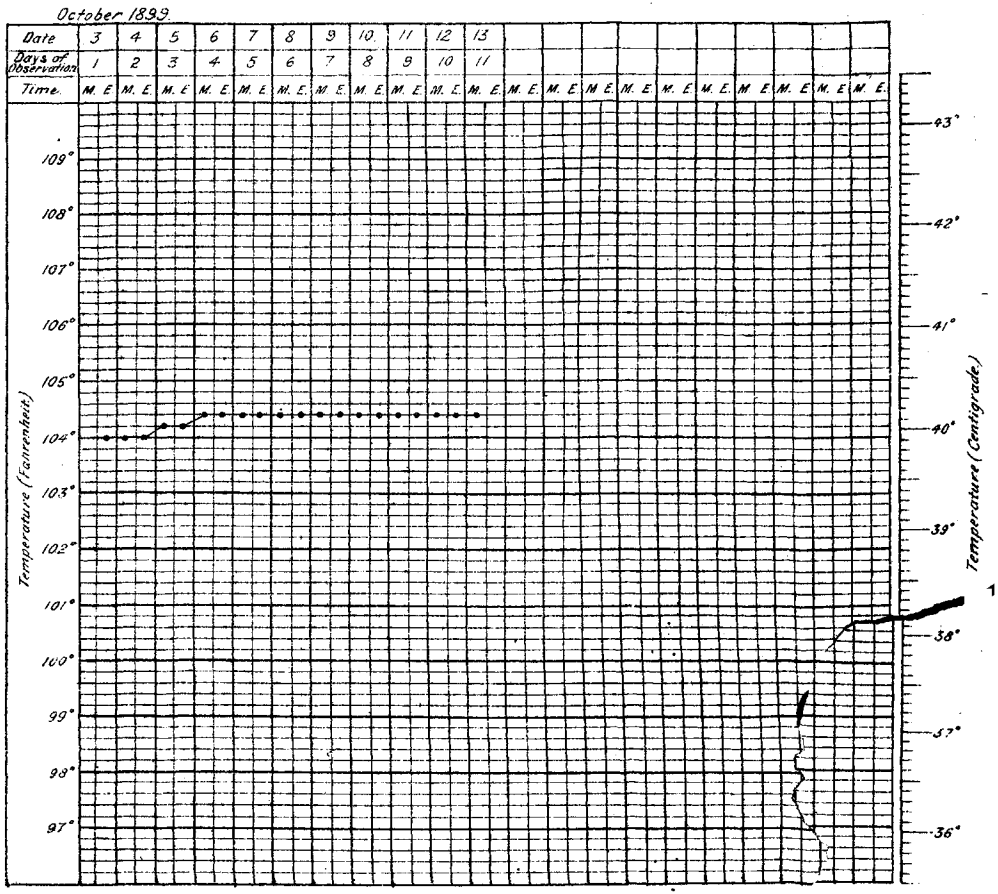
Sex ..... Female

Age

REMARKS.

Injected with 2 C.C. of blood from the Brown Mare belonging to 5th Dragoons, suspected for Anthrax.

No results.



Drawn by Vittal.

Litho: Govt Photozinco: Office, Poona 1900.

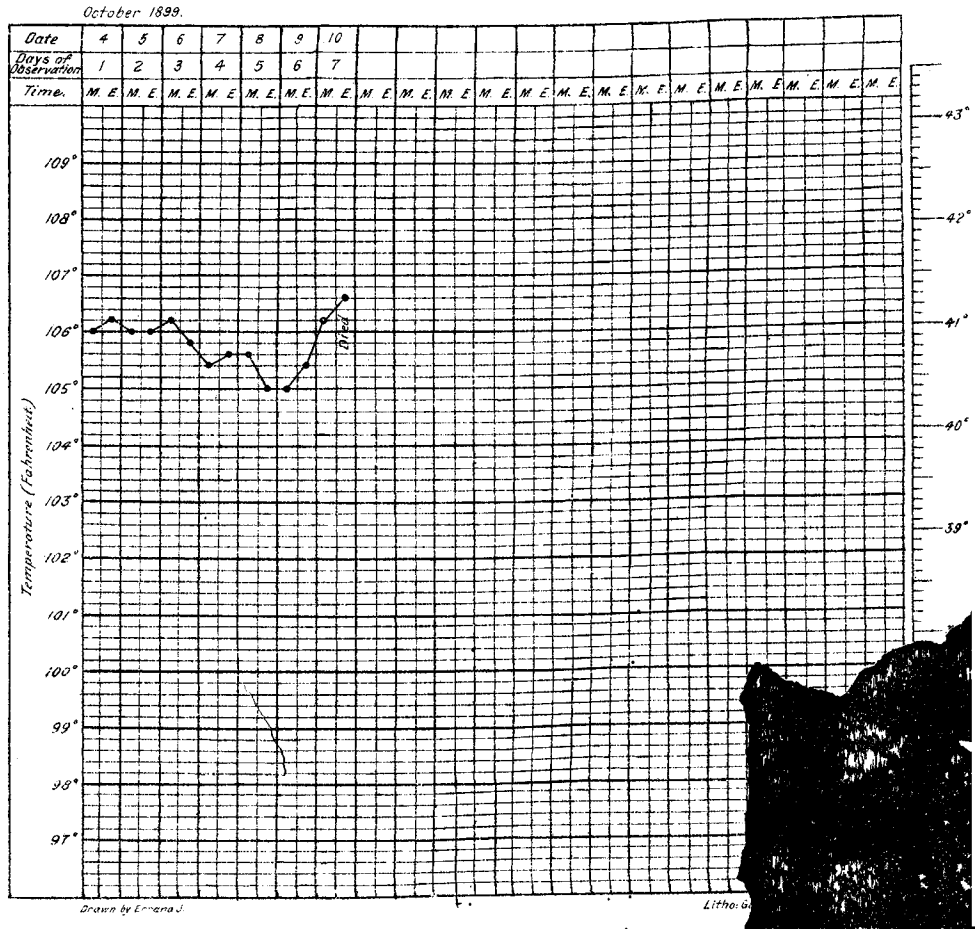
BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Chart No. XII.

Animal..... Horse.
Colour..... Bay.
Caste..... Waler.
Sex..... Gelding.
Age..... Aged.

REMARKS.

Belonged to "F" Battery R.H.A. proceeding on Service to South Africa. Suffering from Anthrax which was confirmed by the postmortem appearances.



Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency and the Annual Report on the working of the Glanders and Farcy Act in Bombay for the year 1899-1900.

No. 6734.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th October 1900.

Letter* from the Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, No. 169-L., dated. 16th April 1900—Submitting the Annual Report on the working of the Glanders and Farcy Act in Bombay for the year 1899-1900.

Letter† from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. A.—3046, dated 15th August 1900—Submitting the Annual Administration Report* of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1899-1900.

RESOLUTION.—The report of the Civil Veterinary Department of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1899-1900 has, as usual, been reviewed in detail by the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, whose remarks meet generally with the approval of Government. In view of the difficulties experienced in every branch of the working of the Department through the severity of the famine, the results set forth in the report must be considered to be much more satisfactory than might have been expected.

2. The number of horse and pony stallions was increased by one, though the average employed was slightly less owing to the necessity of acclimatizing fresh importations. The Norfolk Trotters are being got rid of as circumstances permit, and are being replaced by animals considered to be better suited to the mares of the country. The number of mares covered by Government stallions fell from 1,466 to 1,162, a result directly caused by the famine and the consequent difficulties of the breeders. The percentage of produce from mares covered in the previous year showed some falling off from the results recorded in 1898-1899, but the produce per stallion has improved, and the figures are, considering the abnormal year, satisfactory. Government note with interest Veterinary Major Morgan's remarks regarding the excellence of the foals got by Arabs at the Ahmednagar Depôt, and the necessity for popularising Arab and English sires in place of the Káthi stallion in Káthiáwár.

3. The branding of mares could not be carried on actively in a year of famine and the number on the register has decreased. Government trust that District Officers will actively assist in the efforts made by Veterinary Major Morgan to secure more accurate registration. It is noted with regret that the castration of colts makes little progress.

4. The number of remounts increased from 152 to 242, only 50 of which however were bought within the Presidency proper. The percentage of 50 known to be the produce of Government sires is much the best yet attained.

5. The total expenditure of the department was less than in the preceding year, but the cost of the keep of the stallions was necessarily greater, though the depôt arrangement for obtaining grass in Ahmednagar saved a considerable sum in that district.

6 Cattle disease was prevalent throughout the Presidency, and it is very doubtful whether the four* districts reported free were really so. The Collectors of these districts should see that the reports are carefully compiled. The high mortality which accompanied the outbreaks of rinderpest, causing 1,338 out of the 1,934 deaths during the year attributed to epizootic disease, was probably, as observed by the Superintendent, often due to the emaciation caused by famine, and in part to deaths from starvation or improper feeding being ascribed to that disease. Government have read with great interest the conclusions drawn by Veterinary Major Morgan from the small spread of the disease in the Ahmedabad camps. The report of the experiments referred to in paragraphs 43 and 44 of his report will be awaited. The question of the necessity for providing a Veterinary Assistant in the Thána District is under consideration.

*Surat, Kolába, Bijápur, Sholápur.

* Printed as accompaniments to this Resolution.

† Not printed.

eterinary Major Morgan has submitted separately a scheme for the ent and maintenance of the country breeds of cattle. His summary sults of the cattle camps in Gujarát and of his experiments with wells dnagar will be communicated to the Famine Department.

It is satisfactory to note that the work of the Veterinary Graduates has ed a very generally high standard, and that their usefulness in the ession of outbreaks of disease is increasing; but the Collectors and Com- ttees of the Veterinary dispensaries in Násik and Kaira will be requested to ote the Superintendent's remarks regarding the graduates in those districts. Government concur in the commendations awarded by the Superintendent, and especially in those bestowed on Messrs. Hyam and Bhatt for their work in Ahmedabad.

9. Government would have been glad to have had fuller remarks regarding cattle disease in the province of Sind, and the reason why 92 per cent. of the cases reported were vaguely ascribed to "other diseases." It is very unlikely moreover that the Shikárpur, Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Párkar Districts should have remained free from disease, and it is clear that more attention must be given to this important subject No mention is made by the Superintendent of the cattle mortality in Thar and Párkar. Government are satisfied with the work done by the graduates, especially Mr. Háji, whose duties have been very heavy. The attention of the Collector will be drawn to the high fees levied at Hyderabad.

10. It is satisfactory to note that no animals had to be destroyed in Bombay on account of glanders. Veterinary Major Mills' remarks regarding the improvement in the method of importation of horses and of the readiness of importers to adopt his suggestions have been noted with satisfaction. The attention of the Municipal Commissioner will be invited to Veterinary Major Mills' remarks regarding the undesirability of gully traps in stables.

11. The Governor in Council desires to acknowledge the excellent work done by Veterinary Major Morgan in a trying year, and the successful administration by him and Veterinary Major Mills of the Departments under their charge.

P. R. CADELL,
Under Secretary to Government.

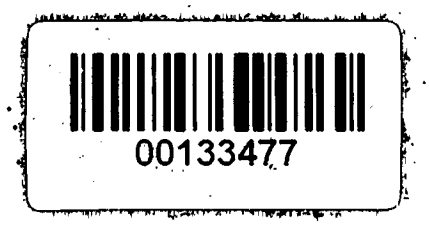
To

The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
The Principal, Bombay Veterinary College,
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioners N., C. and S. Divisions,
The Collectors of Surat, Kolába, Bijápur, Násik, Kaira, Hyderabad and Sholápur,
All other Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Accountant General,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The General Department of the Secretariat,
The Famine Department of the Secretariat,
The Deputy Adjutant General, Bombay Command,
} With copies of the Reports.

The Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department,
The Government of India,
The Secretary of State for India.
} By letter.

No. of 1900.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to



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